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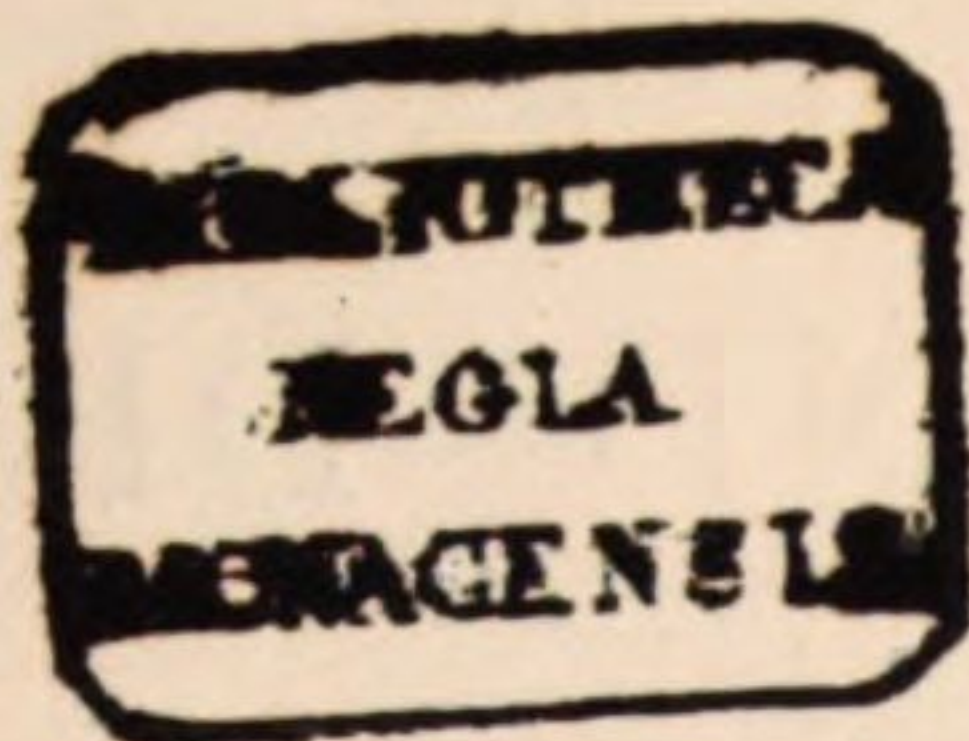
A GLOSSARY
OF THE
CLEVELAND DIALECT:

EXPLANATORY, DERIVATIVE, AND CRITICAL.

BY THE
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&c. &c.

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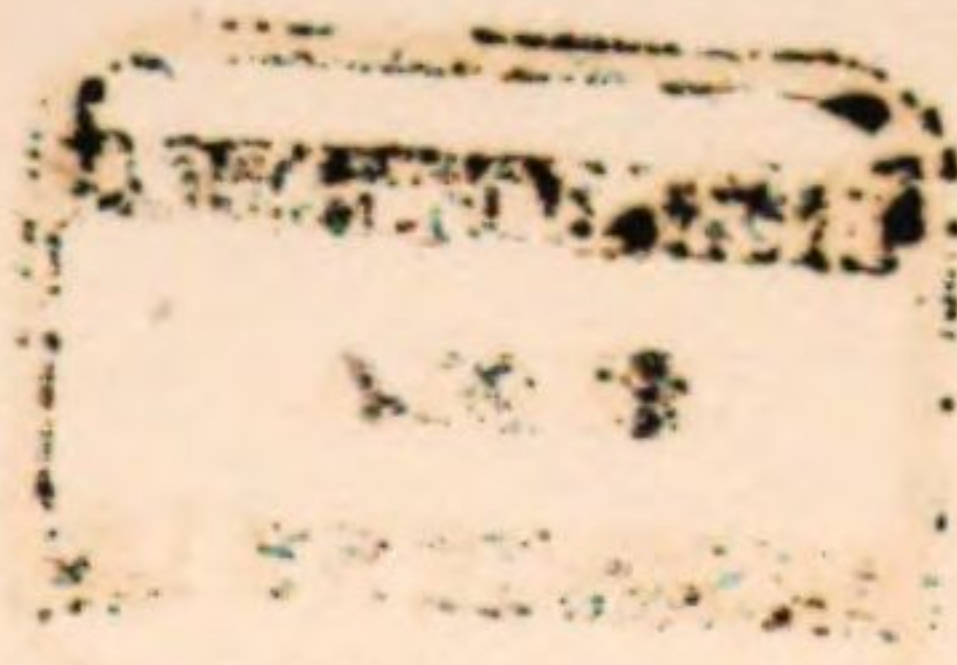
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THIS VOLUME IS

DEDICATED

(BY PERMISSION)

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE EARL OF ZETLAND,

LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE

NORTH RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK,

BY HIS OBLIGED AND OBEDIENT SERVANT

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

TEN years ago the work which has resulted in the publication of this book was somewhat more than merely entered upon. But I am not able to say how long it is ago since the first thoughts of publication in the present, or in any, form definitely presented themselves: it was not, however, until some time after the labour bestowed had begotten greater interest, and the interest had stimulated not only increased painstaking but more diligent and systematic study. In the hope the book may prove that neither the labour nor the study has been quite without effect towards the illustration of an interesting subject and in the cause of philology, it is now submitted to the judgment of the public.

No one can be more sensible than the author of its many imperfections and deficiencies. Many errors, many failures, many shortcomings will inevitably be pointed out. Working alone and unassisted, as he has done, in a singularly remote district, far from any accessible collection of books which might have been of aid, or from habitual intercourse with cultivated minds, with the duties of a very wide Moorland parish to attend to, with his children to teach himself, it could hardly fail to be so, however honest and hearty the labour bestowed in his not too abundant spare time might be.

This is not written to deprecate criticism. He would, indeed, rather invite it. For fair and candid criticism might be an assistance to him if he should ever be in a position to carry out a plan, much more than half formed, of compiling a systematic Glossary of the great

Northumbrian Dialect as a whole, or both as written in the past and as yet spoken in the present. It would be an assistance also to others whose object it might be to illustrate the dialects of their several districts as the author has sought to do for that of Cleveland.

One of the chief difficulties in the task of compiling this Glossary has been in deciding what words were, and what were not, to be admitted. The principle which was finally adopted was not to admit any word, unless, either in its form, its application, its meaning or one of its meanings, it deviated sensibly from recognised or classical usage. This principle in some cases has seemed to require, rather than only to justify, the giving of the standard or classical definition of an admitted or classical word, in order to trace the connection of that meaning which warranted or called for the insertion of the word itself as a provincial word. No doubt words have crept in which ought to have been excluded: more than two or three such words have been noted while correcting the press. But it is hoped their number is not considerable.

Not a very few words also, which were standard words at a given date past, which, in a sense, are standard words still, as resting on some such authority as that of the English Bible, words of which *bid*, *bidden* are fair types, have been unhesitatingly admitted, because they have quite dropped out of use over possibly the greater part of the kingdom, although still in utterly familiar use in Cleveland.

With reference to the definitions, they have been constructed with great care; and it may be stated, as not quite wide of the purpose, that so far from having been drawn up to suit the derivation (real or assumed) in each several case, a very large proportion of the whole had been composed, and fac-simile copies of them sent to the Secretary of the Philological Society for use in the preparation of the Society's Dictionary, before systematic enquiries as to derivation or connection had been, in the majority of instances, so much as commenced.*

* Some few modifications of the original definitions have, it is true, been made; but the percentage of cases in which this is so is very small. In probably forty-nine out of fifty instances the MS. printed from has been the MS. from which the copies for the Philological Society were actually taken.

Besides the care taken in framing the definitions, the author has, in every case which seemed to require it, endeavoured to give effective illustration by the aid of copious—at least, of sufficient—examples of usage, a large proportion of which he had noted down as heard by himself at the mouth of some one or other of his Dales friends and neighbours.

As to the other illustration appended to a considerable proportion of the words constituting the Glossary, it must speak for itself; and it is perhaps not strictly necessary for the author, in conclusion, to disclaim any intention to assume the mantle of the etymologist. He has simply sought to record, to derive or connect, and as far as his reading would allow, to illustrate.



INTRODUCTION.

BORN and brought up in one of the Eastern Counties, and translated, a few years after taking my degree, into the North, first into Berwickshire, then permanently into Yorkshire, the difficulties and whimsicalities attendant on the efforts after mutual comprehension between myself and the countryside northerners, with whom my clerical and other duties brought me into continual contact, were great enough, and often amply quaint enough, of themselves to induce, even had there been no natural liking and inclination, some notice of the circumstances in which our mutual complications originated. I did not comprehend their spoken dialect, and they did not understand my Southern English and pronunciation: and the reason was, not only that a very large proportion of their stock of current words, and especially in the case of elderly and untaught people, were not to be found in the English Dictionary, but that also the vowel and many of the consonantal sounds, as their words were spoken, were entirely different from those of the accredited English standard.*

This statement, which is true of the North generally, is I believe, as strictly and emphatically true of Cleveland as of any other part of ancient Northumbria: perhaps I should be almost justified, from circumstances and facts to be mentioned below, if I said more true.

* As illustrative of this statement I may mention a circumstance which occurred to myself within a short period after my commenced residence in the North. I had occasion to engage a servant, and as there were reasons which rendered it difficult to fix a date for her coming, it was necessary to know her name and address. Her name was Charlotte Lamb, but the patronymic on her tongue sounded so utterly unlike *Lamb* to my untutored ear, that it was some minutes, and not without some trouble and evident annoyance on the poor girl's part at not being understood, that I came at last to the perception that, as she spelt it letter by letter, *l, a, m, b*, might in a northern mouth represent a sound very different from that of English *lamb*. The sound to my ear was *lorm* or *laum*, in which every vocal element was altered except the initial *l*.

On coming into permanent residence in Cleveland twenty-one years ago, it was natural that my thoughts should return from time to time to this subject, and equally natural that the recurrence of such thoughts should lead to speculation and eventually to study; and it is now more than twelve years since I began to collect and compare, and, in a measure, to investigate. I had already made a fair beginning of the Cleveland vocabulary when the Whitby Glossary was brought under my notice; a book of which I may say here, that the fidelity with which the words, and even, in many cases, their spoken sounds,* are indicated, the general accuracy of the interpretations annexed, and above all, the interesting and instructive examples in many cases added—independently of the philological value of no small part of its contents—make it worthy of a noticeable place in the class of local Glossaries. Taking that book in a certain sense as my text-book, I have, during the period just now indicated, pursued the subject systematically, alike in the study and among the people, and some of the processes and results—and of both the study and the collection—will be found in the following pages and in the Glossary which succeeds them.

Every language and dialect of a language, when duly interrogated, must always—and without dwelling on what it will reveal, if the enquiry be fully prosecuted, of the essential physical and psychical history of those who speak, or have spoken, it†—be able to give in reply much of its own history in connection with its origin, connection, and changes; and it is impossible for any one fairly familiar with the dialect spoken in Cleveland, and only moderately acquainted with the Scandinavian languages and dialects, or even with any one of them, not to be struck with the curious family likeness obtruded on his notice between no scanty portion of the Cleveland words and those in current use among the Danes, Norwegians and Swedes of our own day. And not only in the case of words:—idioms, modes of expression, habitual phrases,

* I refer to such instances as *barzon*, *laabtle*, *sbarve*; *greeave*, *beeaf*, &c. (the true orthography of which is *Bizen*, *litle*, *Shive*; *grave*, *Hofe*, &c.): the value of such phonetic forms being often exceedingly great in the investigation of dialectical origin or peculiarities. See below, pp. xxix, xxx, et seq., p. 318, &c.

† 'The study of words may be tedious to the schoolboy, as breaking of stones is to the wayside labourer; but to the thoughtful eye of the geologist these stones are full of interest;—he sees miracles on the highroad, and reads chronicles in every ditch. Language, too, has marvels of her own, which she unveils to the enquiring glance of the patient student. There are chronicles below her surface, there are sermons in every word.' *Lectures on the Science of Language*, by Max Müller, 1st Ser. p. 2.

'If a general destruction of books, such as took place in China under the Emperor Thsin-chi-hoang (213 B.C.) should sweep away all historical documents, language, even in its most depraved state, would preserve the secrets of the past, and would tell future generations of the home and migrations of their ancestors.' *Ib.* p. 214.

proverbs or proverbial sayings are found to occur, which, in many cases, are so nearly identical that what is ordinarily called translation is scarcely requisite in order to enable the Clevelander to appreciate the Danish saying, or the Dane the Cleveland formula. Thus, Professor Worsaae's expression, *at pladske paa sæn*, is our **t' blash upo' t' seea**; *jeg har intet imod det*, our **Ah hes nowght agen that**; *han lever inte ved dövv nödd*, our **he deean't luik as if he lived upo' deeaf nuts**; *eg er böden tolv dåler*, our **Ah was bodden (or boden) tolf pund**; *e hele by er böden til ærvæl*, our **t' 'heeal toon's bodden (or boden) te t' burial**, which last word half a century since would probably have been replaced by **Arval**. All these phrases and numberless others must and do strike upon the observation of the Yorkshireman who is brought into contact with modern Scandinavian either by means of the written tongues or by oral communication: and when one begins to study the matter out, the coincidences, in a percentage of cases which is very large indeed, resolve themselves into identity.

It is now several years since, having become myself thoroughly interested in the processes of collection and investigation of the constituents of the Cleveland dialect, and wishing to interest some of my Dales neighbours and parishioners in the subject also, with the hope of, by that means, paving the way for the reception of some assistance in my researches from among them, I threw together notes for a lecture on 'The Traces left by the Ancient Danes in Cleveland.' In the introductory portion of this lecture I drew an outline, necessarily imperfect, but still as faithful and accurate as I could make it within the narrow limits allowed me, and drawing upon both Danish and English historical sources, of the incursions and invasions of the Danes, ending, as they did, in permanent dominion in Northumbria—a dominion, moreover, which in many districts of the province in question most certainly rested upon systematic and effectual colonization of wide tracts.* Inasmuch, however, as Cleveland is not specially named in this page of history,

* 'After the destruction of Repton, the Danes divided themselves into two armies, one of which, under the command of Halfdene, marched to complete the conquest of Northumbria, which they accomplished during the ensuing winter, and extended their depredations as far north as the country of the Picts and Strathclyde Britons. The lands were then parcelled out among the soldiers, who, growing weary of a marauding life, longed to possess settled habitations and fixed property of their own, and, exchanging the sword and battle-axe for the plough, applied themselves to cultivate and beautify the realm which they had so long delighted to devastate.' St. John's *Four Conquests of England*, i. 265. This was in 876. In 880 a still larger body of military colonists received allotments in the same district and settled upon them. The same thing would, of course, occur again and again without special historical notice where smaller numbers of settlers were concerned, and I have only given the above extract as a sort of embodiment of statements that appear not infrequently in the pages of both ancient annalists and modern historians.

I scarcely think it necessary to give even an outline of it here: it has been done by various hands, both English and foreign, and, with whatever variation or discrepancy as to minor particulars, yet without any material difference as to the great facts of Danish occupancy, sovereignty, and lasting local, and even national influence.*

Of course what was true of Northumbria generally, of very considerable tracts in Yorkshire particularly, was as likely, *a priori*, to be true of Cleveland individually as of any other part of the district; and considering the geographical position of the tract in question, with Tees-mouth at one extremity and the Esk-mouth at the other, even more likely still. Nay, the very name itself—Cleveland—the moment enquiry began to turn in the direction indicated, was capable of becoming a witness to the fact that our Dales country, with its fair and fertile valleys and nobly wooded hills, had not been overlooked by the Danish invaders and intending settlers. Camden held that Cleveland was ‘so called, as it should seem, from precipices, which we call cliffs;’ and although others are found to contend that ‘the primary and leading idea of the name is undoubtedly not *cliff*, but *clay*, as descriptive of its soil’ (Graves’ *Cleveland*, p. 33), yet the existing Old Norse name, *Klifflönd*, not only sets that question at rest by proving the correctness of Camden’s suggestion, but places in a prominent position the facts that it is of Danish origin; that the Danes took or obtained sufficient interest in the district to rename it; and that their influence was sufficiently lasting and powerful to give the new name currency and permanence. The merest glance beyond the name of the district itself, and directed at what the district contains or includes of the same nature, is sufficient to fix the attention upon the Saxon name Streoneshalh in the South-East, replaced by the Danish name Whitby, and Whitby itself one of a group of equally marked Scandinavian names, *Prestebi*, *Stachesbi*, *Overbi*, *Nethrebi*, *Thingwala*,† *Helredale*, *Gnip* or *Hauchesgard*, *Normanebi*, *Bertwait*,

* “Sweyn, king of Denmark, and Olave, king of Norway, a short time before invaded Yorkshire, and reduced it to subjection. For there is, and long has been, a great admixture of people of Danish race in that province, and a great similarity of language.” Wallingford’s *Chronicle*, Gale, p. 570. “Giraldus Cambrensis and John of Wallingford assert in direct terms that there was a strong infusion of Danish in the population and language of our Northern provinces.” Garnett’s *Phil. Essays*, p. 187.

† The name Thingwala alone, which occurs in the *Memorial of Benefactions* to Whitby Abbey, quoted entire by Young, pp. 908-913:—‘Villam et portum (Maris) de Witebi; Overbi; et Nethrebi, id est Steinsecher; *Thingwala*; Leirpel; Helredale; &c.’:—this name alone is so marked that it is difficult to conceive it should never have attracted attention from any local historian or antiquarian before. ‘Tingwall, hvor, som navnet (*þinga-völlr*) antyder, Öernes Hovedthing gjennem Aarhundreder blev holdt,’ as Worsaae says of the famous Thingwal of Shetland, are words fully as expressive, beyond doubt, and as capable of application in the case of the Whitby Thingwala, as in Chester, Orkney, Ross-

Setwait, *Thordisa*, and others, all included within the limits of what is now the parish of Whitby; and, on the North-West, upon *Midleburg*, now Middlesborough, with its neighbour *Arusum*, *Aresum* or *Harhusum* (*Aarhuus*),* now Airsome, together with the closely adjoining *Lachenebi*, *Leisingebi*, *Ormesbi*, *Englebi*, *Tormozbi*, *Linthorpe*, *Arnodestorp*, and the like, all of them equally suggestive with the Whitby group of local names.

In fact, the more closely investigation of this kind is pushed the more striking is the result; and an analysis of the Cleveland names as given in the Domesday Survey, with occasional illustration or addition from other ancient documents, will I think prove not uninteresting. Taking Cleveland proper, together with Whitby and so much of the adjoining district as is grouped with it in the Domesday Summary of 'Langeberge Wapentac,' we have the following names of places, ending—

I. in *bi*.

Witebi	(Whitby)
Prestebi	(lost)
Normanebi	(Normanby, near Whitby)
Ulgeberdesbi	(Ugglebarnby)
Baldebi	(Baldby Fields, near Whitby)
Staxebi	(Stakesby)
Barnebi	(Barnby)
Alewardebi, or Elwordebi	(Ellerby)
Michelbi	(Mickleby)
Grimesbi	
Bergelbi, Bergebi	(Borrowby)
Rozebi, Roscebi	(Roxby)
Asuluebi, Asvluesbi	(i. e. Asolf's-by, Aislaby)

shire, or Shetland itself. It was, as surely as in these other cases, the *bovedthing* or principal political and judicial meeting-place for the district; and it speaks very intelligibly of the extent to which the district was not only under the influence of, but inhabited by, men of Northern or Danish origin, that such a place of meeting should have existed in Cleveland.

* On the South Jutland coast there are two towns nearly adjacent, one of which is *Midleburg*, the other *Aarhuus*. It is scarcely possible that the coincidence of name in the case of the two Cleveland Danish settlements and in their S. Jutland neighbours should be merely accidental. Again, the name *Upsal* occurs once in Cleveland, and, besides, just on the borders. I believe one Essex village has forty-eight representatives and namesakes in New England (*Gent. Mag.* vol. ii. 1863, p. 698), to say nothing of the literally innumerable examples of which Boston or Chelmsford is a type. Even our own *Danby* is born again in Canada West, in the name given by an emigrant from hence to the settlement he has formed near Niagara. Beyond any reasonable doubt the same feeling and practice in the days of the Old Northmen originated such Cleveland names as those now under notice: in other words, that emigrants from *Upsala*, *Aarhuus*, *Midleburg*, named their new residences after their ancient or original ones.

Bollebi, Bolebi (Boulby)
 Danebi (Danby)
 Lesingebi, Leisingebi, Lesighebi (Lazenby)
 Lachenebi, Lachebi (Lackenby)
 Normanebi (Normanby, near Eston)
 Ormesbi (Ormsby)
 Bernodebi (Barnaby)
 Esebi (Easby)
 Badresbi (Battersby)
 Tollesbi (Tolesby)
 Colebi (Coulby Manor)
 Maltebi (Maltby)
 Englebi (Ingleby Hill)
 Turmozbi, Tormozbi (Thornaby)
 Steinesbi (Stainsby)
 Berguluesbi, Bergolbi
 Tuoldesbi, Toroldesbi (Thoraldby)
 Rodebi (Hutton Rudby)
 Englebi (Ingleby Greenhow)
 Cherchebi (Kirby, near Stokesley)
 Dragmalebi (Dromonby)
 Buschebi (Buzby)
 Feizbi, Fezbi (Faceby)
 Englebi (Ingleby Arncliffe)
 Bordalebi, Bordlebi (Mount Grace Priory)

To these may be added, from other sources :

Swainby
 Newby (in Seamer)
 Yearby (in Kirkleatham)
 Netherbi, Overbi (in Whitby)

II. in *thorpe*.

Ugetorp, Ughetorp (Ugthorpe)
 Roschetorp, Roscheltorp (possibly Hailthorpe, near Scalling)
 Arnodestorp (probably Arnold's Toft near Linthorpe, in Acklam)
 Torp (Kilton Thorpe)
 Torp (Nunthorpe)
 Torp (Pinchingthorpe)

Besides

Ainthorpe (in Danby)*
Sneatonthorpe
Linthorpe or Leventhorpe

III. in *um*.

Jarum (Yarm)
Morehusum, Morhusum (Moorsholm)
Lothusum, Loctusum (Lofthouse)
Westlidum, Westlid† (Kirkleatham)
Upelider (Upleatham)
Lid (Lythe)
Florum, Flore (Flowergate, Whitby)
Achelum, Aclun (Acklam)
Laclum, Lelun (Lealholm)
Toscotum, Tocstune (Toccotes)
Cotum (Coatham)
Ergun

* The history of this name is rather a curious one. In a Register of Burial, 1623, the name is written Armitthwaite; in the map in Graves' *Cleveland* it is Armanthwaite; in a plan of the Manor, dated A.D. 1751, and hanging in the entry of Danby Lodge, it is Armthwaite. But the *thwaite* has completely given place to the *thorpe*, and in the customary pronunciation in the mouth of a true Clevelander it becomes Ain-t'rup, the *b* being almost entirely suppressed. This provokes comparison with the like names so frequently occurring in Denmark, and in which the old *þorp* has given place to the modern *trup*.

† I look upon Westlid and Lid as unquestionably abbreviations for Westlidum, Lidum. It is worthy of notice that, independently of Domesday Westlidum, we have also another ancient form of the same name in Lithum, besides the forms Uplium and Lyum for Upleatham. It is a matter of tolerable certainty that all these names in *-um* are simply datives plural. There is no doubt in such cases as Morehusum, Lothusum, Arusum or Arhusum, Toscotum, Cotum, and Lidum. About Jarum, Achelum, Laclum or Lelun, and Ergun, it is necessary to speak with more reserve, from uncertainty as to their etymology. The locality of the last-named is uncertain. "Dimidium piscariæ de Hergum" is mentioned in the Whitby 'Memorial of Benefactions' given by Dr. Young (p. 908), and, according to that author, the Ergum or Hergum in question is 'near Bridlington' (p. 912). As far as one can derive a suggestion from the geographical course taken by the Domesday scribe, the Cleveland Ergun may have been in the neighbourhood of Ayton. In the Summary, the order is Ormesbi, Upeshale, Bernodebi, Torp (Pinchingthorpe), Ergun, Atun, Neuuetun, Mortun, Torp (Nunthorpe), &c. In the notice of the King's Lands, it is Upesale, Torp, Ergun, Atun, Neuueton, Mortun, Torp. The only existing name, however, anywhere in the vicinity, which presents any resemblance or analogy to Ergun is Arcan, given in Ord's Map:—Arcan Hill, a little way north of Seamer. The Ordnance map makes this Harker Hill; but unfortunately local names have been put in so recklessly in these otherwise admirable maps that that authority is less than nothing in such questions. It may be mentioned, however, that the 'Ergum or Hergum near Bridlington' is no doubt coincident with what is written Argam in the Ordnance maps.

Also

Arusum, Aresum, Harhusum (Airsome)

IV. in *clif*.

Crumbeclif, Crumbeclive (Crunkley)

Roudeclif, Roudclive (Rockcliff)

Jerneclif, Gerneclif, Erneclive (Arncliffe Ingleby)

V. in *borg*.

Golborg, Goldeburg (Goldsborough)

Ghigesborg, Gighesborc, Ghigesburg (Guisborough)

Also

Mydelburghe, Midlesburg (Middlesborough)

VI. in *dale*.

Childale (Kildale)

Camisedale (Commondale)

Besides

Westerdale

Basdale, Basedale

Glasdale, Glasedale

Handale or Grendale

Scugdale

VII. in *grif*.

Grif (Mulgrave)

Also

Skynnergrefe, Skinergreive, Skengrave (Skinningrove)

VIII. in *al*.

Upeshale, Upesale (Upsal)

Wercheshala, Wercesel, Wyreshel (Worsall)

Tonestale, Tonnestale (Tunstal)

IX. not admitting of classification.

Ghinipe ('Gnip, i. e. Hauchesgard;' Gnipe Howe near
Hawsker, *Young*, p. 909).

Figelinge, Figlinge, Nort Figelinge (Fyling Dales)

Breche, Brecca (Brackenridge, near Whitby)

Semer, Semers (Seamer)

Mersch, Mersc (Marske)
 Dunesla, Dunesle (Dunsley)
 Ildreuelle, Hildreuelle (Hinderwell)
 Berewic (Berwick)
 Cratorn, Cratorne (Crathorne)
 Stocheslag, Stocheslage (Stokesley)
 Codreschelf, Codeschelf (Skutterskelf)

X. in *ham*.

Neuham, Neuueham, Niweham (Newham in Acklam)
 Neuham, Neueham (Newholm, near Whitby)

XI. in *ton* or *tun*.

Snetune, Sneton (Sneaton)
 Hotune, Hotone (Hutton Mulgrave)
 Neutone (Newton Mulgrave)
 Egetune (Egton)
 Scetune, Scetun (Seaton Hall)
 Esingetun, Esingeton (Easington)
 Liuretun (Liverton)
 Steintun, Esteintona (Stanghow)
 Chiltune, Chilton (Kilton)
 Brotune, Broctune (Brotton)
 Sceltun, Scheltun (Skelton)
 Midletun, Middeltone (Middleton, near Guisborough)
 Hotun (Hutton Lowcross)
 Tordnetun (Thornton Fields)
 Wiltune, Widtune (Wilton)
 Astun, Astune (Eston)
 Atun (Great Ayton)
 Atun alia (Little Ayton)
 Neuuetun, Nietona (Newton)
 Mortun (Morton)
 Martun, Martune (Marton)
 Himelintun, Himeligetun (Hemlington)
 Steintun (Stainton)
 Torentun (Thornton)
 Tametun (Tameton, or Tanton)
 Hiltun, Hiltune (Hilton)
 Mideltun, Middeltun (Middleton)
 Fostun, Foxtun (Foxton, High and Low)
 Broctun, Broctun magna (Great Broughton)

Broctun alia (Little Broughton)
 Hotun (Hutton Rudby)
 Carletun (Carlton)
 Blatun
 Gotun, Goutun, Golton (Goulton)
 Wirueltun (Whorlton)
 Rontun, Rantune (Rounton)
 Lentune, Leuetona (Kirk Levington)
 Leuetone alia (Castle Levington)
 Apeltune (Appleton on Wiske)

On the whole, there are in the above list 119 names of places as given in Domesday, of which thirty-eight end in *-by*, six in *-torp*, twelve in *-um*, three in *-clif*, two in *-borg*, two in *-dale*, one in *-grif*, three in *-al*, all of which are indisputably of Danish origin. There are besides eleven not admitting of classification, of which, however, several must be Danish; as, for instance, Ghinipe, Figlinge, Semer, Mersc, Cratorne, Codreschelf; and also, two in *-ham*, thirty-nine in *-ton*. Of the latter it is only necessary here to say, that, while it is a mistake to assume *-ton* to be an exclusively Anglo-Saxon termination in names of places (*tun* being also an Old Norse word and still used in Iceland in connection with a farmer's residence), in not a few cases among these Cleveland names in *-tun* or *-ton* we find the same prefixes as are met with in other names of undoubted Danish origin and etymology. For instance, Childale, Chiltune; Sceltun, Scaethwaite, Skelderskeugh; Mideltun, Middelburg. Others again—for instance, Carletun, Astun, Tornetun—as in the case of such names as Baldersbi, Leisingebi, Danebi, Cratorn, leave but little doubt that the former element in them is Danish; and thus, on the whole, we come to something like the conclusion that at least seventy-five per cent. of the Domesday names of Cleveland localities is certainly Old Danish, and very possibly a larger proportion still.

But independently of the names recorded in Domesday there are multitudes of others, an enumeration and examination of which advance the conclusion just stated more convincingly yet. The names of the several townships of the divers parishes not separately specified in the Domesday record are, in many cases, more decidedly Old Danish than even the names of the parishes themselves. Thus in Whorlton parish are the townships of Swainby, Huthwaite, Scarth or Scarth-wood, Potto (Pot-howe), Trenholm, Scugdale;—all, without an exception, of distinct or exclusive Northern origin. In short, of some twenty-four or twenty-five such Cleveland names, we have three in *-by*, one in *-thwaite*, two in *-thorpe*, three in *-howe*, one in *-holm*, five in *-dale*, one in *-grif*, six in *-wick*, one in *-burn*, one in *-car*, three not classed, of which one—

Staithes—is surely Norse *Stöd* (see *Staith*), leaving Picton as almost, if not quite, the only name of Anglo-Saxon origin.

But, supposing the investigation to be pushed further yet, and especially with the aid which ancient documents give in addition to the information derivable from still existing or identifiable designations, the result is even still more conclusive. Thus in the case of Whitby as above noticed—Overbi, Nethrebi, Thingwala, Helredale, Gnip, Bertwait, Setwait, Sourebi, Thordisa, all appear in deeds connected with the Abbey, as the names of Whitby localities. In the parish of Danby, again, besides Ainthorpe, already named, is the township of Glaisdale, as also Danby Botton, Dale Head, Clitherbecks, Butterwick, Fryop, Houlsyke: and this without mentioning similar names—that is to say, all of direct Danish origin—distinguishing local divisions of lesser importance.

But the evidence derivable from the local terminology of the district, striking and conclusive as it is as to the facts of the effectual and permanent occupation of Cleveland by the Northmen, is not only supplemented, but rendered vastly more striking and unquestionable, by a mass of testimony of a different kind, and supplied by the Domesday volume.

At the time of the survey therein recorded, or, rather, shortly preceding it, the owners of landed property in Cleveland were almost exclusively distinguished by Danish names.

Thus,

Hauuard (Havard) had possessions in Yarm, Kirk Levington, Easby and Battersby.

Siuuuard (Siward or Sigurðr) in Ugthorpe, Liverton, Lofthouse, Upleatham, Acklam.

Ulf in Crathorne.

Ligulf in Kildale, Ugthorpe, Normanby.

Archil (Arnkell) in Faceby, Thoraldby, Marton.

Ulchel (Ulfkell) in Ayton, Nunthorpe, Guisborough, Marton, &c.

Aschel (Askell) in Ayton.

Torchil (Thorkell) in Kilton.

Orme or Orm in Ormsby, Appleton, Kildale, Danby, Commondale.

Leising or Lesing (*Leisingr*, a freed man) in Faceby, Tunstal,

Tameton, Guisborough, Normanby, Busby, Acklam, &c.

Gamel in Skutterskelf.

Game (? Gamel) in Ugthorpe.

Tor (Thor) in East Rounton.

Altor (Althor) in Wilton.

Carl (Karl or Karle) in East Rounton.

Aluer (Alfr) in Hilton.

Turorne (Thorarinn) in Ayton.

Norman (*Norðmaðr*, a Norwegian) in Ayton, Broughton, Hinderwell, Marske, Kirkleatham, Wilton, Upsal.

Suen (Sweyn) in Egton, Lythe, Goldsborough, Mickleby, Borrowby, Roxby, &c.

Walteof (Valtheofr) in Eston.

Malgrim in Ingleby Arncliffe.

Gospatric in Whorlton, Carlton, Seamer, &c.

Aldred in Ayton.

Uctred in Stokesley, Seaton, Skelton, Brotton, Moorholm, Guisborough, Stainsby, &c.

Edmund in Ayton, Pinchingthorpe, Marton, Toleby, Stainton, &c.

Magbanec in Newton.

Lieuenot in Lazenby.

In all, we have here twenty-seven names (without allowing for possible duplicates, the existence of which may be suspected in one place, if not in more): of these twenty-seven, Magbanec would almost seem to be Celtic; Lieuenot, unless it be Norman-French, is hard to class; Edmund and Aldred are Anglo-Saxon; all the rest are Danish: and, what is remarkable, with one exception—that of Orm—different from those of the original nomenclators of the settlements or properties or manors possessed by them—a fact that shews most conclusively not only the extent or prevalence of the Danish colonization, but also its secured permanency.*

* This may be the best place to advert to a singular and extremely interesting confirmation of the views advanced in the text, which has been afforded during the latter half of the year 1867 by the disclosures made in the course of the works connected with the rebuilding of Kildale Church. In digging for the foundations of the new north wall, and also in excavating along the middle of the nave for the reception of the warming-apparatus, a number of skeletons, in perfect preservation, were dug upon, in company with several of which were objects of bronze, and weapons of iron (swords, daggers, and a battle-axe) of such a distinctly marked character that there could be as little doubt of their origin as of their antiquity. They were unmistakeably Danish, and there could be no room left for uncertainty as to the fact that the mediæval church, the last remains of which had been so lately removed, had been built upon the site of a cemetery which had been such from the ninth century, downwards. It may be also mentioned that among the skulls obtained, but not from the skeletons in connection with the arms—only in company with them as co-tenants of the same burial-ground—were some of such singularly marked dolicho-cephalic character as to raise the question whether they could be accounted for otherwise than by supposing them to have been the heads of captives or ‘thralls’ brought from the remote North by the immigrant Danish appropriators of the place in question. All these weapons and other objects passed under the hands of the writer, and the skulls were measured by him, and his accounts and measurements submitted to some of the most eminent archæologists of the day, as well as to the London Society of Antiquaries; his conclusions being admitted, on all hands, to be entirely satisfactory and well established.

But not only were the lords of the soil thus unmistakeably Danish at the time of the Conquest, the inferior orders or sons of the soil must have been so as well. For in a charter of Henry I, confirming certain gifts to Guisborough Priory, made by members of the Lascelles family, we find specified, among such gifts, certain persons and families, who, as villanes, were transferred like so much stock of any other description, and whose names were as follows:—Robert, the son of Ketell; Godwin; Ervice, the son of Aslac; Wigan, the son of Gamel; Robert, the son of Ralph; Ralph, the son of Godwin; Ingeberg, the son of Aslac; Alice, the wife of Serlo, with their followers (children); Ralph, the son of William, the son of Turgis, with all his followers; Gunilda, mother of the same.

Ketell, Aslac (two of the name), Ingeberg, Gunilda, Gamel, Ralph, Turgis, Godwin—but little in the way of comment is required when such names preponderate. They speak very intelligibly as to the original nationality of no small proportion of the lower orders of the population in certain districts of Yorkshire some two generations later than the Conquest.

After the production of such a mass of evidence as that which has thus been closed we can have no hesitation about admitting such statements as John of Wallingford's touching the 'great admixture of people of Danish race' in Yorkshire, and applying them especially to Cleveland; and the further allegation as to the 'great similarity of language,' following necessarily as a corollary, must be admitted with equal frankness. But still the question remains as to the measure or degree of 'similarity' between the Scandinavian tongues and the Old Northumbrian, even on the admission that it was really 'great;' and the question is one which has been differently dealt with by different writers, and consequently furnished with different solutions. Some would make Northumbrian a Scandinavian dialect, and others ignore no small proportion of what in it is certainly Scandinavian or nothing. And even in the case of others more moderate and impartial, and perhaps also better qualified, by their general learning as well as by their philological attainments, to pronounce with some decision upon the subject mooted, there is no little difference as to the relative amounts of the elements which go to make up the mingled mass they agree in calling a Dano-Saxon dialect. Thus Mr. Garnett decides that because 'in the Scandinavian dialects the definite article is uniformly postpositive and coalesces with its substantive,' and in the Northumbrian dialects the same article is a distinct prepositive term, therefore the said article is not the Scandinavian article.* Mr. Peacock, on the other hand, contends—and the fact that his con-

* Garnett's *Collected Essays*, p. 49.

clusions are published in the Transactions of the Philological Society lends them a positive weight, which otherwise they might not carry—not only that the grammar of the dialects in question is in many particulars Scandinavian, but that ‘the first and most remarkable characteristic of Northumbrian is the definite article—or more properly the demonstrative pronoun, *t*—which is an abbreviation of the Old Norse neuter demonstrative pronoun *hit*, Sw. and Dan. *et*.’* ‘There have been retained,’ he continues (*Ib.* pp. 6, 7), ‘amongst the Northumbrian dialects certain expressions which are identical with Scandinavian ones at the present day, and these leave it beyond doubt that the word so abridged is no other than the Scandinavian neuter art. *hit* or *et*. . . . In Tauchnitz’s Swed. and Eng. Dictionary (pocket ed. Leipzig 1861) under the word *bröst* = Eng. *breast*, among other phrases connected with that word, we find “*Att gifva barnet bröset*—To give the child suck” (lit. to give the child the breast).

‘In N. Lonsdale and in Westmoreland the same phrase would be

“At give *t* barn *t* brèst.”

where we find the two expressions identical, word for word, except for the postpositive situation of the Swedish article *et*, which twice occurs as a suffix to the nouns *barn* and *bröst*. Now suppose, by way of illustration, we make the Sw. art. prepositive instead of postpositive, the sentence would then stand thus:—Sw. *Att gifva et barn et bröst*, Northumb. At give *t* barn *t* brèst, and the identity of every word is at once apparent; the only difference being that the initial letter *e* in the article suffers aphæresis in the provincial of Northumbria.†

Mr. Peacock further considers the apparent ‘outrage on the Scandinavian idiom’ herein involved, the result of an ‘amalgamation of their languages’ among the two races—‘the established Saxon settlers,’ and

* *Some leading Characteristics of the Dialects spoken in Ancient Northumbria*, p. 5.

† Mr. Peacock’s want of full acquaintance with the Scandinavian tongues disqualified him for perceiving the fallacy of his argument, not to say its intrinsic worthlessness, originating in the circumstance that he argues on the supposition that all nouns are simply neuter. It so happens in the sentence quoted that both the nouns, *barn* and *bröst*, are neuter, and therefore both take the postpositive *et*. But what is to be said of *sluttningen* = Northumb. ‘*t* slope,’ *historien* = ‘*t* history,’ both feminine and both occurring in the first sentence of the first Swedish book lying near enough to me to be opened? Of *kroppen* = ‘*t* body,’ *hamnen* = ‘*t* spirit’ (or uncorporeal part), *brodren* = ‘*t* brother,’ &c., all masculine, and to say nothing of the inflections, in the plural, of these masculine and feminine nouns—nay of the neuter ones also? The fact is, Mr. Peacock’s theory scarcely applies to one case in twenty that would occur in every-day, homely talk in a Swedish company, and becomes less available still as applied to the Old Norse definite nouns, as the merest glance at Rask’s Grammar by Dasent, pp. 74, 75, abundantly shews. Out of the sixty-four case-endings of definite nouns given there, precisely four are found with the final *t* or *it*.

the invading Northmen—consequent on their eventual intermixture. He assumes 'a fusion of language, the grammar as well as the vocabulary, continuing to gravitate until it came to something common to both.' The definite article would have of course to be dealt with among other things, and would present one of the greatest difficulties, but the difficulty would 'end in a compromise in which the Saxon adopted the Scandinavian article, and the Northman became reconciled to the Saxon mode of placing it.' (*Ib.* p. 8.)

But not to dwell upon the unnecessary ingenuity displayed in thus accounting for the form of the Northumbrian definite article, it may be observed that the writer, equally with Mr. Garnett, overlooks the fact that the prepositive definite article is *not* unknown in the Scandinavian dialects; in other words, is not 'uniformly postpositive,' does not 'uniformly coalesce with its substantive.'

'The most striking peculiarity about the South Jutland dialect,' says Mr. Kok, 'is that it does not apply the coalescing (*vedhængte*) or definite post-positive article (*endeartikel*). Either no article at all is employed, as *om Dag*, *om Nat*, *om Summer*, &c., or it is replaced by *den*, *det*, *de*, as *den Hostruper*, the Hostrup man, *de Tønderinger*, the Tønder folks; or, what is most common of all, by simple *e* or *æ*, which is used prepositively and is the same for all genders and numbers; as, *e By*, *e Barn*, *e Bynder*, the farmers, *e hele Hus*.'*

The same writer, in reply to the remark that the article in question, the prepositive *e* or *æ*, is a proof of German, Frisian, Anglo-Saxon or English influence, proceeds as follows:—'In our oldest Danish—that of the thirteenth century—the postpositive article *-en*, *-et*, *-ene*, is of very rare occurrence; a circumstance which, as Molbech observes, may very well corroborate Grimm's remark, that the usage in question "may well appear to be one of later introduction and originally unknown in the Northern speech, but which becomes of more frequent occurrence the lower we come down in the stream of time."† In Henrik Harpestreng's (died 1244) *Lægebog* it is met with only two or three times. Much the same is true of the Haderslev and Flensborg *Stadsretter*, the latter bearing date 1284, the former 1292, and both written in the speech

* *Det Danske Folkesprog in Sønderjylland*, ved Johannes Kok, Sogne præst i Bårkal ved Tønder, p. 161.

† 'It is also concluded that the final article was not in use in the more ancient periods (of the speech), and that it was at a comparatively later time that it came into that general use which we are accustomed to. Even as it is, in certain cases it is dropped in familiar language; for instance, in neuter nouns in *e*, where the suffixed *t* is not sounded, as in *Belte(t)*; and also in feminines in *a*, where the added *n* in all cases drops out, as in *klokka* for *klokkan*.' Aasen's *Norsk Grammatik*, p. 157.

of the burghers of that time. The postpositive article occurs from time to time, but frequently it is either omitted altogether, or else replaced by the pronoun *thæn, thæt, te* (den, det, de); as *the Bymen*, the townsmen; *then By*, the town or village, *the Börn*, the bairns; *tha mughæ the frænder ei takæ the Börn meth theræ gooz i.theræ gömæ, utan the frænder goræ full wissæ*: in that case the relatives must not take the children into their guardianship, except the relatives give full security, &c.

'From the pronoun *thæn, thæt, the,*' continues Mr. Kok, 'the article *e* or *æ* has been derived on this wise: hurried articulation has first dropped the final *n* or *t*, and next the aspirated or lispings initial consonant *th* (þ), so that nothing but *e* or *æ* was left remaining. Corresponding rejections of the final *n* or *t* are of continual occurrence in the common speech of Norway, in the dialect of Funen, and in North Jutland, and even, finally, in the ordinary or every-day conversational speech of the Danes, as *de mand, de Hus*. But, perhaps, the most convincing proof that the article *e* is thus derived is found in the South Jutland dialect, which still employs *den, det, de*, where the standard language uses the postpositive article; as, *det er de Pikers Lam*: that is the girl's lamb, for *det er Pigernes Lam*; *de Tøndringer, de Åbollinger, de Skotter*, &c.; and, in the Bible, *de Romere, de Korintier*, &c. This use of the pronoun *den, de* can only be regarded as a trace still remaining of a once general Danish mode of speech which the Jutlanders have omitted to change as time rolled on.'

This may serve, perhaps, to throw some light upon the true nature, or origin and history, of the Northumbrian definite article. On the one side, Mr. Garnett's statement is seen to be by far too sweeping. On the other, there seems to be no necessity for subscribing to Mr. Peacock's theory of amalgamation and compromise. It is a fact that up to the end of the tenth century the influx of the Danes had not materially changed the written dialect of Northumbria.* In the fourteenth century, however, the innovations, alterations and additions due to them

* 'It appears that the admixture of the Northmen in the population of the Northumbrian provinces had not produced its full effect upon the language in the tenth century; as, with the exception of one or two isolated words, there is nothing that can be satisfactorily referred to that class of dialects, either in the Durham Texts or the Rushworth Gospels. In the fourteenth century the traces of this influence become much stronger. The 'Cursor Mundi' and the Northumbrian metrical version of the Psalms abound with words totally unknown in the Saxon dialects, but of regular occurrence in Icelandic, Danish and Swedish. One of the most remarkable of these is the Scandinavian prefix to infinitives, *at think, at do*, instead of *to think, to do*, which is an unequivocal criterion of a purely Northern dialect, and an equally certain one of the Scandinavian influence whereby that dialect has been modified.' Garnett's *Phil. Essays*, p. 188. The author then proceeds to give several other illustrations of Danish words and grammatical forms. But neither he nor any other writer

had been fully effected, although at what particular epoch in the interval we have no evidence to shew. The inevitable inference, of course, is, that the change which is faintly becoming sensible in the tenth century goes steadily on and is accomplished within the next two or three generations; in other words, becomes *un fait accompli* at a period somewhat antecedent to that of what Mr. Kok calls 'our oldest Danish' (*ældste Dansk*), when the postpositive article was of very rare occurrence and open to be characterised as an innovation unknown to the original Northern speech (*en sildigere for de Nordiske sprog oprindelig ubekjendt Indretning*), and when, in the Danish writings still extant, the prepositive definite article perpetually took the form of *the*, or more rarely *thet*. If we further bear in mind that our English sound of *th* was unknown—almost impossible—to the Scandinavian tongue; that as Thor was and is sounded almost as we sound Tor,* so *the* must have been sounded nearly as our *te*; we arrive at the conclusion that the Northumbrian definite article, after all, may be, or rather almost certainly is, the Old Danish definite article, but that its proper form is *t'*, and not *'t*, as Mr. Peacock would write it.

Again, while strongly asserting the importance of the particles in indicating the origin of a dialect or language, Mr. Garnett seems scarcely to allow for the number actually existing in the Northumbrian dialects, and still less for those which may have once been in use, but have since passed out under the inevitable influence of advancing knowledge and intercourse with the more Saxon parts of the kingdom. 'The presence or absence of a few Norse particles,' he says, 'proves nothing decisive either way. Those which are wanting may have become obsolete, and those which actually occur might be introduced by the Danish invaders.'† But our question being—'How much in our dialect is due to the in-

on the subject seems to make any allowance for what not only may, but must, have been lost. In this one district alone the author of the *Whitby Glossary* and myself have noted probably not less than fifty words hitherto unrecorded, of which the great majority may be pronounced to be exclusively Scandinavian. A few years more and these would have been finally lost. Nay, it is a common remark among many of the more intelligent of the Cleveland Dalesmen, when led to speak on the subject, that their dialect has lost not only sensibly but very considerably within their own recollection—a fact that I am myself able to bear personal testimony to. And it is idle to suppose that Cleveland affords an exceptional case in this particular. Probably many hundreds of words, which have never been written, are lost for ever, and a slow but perpetual change in idiom and construction has now nearly reached its last stage; namely, that characteristic of mere ordinary or homely English.

* Note the name Tor in the Domesday list of owners of land.

† *Phil. Essays*, p. 51. The author is contesting the position that Lowland Scottish is to be regarded as a Scandinavian dialect; and regarding, as he of course does, Scottish as 'standing in the closest affinity to that used on the bank of the Tees and the Tyne; being,

fluence of the Danish invaders?' the reasonable course appears to be to enquire how many of our existing particles are either certainly or most probably Scandinavian in origin, and what likelihood there is that others may have become obsolete.

I. As certainly Scandinavian I specify—

aback, behind, in the rear of, O. N. *ábak*.
amell, between, O. N. *ámilli*.
amid, among, O. N. *ámedal*.
at, to, O. N. *at*, apud, cum, quod attinet ad.
an, than, O. N. *an*, Sw. *än*.
an, if, O. Sw. *æn*.
at, that, O. N. *at*, Sw. *att*, &c.
at efter, afterwards, N. *atefter*, Dan. *efter at*.
efter, after, O. N. *eptir*, *eftir*.
fra, **frav**, from, O. N. *frá*, which as spoken becomes *frav* before a vowel.
fur, for, O. N. *fyr*, *fyrir*.
i, **iv**, in, O. N. *í*.
of, **off**,* of, from, out of, Dan. *af*.
intil, **intiv**, into, Sw. *intill*.
til, **tiv**, to, O. N. *tíl*.
wi', **wiv**, with, O. N. *við*, Dan. *ved*.
helder, rather, in preference, O. N. *helldr*.
inoo, **inow**, presently, Dan. *I et nu*.
backlings,† backwards, S. Jutl. *baglængs*.
parlous, greatly, terribly, Dan. *ferlich*.
sae, so, Sw. *sa*, Dan. *saa*.
sair, very, exceedingly, Dan. *saare*.
hine! be off, away with you, Dan. *hedan*.

II. As probably Scandinavian:—

a,‡ in, on, O. N. *á*, in, upon.
 The compounds with *a*, as **afoore**, **aside**, **asteead**, &c.
off on.
out in (perhaps Dan. *utan*).

in fact—like that—Northumbrian Saxon, with a strong infusion of Danish,' what he advances with respect to the former must be, in the main, held to be applicable to the latter.

* As in the phrase 'A foal *off* yon meear.'

† This is a representative of a numerous class; as, **nearlings**, **maistlings**, **fairlings**, &c.

‡ In such phrases as 'It ligs *a* that hand.'

noo, now, Sw. *nu*.

oft, offens, often, Dan. *ofte*.

sen, syne, Sw. *sedan*.

Both these lists might be increased: the latter largely so. The peculiar Northern interjections *a!* *eh!*, and the adverbial forms in *som*,* as *what-som*, *how-som*, in *whatsomever*, *howsomever*—compare Dan. *hvadsomhelst*, &c.—are almost certainly Scandinavian, and so also are the assentative and negative particles *ay*, *neya* (Sw. *nej*, &c.), not to mention other less obtrusive forms.

But independently of what actually remains, what presumption is there that the Northumbrian dialects still retain all the particles originally introduced by the Northern invaders?

Mr. Garnett adverts to an 'inscription commemorating the foundation of the edifice, or more probably of a preceding one,' still extant in Aldburgh Church, Holderness, in the following terms—*Ulf het aræan cyrice for hanum and for Gunthara saula*: Ulf bid erect the church for him and for the soul of Gunthar, as remarkable in a philological point of view. The word *hanum* is the O.N. dative of *hann* (he), Sw. *honom*, 'a form unknown in all the Saxon dialects.'† What has become of that dative? This Aldburgh inscription is the sole remaining testimony to what we know, as well as if our own ears had listened to the speech of those days, must have been the almost exclusive equivalent for our modern *to* or *for him*. Again, *amell* has nearly passed out of use. I have not heard it myself once in the twenty-one years of intercourse I have had with the Cleveland Dalesmen; that is to say, as a word continuing in familiar use. Many of them are still familiar with its meaning, and it remains in the compound word **Amell-door**; but another generation will not know either its sound or its meaning. **Arval**, too, has

* 'Another remarkable Scandinavianism is the particle *sum* in the sense of *as*, Dan. *som*: e. g. "Swa sum we forgive oure detturs." This form appears to be now obsolete.' Garnett, *Phil. Essays*, p. 189.

† *Phil. Essays*, p. 188. It is worthy of notice that another and like inscription, discovered in 1771, over the south door of Kirkdale church, near Kirby Moorside (Young's *Whitby*, p. 741), and fixing its own date to about 1055–1064, is conceived in Anglo-Saxon words although commemorating the pious deed of Orm the son of Gamel; names as exclusively Scandinavian as the Ulf of the inscription commented on by Mr. Garnett. It was perhaps natural, not to say necessary, in the relative conditions of intellectual culture of the resident Anglo-Saxons and the invading Danes, that the language of the former should be, so to speak, the language of literature, and the repository of most of the records which it was desirable to make. There is abundant reason for supposing that the invaders and the invaded found little difficulty in making themselves mutually intelligible, and this would furnish another reason why Anglo-Saxon might by common consent continue in use as the written language, for even some considerable time after the spoken language had become almost or even far more Danish than Saxon.

gone quite, and I question if there be two men in the existing population of this parish who can remember having heard it in common use. The common English word 'burial,' with a sufficient latitude of meaning assigned to it to make it imply 'entertainment on occasion of the burial,' has replaced it. Probably the history of our dialect, in common with its co-members of the general Northumbrian tongue, has been for some centuries one of slow alteration, due to the substitution of English words and forms for Northumbrian ones; the substitution itself originating in the greater diffusion of the standard tongue by means of books, enlarged intercourse with people who used it, attendance on the public ministrations of the Church, and the gradual innovations of increasing connection with the outer districts. It might be a work of time; but most of the causes specified have been more or less strongly in operation since the Reformation, and some of them would begin to operate from the time that the provinces began to be really and effectually constituent parts of one consolidated kingdom. And thus not only *hanum* would give place to A. S. and O. E. *him*, *hine*, but *igjennem* would yield to *purh* (through), leaving only *gain*, *gain-way* as its representatives; *among*, *amang* would encroach upon *amell*; *or*, *nor*, *owther*, *nowther*, and so forth, assume and maintain their present exclusive right of usage.*

Allowing then for the tolerably lengthy list of particles of Northern origin which are still in use (or only just obsolete) and for the inevitable loss of sundry others, there must have been originally not simply 'a few,' but a goodly number of these 'winged words' introduced by the old Danish invaders.

A few words next on the subject of accents† may perhaps not be out

* Some twelvemonth ago, on going through *Townel. Myst.* again, I jotted down the words which, appearing in it, from their absence in the local glossaries seemed to be no longer current either in West Yorkshire or any other part of the county. The list, though formed with no special object, and therefore somewhat loosely and carelessly made, numbers forty-eight words, and a selection made almost at random shews the nature of the gaps indicated:—*and*, spirit, breath, O. N. *andi*, Dan. *aande*; *ro*, rest, O. N. *ró*, Dan. *ro*; *syn*, sinew, O. N. *sin*, Dan. *sene*; *rose*, *rouse*, praise, celebrate, O. N. *brósa*, Dan. *rose*; *bodworde*, precept, O. N. *bodord*; *skete*, quickly, O. N. *skjott*, Dan. *skjot*; *layn*, conceal, O. N. *leyna*, N. *løyne*, Sw. D. *löna*; and so on. A similar examination prosecuted carefully and systematically in Hampole's writings, *Sir Gawayne and Grene Knight*, *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, and other like sources, would, there is no doubt, give a very long list indeed of purely Scandinavian words which have dropped out of use during the last four or five centuries.

† Mr. Garnett, *Phil. Essays*, p. 62, remarks upon 'the importance of the accents of words in etymology,' and proceeds to illustrate the subject as follows:—'*Frav*, *Frev*, from Craven Gl., Cumbrian. Barbarous corruptions! many of our readers will say. They are nevertheless genuine descendants of the Scandinavian *frá*, still pronounced *frav* in Iceland. We may add, that in the Icelandic Lexicons we find *á* (*agna*, *ovis feminina*) a word to all

of place, nor without some value in indicating something more as to the measure in which our dialect is indebted to the ancient Danes.

We have two words which are homonyms for 'little,' *lile* and *lahtle*, the former of which is referred to Dan. *lille*,* and the latter seems at first sight to be a mere phonetic freak. A reference to the A. S. Lexicon gives us the form *lytel*, with the *y* sounded as in 'mystery.'† The synonyms from the Germanic and Scandinavian tongues are South Germ. *litzel*, *lutzel*, O. Germ. *luziler*, Pl. D. *lütt*, *lütje*, Fris. *littich*, Dan. *lille*, *liden*, Sw. *lille*, *liten*, neither of which suggests any solution for our puzzle. O. N. *litill*, however, at once clears the matter up. The long or accented *i* in the first syllable retains its proper power in our word, and gives us the form which, for want of better exponents of sound, is by some written 'lahtle.'‡ The same principle explains the twofold form of the preposition *fra*, *frav*, the latter of which is noticed in a preceding note from Garnett's *Essays*. In his translation of Rask's Old Norse or Icelandic Grammar, Dr. Dasent notices the two sounds of *á*, the one like *av* or *au*, the other more like that of Sw. *aa* or E. *o*: the latter is the sound of our preposition before a word beginning with a consonant, an aspirate, or a *y*, the former before a vowel. In the same way, with our preposition *i* or *iv*, in, we say (the sound of the *i*

appearance utterly unlike any known synonym. But when we observe the accent, and learn that it is pronounced *aw* or *av* by natives, we immediately perceive its identity with the Sanscrit *awi*; Gr. *ōis* (i. e. *ōfis*); Lat. *ovis*; Prov. Germ. *auw*; and our own *ewe*. It would be easy to multiply similar instances: the above will shew the power of the Scandinavian accents.'

* Cf. Garnett's *Phil. Essays*, p. 189.

† Bosworth's *Comp. Anglo-Saxon Dict.*, letter Y.

‡ See the remarks upon the word in the Glossary below, under *Litle*, where the illustration is fully given. The tendency of our dialectical phonesis is to make all long *i*'s take the sound of *ab* (or Gr. *ái*, more nearly), although in many cases the words are pure English or of late introduction. Still, this is simply a consequence of the principle that the sound in question depends entirely upon the accented *i* in original Norse words. I believe the principle admits of much wider illustration than is attempted in the text. Thus we have what is sounded *Grahp* (Sc. *graiþ*), a fork used for agricultural purposes. But we also say *gríp*, *gríp-ho'd*, the O. N. vb. being *grípa*. There is no doubt that there is a long vowel involved in the former of these words, the Sw. and N. equivalents being *grepe*, *greip*, both probably from O. N. *greip*; while, as to *gríp*, we find that in all compound words the sense of which involves the notion of a completed act of seizing, the unaccented *i* is found in the prefix in question, as *gríp-fugl*, a bird of prey, *gríp-deild*, the act of plundering. This is precisely the sense in *gríp-ho'd*, and no less in our verb *gríp* also: there is a rapidity or suddenness of action—begun and completed in the same instant, as it were—implied in *gríp* which is not in the slightest degree conveyed by Eng. *gripe*. I conceive, therefore, that our *gríp* depends upon the derivative *gríp* of the Scandinavian tongues, instead of upon the simple verb *at grípa*. Cf. N. *gríp*, sb., specially noticed by Aasen as pronounced with *i* short (*aab. i*), *grípa*, adj., and *grípaleg*, besides the vb. *grípa*, *gríp*, where the long vowel is found in the pret. *greip*.

being very nearly that of *ee* somewhat shortened) *i t' hoos, i places, &c.*; but *iv all, iv ony case*, for 'in all,' 'in any case.' This too is a case of an accented vowel, the Old Norse preposition being *í*.

But what Mr. Garnett calls 'the power of the Scandinavian accent' is not fully seen until we notice the effect of its absence upon other words in the dialect. On the one side we have *lahtle, Shahve* (shive), *Bahzn* (bisen), on the other *binnd, blinnd, finnd, winnd* (vb.), *minnd*, &c., from O. N. *binda, blindr, finna, vinda, minna*, which all present the unaccented vowel. I suppose it would be impossible for any one only accustomed to the standard pronunciation not to be struck with the sound of *wind*, vb., in the mouth of a true Clevelander, as contrasted with that of *wind*, sb. The latter receives the accent which is given in reading poetry, and of course with more or less of the *ai* sound; the other is as short as *wind*, sb., in ordinary refined conversation. And so, in the harvest fields it is the *Binnder* who *binds* the *Shaffs*. We hear no other pronunciation of the words in the original of which the short or unaccented *i* is found; and the class is not a small one.

While touching upon this subject of accents, another class of vowel sounds, namely those which replace the sounds of *ō* and *oo* in Eng., naturally craves our attention. Thus *stone* becomes both *stane* and *steean*;^{*} *home, hame, heeam, yamm; loaf, leeaf; fool, feeal, &c.* This divergence of form induced by sound may at first sight seem rather perplexing, but the difficulty will be found to disappear on examination, or rather to admit of easy and interesting explanation. Kok remarks that, in the S. Jutl. dialects, long *e* takes the sound of an *i* before it; as *sten* (stone), *ben* (bone), *del* (a share, division), *lef* (a loaf), a peculiarity observable also in the O. Danish writings of the fifteenth century, which afford such instances as *stien* for *sten*, *dielle* for *dele*, *dieres* for *deres* (theirs), *myen* for *men* (to think, suppose). But the Scandinavian *ē* takes much the sound of English *ā*, as in 'fate.' Danish *sten*, then, corresponds with our *Stane*, South Jutland and O. Dan. *stien* precisely with our *Steean*.

* It is almost impossible to represent this sound intelligibly. It is, in fact, exceedingly difficult, by the aid of only type, to represent any sound to a reader whose ear is unaccustomed to it. Neither *ee*, *j*, nor *y* are adequate exponents of the sound in question, though it seems to partake of the phonesis of each. On the whole, after much consideration, and attentive listening to the speech of the Cleveland people, I conceive that *ee* comes, if anything, rather nearer the mark than either of the other two signs; only it must be understood that what is meant is rather an impulse in the direction of the sound of *ee* in 'feet,' than the prolonged sound itself. There is little doubt that the sound in question is that of *y*, Danish *j*; but while *ee*, with the qualification just named, more nearly represents the desired sound than *y*, it has also the additional merit of not making the words written with it look so outlandish as if *y* were employed. This will be seen by comparing *steean* with

Now Bosworth's remark on the long or accented A. S. *á* is 'that words containing this long or accented *á* are now represented by English terms with the vowel sounded like *o* in *no* and *bone*. The following words have either the same or an analogous meaning, both in English and Anglo-Saxon: *hám*, home, *án*, one, *bán*, bone, *hán*, *stán*, *sár*, *ráp*, *lár*, *gást*, *wrát*. Sometimes the accented or long *á* is represented in English by *oa*, as *ác*, an oak, *gád*, a goad, *lád*, *rád*, *brád*, *bát*, &c. Occasionally *á* becomes *oe* in English; as *dá*, a doe, *fá*, a foe, *rá*, *tá*, *wá*; but the *oe* in these words has the sound of *o* in *no*. The same may be said of *oa* in *boar*. Hence it appears that the A. S. *á* is represented by the modern English *o*, *oa*, *oe*, which have the sound of *o* in *no*.—Deut. Gram. von Jacob Grimm, Vol. I. pp. 358-397. 3rd edit. 1840.*

There is then a presumption, probably a strong one, that A. S. *á* may have been originally sounded as *o* in 'no,' and *stán* therefore would have been 'stone' in utterance.† O. N. *steinn*, O. Sw. *stén*, however, as well as Dan. *steen*, Sw. *sten*, would be more like our *stane*, and the same of O. N. *ben* (bone), Dan. *ben*, Sw. *ben*; O. N. *heimr* (home), Dan. *hjem*, Sw. *hem*, and the like. The coincidence between the Cleveland forms *stane*, *hame*, *bane*, &c., which are frequently heard still, and the corresponding Scandinavian words would, by itself simply, be extremely interesting; but, with the additional coincidence afforded by the Jutland usage, it becomes not alone interesting, but suggestive in a high degree. For it not only points to Danish influence in the material and formation of the dialect under notice, but also points with some degree of precision—and quite independently of any direct historical testimony tending to the same point—to the particular or local source of such Danish influence, namely the Danish peninsula.‡

styan, *heeam* with *byam*, *deeal* with *dyal*, and so forth. It must be further observed that the final syllable—for the single syllable of the long vowel is expanded into two by the process under mention—is dealt with as of minor importance; the *an* in *steean*, for instance, has precisely the momentum that *an* would have in the sentence 'he saw *an* image.' In the same way, *al* in *feeal* is merely as the *al* in 'general' in a distinct reader or speaker's mouth; and so of the other instances in which the *ee* sound is introduced in our dialect.

* *Comp. A. S. Dict.* p. 11.

† In the Semi-Saxon of Layamon's *Brut* we have several examples of the commencing transition in spelling from A. S. *á* to Eng. *o* as in 'no,' or its equivalent sounds *oa*, *oe*, which is probably an additional if not a conclusive argument that this was the original sound of the vowel in question. Thus *wa* (woe) takes the additional forms *wæ*, *wao*, *wo*; *fa* (foe), *fo*; *bar*, *bær* (boar), *bor*; *ba*, *bæðe* (both), *boa*, *boðe*; *balde*, *bælde* (bold), *bolde*; *a3e*, *a3ene* (own), *oze*, *oze3ene*, *owe*, *owene*, &c. And what is worthy of remark is that the instances in *o* are far more frequent in the second text than in the first.

‡ No one could compare the very quaint proverbial expressions quoted in a preceding page, coincident alike in idea and in expression, and current alike in Cleveland and in

But, further, it is to the point to observe that words which in English are in long *a*, in the Cleveland dialect follow the rule of those in *ō*: thus *dale* becomes **deeal**, almost *dyal* or *dyel*, the stress being on the 'help vowel,' and scarcely at all on the final syllable, *gate*, **geeat**, *kale*, **keeal**, *kave*, **keeav**. This too is of perpetual occurrence; the following instances being met with on simply opening Costello's Poems: *seeam* for *same*, *bleeam* for *blame*, *ageean* for *again*, *feeam* for *fame* (pp. 214, 215). I take **braid**, or **brade** (to resemble, or 'take after,' as a child resembles or takes after his parents), as an instance of this class. The *Wh. Gl.* example and orthography is, 'you breead o' me, you don't like noise.' Now here the original being O. N. *bregda*, Sw. Dial. *brägdä*, Sw. *brås* (imp. *bråddes*), the vowel, by the syncopation of the original word, is necessarily long. And in this case, then, as in that of the Scandinavian *é*, equivalent in sound to English *ā*, our dialect, following the rule of the Jutland *ē*, takes in the Danish *j*, or our *ee* sound, before, and partly instead of, the proper sound of the vowel.

Here again, however, the rule makes no exception in favour of such words as have come to us from sources very divergent from Scandinavian tongues or dialects, or, in other words, are of later introduction than the formation of the dialect. Thus *fame* becomes **feeam**, and *dame*, **deeam**, quite as fully as *same* (O. N. *samr*), **seeam**, *lame* (O. N. *lama*), **leeam**, *name* (O. N. *nafn*, Sw. *namn*), **neeam**, &c.

But, further, with **neeam**, **deeal**, **seeam**, for *name*, *dale*, *same*, compare **shamm** for *shame*, **gamm** for *game*, **darr** for *dare*, and a few other instances of the same kind. It is certainly remarkable that, while A. S. has *sceamu*, *sceomu*, Pl. D. *schaam*, Fris. *scame*, Eng. *shame*, &c., the O. N. word is *skömm*, *skamm*, the Dan. *skam*, *skamme*, *beskæmme*; as also O. N. *gaman*, Dan. *gammen*, against Eng. *game*, Mid. Saxon *game*, *gome*, A. S. *gamen*; O. N. *þora* (the *o* unaccented), Dan. *tør*, Sw. *tör*, against Eng. *dare*, A. S. *dear*.

But let us revert for a moment to a word which, in its several forms, has already passed under review, but did not meet with all the attention which, in the matter now under consideration, it deserved. That word is *home*, which in this dialect takes the forms **hame**, **heeam**, **yamm**. With *home* A. S. *hām* may be collated; with **hame**, O. N. *heimr*, O. Dan. *hem*, Sw. *hem*, Sw. Dial. *heim*, *haim*: and with **heeam**, Dan. *hjem*. But, as it would appear, the presence and influence of another principle has to be looked for in the case of the third form **yamm**: and that principle is not, as I conceive, an assumed transition under strong aspiration (strong aspiration is scarcely the rule in Northumbrian dialects

Jutland, without being led to think on the connection between the two districts, and what it had been, to lead to such a singularly striking correspondence.

generally, and certainly not in the Cleveland dialect) of the *hee* into *ye*, so that *heeam* becomes *ye-am* and eventually *yamm*, so much as the same which accounts for *yan*, *ya* (*yah*) for one, *yall* for ale, *yak* for oak, and so on without end.

Mr. Kok* remarks of the South Jutland dialect that in it, as well as in that of North Jutland, all vowels admit of that extension of sound which is developed by the preinsertion of *j* (*alle selvlyde kunne udvides ved et foransat j*); and, among the instances he gives, are *jén* for *en*, one, *jyver* for *yver*, udder. Compare our Cleveland *yan*, *Yure*, merely bearing in mind that Dan. *j* is almost exactly equivalent in sound—in such a position, that is—to our *y*.

Mr. Kok further observes that a like extension of sound obtains in certain Norse dialects, and even in the later Islandic speech, while in fifteenth-century Danish *j* is frequently found inserted before *e*. The insertion of the *j* therefore is not a peculiarity affecting barely the Jutland dialects, however true it may be that it prevails more extensively and fully in the peninsula than elsewhere.

It is of course impossible that the peculiarities of dialect adverted to in what has been advanced above, and evidently so susceptible of reduction to rule, could have originated independently of some specific source; and I think it is almost equally impossible to observe the general correspondence, and even, in many cases, minute coincidences, between the peculiarities in question and the sufficiently marked characteristics of Scandinavian tongues and dialects, without being led to the conclusion that in all the particulars specified the Cleveland dialect is indebted to the Old Danish tongue, and, in a marked manner and no small degree, to the Jutland forms in particular.

As a sequel to, and commentary on, this conclusion, I append the following translation from Professor Worsaae's *Minder om de Danske og Nordmændene i England, Skotland og Irland*:—‘The popular speech in North England is specially remarkable for its correspondence with the dialects current in the Danish peninsula. Many words occur which are common to N. England and Jutland, but which, otherwise, are not found in the Danish tongue. For instance, in North England the shafts of the various carriages employed are called *limmers*, which word is most evidently of the same derivation as our Juttish *liem*, a broom, both of them being derived from O. N. *limi*, a branch, spray. But, besides, the broad pronunciation makes the likeness even more striking and extraordinary. Thus in N. England, *styan*† (*steen*, Eng. stone), *yen* (*een*,

* *S. Jylland Danske Folkesprog*, p. 97.

† It is scarcely necessary to observe that Prof. Worsaae simply uses *y* where *wæ*, for reasons given above, have preferred to substitute *ee*.

Eng. one), welt (*vælle*, Eng. to upset), swelt (*svelle**, Eng. overcome with heat and exercise), maw (*mave*, Eng. stomach), low (*lue*, Eng. flame), donse (*dandse*, Eng. dance), fey (*feie*, Eng. to remove the earth), ouse, (*oxe*, Eng. ox), raun (*rogn*, Eng. roe of fishes), war and war (*værre og værre*, Eng. worse and worse), with many others of the same sort, are just pure Juttish.†

‘In fact, the Jutland dialects resemble the English language more nearly than any other section of the Danish tongue. The West Jutlanders use the article *æ* before the word in the same way as English *the* is applied, although the Danish tongue otherwise is unacquainted with such an article;‡ and the broad open *w* which the folks of Funen and Sealand can only enunciate with the utmost difficulty, falls from the Jutlanders as easily as from an Englishman.’§

It would have been easy to have pushed illustrations of the kind which have been so far adduced considerably further. Thus the sound of the Cleveland *a* in such words as *hand*, *man*, &c., is utterly unlike any recog-

* The word *vansmægte* occurs here in the original, and is evidently a misprint. I have replaced it by *svelte* from Molbech's Dialect Lexicon, which is current in Falster with the signification, to die slowly or of exhaustion. I might also add that Kok's Juttish form *yen* is more to the point than Worsaae's *een* in the line above, that in which *svelt* occurs.

† It would have been very possible, indeed easy (and apart from the broad pronunciation under mention), to make the above parallel much more striking by leaving out such words as *swelt*, which occurs in Semi-Saxon and Middle English (not to mention E. *swelter* also), *maw*, *dance*, and inserting in their stead such words as *flan*, *Garsel*, *Scran*, *scouce*, *scruffle*, *Segg*, &c.,—words which are unknown to Danish and English alike, but are common to Cleveland and Jutland. In fact, the number of such words is very considerable, and the illustration of our dialect derivable from a study of the Danish dialects, and especially of those current in Jutland, most important. Scarcely second, indeed, to that from the Swedish dialects at large.

‡ This statement, as has been seen at a former page, must be received with some qualification.

§ At a subsequent page (257) the same author, speaking of the Lowlands of Scotland, says,—‘According to a tradition widely spread in this locality, the Lowland speech is so like the Scandinavian forms that seamen from the Lowlands, who chance to be wrecked on the coasts of Jutland or Norway, have no difficulty in making themselves understood by the use simply of their mother tongue. That is no doubt a great exaggeration, but so much is certain, that the Lowland dialect contains a still greater proportion of Northern words and idioms than that even of North England.’ While demurring to the perfect accuracy of this statement, I may take the opportunity of recording that an English clergyman, born and brought up at the eastern end of Cleveland, and who had not only spent a great deal of time in Norway, but spoke Danish with entire facility, mentioned to me that, on many occasions, he had been most forcibly reminded of the vernacular of the Cleveland people and their mode of speaking it by the words and the accent equally of one and another of his attendants in his fishing and other excursions. He repeated several of these sentences to me, and they certainly sounded like very pure and good ‘Yorkshire.’

nised vowel-sound in English. The ordinary orthography *hond*, *mon*,* entirely fails to give any adequate idea of it. But, I imagine, it would require a nice ear to discriminate the vowel sound in Dan. *haand* from that in *hand* as spoken by a true Clevelander.

Again, there is a remarkable softening of the hard *g* sound in many of our dialect words into a *v* or *f* sound, or possibly only into that of *gh*, which runs parallel with many like cases in modern Danish or Danish dialects. Thus, Eng. *plough*, in Cleveland is **plewf** or **pleeaf**. Compare Dan. *plov*, S. Jutl. *plov*, *plove* (to plough), sounded *plåvv*, with O. N. *plógr*, O. Dan. *plog*, *ploug*. **Low**, again, a flame or blaze, S. Jutl. *loge* (sounded *låvv*), Dan. *lue*, as compared with O. N. *logi*, N. *loge*, Sw. *låga*.

But, however interesting, and even suggestive, such instances are in themselves, and however numerous they may be in the aggregate, yet they scarcely illustrate principles of such wide application as does what has been advanced above; and, consequently, they afford rather detached pieces of testimony than an array of weighty and organized evidence towards the decision of the question with which we are engaged.

Some analysis of the verbal constituents of the dialect, however, may suggest itself as not unlikely to yield valuable results in the prosecution of our enquiry: and I think one thing will make itself very apparent to any one a little familiar with English in its more archaic forms, as soon as he begins to examine and analyse our vocabulary. He will find a variety of Old English words and expressions, and several which scarcely appear, or possibly do not appear in Early or Middle English at all, but which are still to be found in Anglo-Saxon. But, for a few of this description, he will find a very considerable number that are not to be found either in Anglo-Saxon or any stage of English; while a not inconsiderable proportion of the whole will be found to consist of vocables which are either met with individually, or by some representative of their stock, in both the Scandinavian and Germanic languages and dialects.

* 'We would particularly recommend the perusal of the Craven Glossary to our dramatists and novelists, who, when they introduce a Yorkshire character, generally make him speak something much more like Hampshire—occasionally, even, broad Somersetshire.' Garnett's *Phil. Essays*, p. 55. I am afraid this recommendation is as much needed still as when it was written. Mr. Browdie's 'Yorkshire' would be not too intelligible in Yorkshire, either in form or material, while the dialect in *Sylvia's Lovers*, the scene of which is supposed to be laid in or near Whitby, would certainly not recommend its speaker to the kindly notice of the Dalesmen as a fellow-Clevelander. Mr. Browdie says *bond* and *thot*, and so forth, but he makes, among many others, the unpardonable mistake of saying 'yan day,' while the staple of his discourse is ordinary English in masquerade, with scarcely a single characteristic Yorkshire word introduced, and much less any of the peculiar idiom and racy pregnancy of meaning which characterise the true Yorkshireman's familiar discourse.

It must be my effort to give some kind of analysis in a few following pages such as may serve at once to justify and to illustrate these statements.

In the first place, out of 218 words taken in sequence from the commencement of the following Glossary, omitting none but those which in point of derivation might be justly looked upon as duplicates of one already admitted,* 28 appear to be A. S., 97 Scandinavian,† 42 common to A. S. (and other Germanic tongues) and Scandinavian, 5 Celtic,‡ 11 Mediæval Latin or Norman French, 18 Old English, 10 corrupt or familiar English, and 7 the origin of which may be doubtful. Again, out of 359 from the latter part of the Glossary (under letter S, indeed), 21 seem to be A. S., 129 Scandinavian, 103 common or mixed, 4 Celtic, 8 M. Latin or French, 17 archaic English, 60 corrupt or familiar English, and 17 doubtful. Estimating these figures on another principle, the tabulated results will be as follows:—

In each 100 words in the first and second selections from our Glossary, respectively, there will be, exclusive of fractions—

A.S.	Scand.	Common.	Celtic.	Old Eng.	Doubtful.	Corr.	M.L. or Fr.	
13	44	19	2	8	4	5	5	= 100
6	36	29	1	5	5	16	2	= 100

This result is remarkable in more respects than one. In the first

* Thus I take **Bairn**, but omit **bairnish**, **bairnishness**, &c. Should, however, a compound word occur, which appears as a compound in A. S. or any Scandinavian tongue or dialect, it has been included, although a representative of its class might already have found place: **Bairn-team** being a case in point. I should observe that the work of classification was by no means easy, and the difficulty was not lessened by the foregone conclusions existing in my mind. For, with the years of study I had bestowed upon the enquiry, it was inevitable that my own decision upon the nature and constituents of the dialect should have been arrived at long since; and that, as word after word passed under review, and so large a proportion of all pointed so distinctly, and so many of them so strikingly, to the impression produced by one particular class of influences, the effect upon my thoughts should have been very distinct and decided. But I think I may say that I strove to be strictly impartial, and even to allow for any insensible bias. It may be added, first, that the analysis of these 550 words was the work of nearly two days with the completed MS. before me; and, secondly, that in selecting the letter S, a letter has been taken which occupies a conspicuous place among the other letters in all tongues of Gothic origin. In Haldorsen's Lexicon words beginning with S take up almost $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the entire space; in Dalin's Swedish Dictionary about 18; in Molbech's Danish Dictionary nearly 16; in Bosworth's A. S. Dictionary about $14\frac{1}{2}$; in Hilpert's German Dictionary nearly $17\frac{3}{4}$; in Richardson's English Dictionary only about 11; and in our Clevel. Glossary about $14\frac{2}{7}$.

† O. N., Swedish, Danish, or occurring in some dialect of either.

‡ Gaelic, Welsh, Bret., &c.

place, we remark upon the decided preponderance of words of Scandinavian original over those of Anglo-Saxon. Secondly, we have the noteworthy particular that the sum of the three first columns is seventy-six in the first line, seventy-one in the second; and that, after allowing for this coincidence, the main difference will be found under the head of corrupt or familiar English phraseology. But the presumption surely is, that, when in the one case we have thirteen A. S. terms against forty-four Scandinavian, and in the other, six of the former against twenty-nine of the latter, that in those terms—nineteen in the one case, twenty-nine in the second—which are due to vocables common to the Scandinavian and Germanic classes of languages, the real derivation in the proportionate majority of cases must be from the former rather than from the latter.

Put this conclusion side by side with the names of places in Cleveland, according to the results of examination stated in a former page, with the names of owners at the date of the Domesday survey, with the presumed names of serfs or villanes sixty or seventy years later, with the conclusions drawn from our previous remarks upon the Northumbrian definite article and from our notice of the power of the Scandinavian accents and other pronunciatinal peculiarities brought under review,—and I think it will be impossible to come to any other conclusion than that, wherever the Cleveland dialect diverges from the ordinary or standard language, it is indebted to the Scandinavian tongues and dialects for certainly not less than sixty per cent. of such divergences.

Of course, the figures on which this conclusion partly rests may be regarded as merely an approximation, but still I am convinced that for all practical purposes it is a safe and sufficient approximation; and it is certainly one that is entirely consistent with the suggestions which are perpetually offering themselves in the course of continued and attentive study of the elements of the dialect. It is a remarkable fact, that, with all the striking illustrations of Cleveland words, phrases and sounds which are met with in the Danish dialect, and especially in that of South Jutland, yet there are almost more and more striking ones dispersed throughout the entire volume—a most admirable one—in which Dean Rietz has collected the peculiarities of the Swedish popular speech throughout the various provinces of the entire kingdom. At first sight it seems scarcely reasonable to anticipate any such result. We hear of the Danes and the Northmen as the invaders and ultimate conquerors of England. We identify the Jutes as forming no small comparative proportion of the invading and colonising hosts. We recognise the successful chieftains, who, with their men, settle on the lands granted or conceded to them in Northumbria, and Yorkshire especially, as, generally speaking, Danes; but we hear of very few Swedes, either as among

the troops or the leaders. Not that we doubt there were Swedes among them. It could scarcely have been otherwise. But what I mean is that the proportion of Swedes among the Scandinavian cruisers and marauding or invading parties must necessarily have been so small as to be insignificant, and that, as forming or taking any part in the various expeditions directed against our English coasts, the Swedes engaged must have been simply present more as recruits in a Danish force, and in no sense as a separate or independent auxiliary force.*

And still the Northumbrian dialect, and the Cleveland form of it in particular, unquestionably indebted to Scandinavian speech for considerably above one half of the peculiarities which constitute it a dialect, is illustrated as much by existing Swedish dialects as by Old Norse or existing Danish or Norwegian forms, even if not almost more.

Anomalous as this seems, yet in reality it admits of easy explanation. There can be no doubt that at the time when the Danish conquests in the North of England were becoming consolidated, and acquiring more and more of Danish form and consistency, as well as population, that the original Scandinavian tongue, supposed common to the Danes, Northmen and Swedes, was already undergoing considerable modifications, which in one direction resulted in Old Danish, leading down into Modern Danish; in another, into Old and Modern Swedish. But it must be observed that, in the case of Danish, the modification adverted to is much more thorough and operative, and has resulted in a much greater divergence from the original, than in the case of Swedish. The latter is the child in whom almost all the features of the parent are reproduced, and not a few of his peculiarities of personal habit or gesture: in the former the likeness exists, and strongly, but it is not so obtrusive, and often presents itself rather, as it were, to the thoughtful and comparing beholder, than thrusts itself on every passing eye. I would say that Swedish, and especially the Swedish dialects, may be in a sense (and that not a misleading one) regarded as a kind of instantaneous photograph of a transitional state of the Old Norse tongue, the period of transition being not very far removed from the date at which the Northumbrian dialect began to assume distinct consistency and form; a date we cannot fix, even very approximately, from internal or locally historical data, except in so far as we assume, on seemingly very sufficient grounds, that it must have been subsequent to the middle of the tenth century. And hence the simple explanation of the fact that

* See Professor Worsaae's remarks upon this subject, and his explanation of the fact, in the opening pages of his able *Minder om de Danske*, &c.

the Swedish and the Northumbrian dialects still retain a very large proportion of words common to both, not a few of which moreover occur in no other dialect or vocabulary besides these two.

Another illustration of the extent to which Northern elements still prevail in our vocabulary has been obtained by the careful collation of the Semi-Saxon *Ancren Riwele** and Layamon's *Brut*;† and, secondly, of the Early English *Piers Ploughman's Vision*,‡ with the Cleveland Glossary. In the first-named there are 215 small 4to pages rather closely printed, in the second 32,200 short verses, and in the last 14,700, together with 1700 in the *Creed*, in all 16,400; while the Glossary contains about 3920 words. The result of the collation is that in *Ancren Riwele* there are about 235 words which either are found in the Glossary or are nearly related to some that are there met with: in Layamon the number of such words scarcely amounts to more than 200: while in *Piers Ploughman* the number scarcely exceeds 110.

This result is, it must be admitted, a somewhat remarkable one. The average percentage of pure Anglo-Saxon words in the Glossary can scarcely be set down at less than 10 (and it is probably more); and yet in *Ancren Riwele* scarcely $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of our words or their connections occur, in the *Brut* only a little over $4\frac{1}{2}$, while in the *Vision of Piers Ploughman* the percentage dwindles down to about one half of that.

And what makes this perhaps somewhat more remarkable is the occurrence in the Semi-Saxon writings named of certain phrases or modes of speech which not only retain their currency to this day in Cleveland, but retain it to the entire exclusion among all the older people of any parallel form of expression. Thus, one very striking—at least to a Southern ear—mode of expression here is, **to sit upon one's knees**, as an equivalent for 'to kneel.' I had compared this with Dan. *sidde paa hug*, simply as regards the external form of the phrase, but the

* 'This work was probably composed, if not in the latter part of the twelfth, at least very early in the thirteenth century, and is therefore nearly contemporaneous with the Chronicle of Layamon, to the earlier text of which it bears much resemblance.' Marsh's *Lectures on the Origin and History of the English Language*, p. 169.

† 'There is neither internal nor external evidence by which the date of the poem can be fixed with exact precision, but there are allusions to events which occurred late in the twelfth century; and, on the other hand, the character of the diction and grammar justify us in saying that it could scarcely have been written after the commencement of the thirteenth.' *Ib.* p. 156.

‡ 'The precise date of the poem called the Vision of Piers Ploughman is unknown, but there is little doubt that it was given to the world between the years 1360 and 1370.' *Ib.* p. 295.

following passage from *Lay.* ii. 506 unmistakeably suggested a truer connection:—

‘ þeos here-þrīges þreo :	These host-chiefs three
comen to þan kīge,	Came to the King
& setten an heore cneowen :—	And sat on their knees
before þan kaisere.’	Before the caiser.

Again, to mention but one other like instance, we find our common expressions **gan nor stand**, **gan or ride** (equivalent to ‘walk or stand,’ ‘walk or ride’), not only in *Layamon*, but the latter also in *Piers Ploughman*, the idiom, in the *Vision*, corresponding to the former being *steppe ne stand*.

I turn now to ask attention to a very few grammatical peculiarities. The definite article has been already dealt with. Some few plurals in *en* yet remain; as **owsen**, **housen**, **een**, (eyen). **Childer** is also heard: but beyond these forms there is no deviation from the ordinary English noun forms, except indeed as to the genitive. The Cleveland man invariably says **bird nest**, not ‘bird’s nest,’ **men names**, not ‘men’s names,’ **stee foot**, **bank top**, instead of ‘foot of the **Stee**’ (ladder), ‘top of the **Bank**’ (hill)—a construction of frequent occurrence in Chaucer, and met with in *P. Ploughm.*,* *Merlin*, *Hali Meidenhad*, *S. Marherete*, &c., as well as in *Towneley Myst.* and other books of Northumbrian origin, *passim*.

The relative pronoun **at** (see **At**, below, in the Glossary) is still in full use, while **whēea**, corresponding to O. N. *hverr*, supplies the interrogative form. The second personal pronoun, **thou**, is of continual use among the people themselves, but *you*, not *ye*, plural.

Among the adjectives are a few which are compared by the addition of *more* and *most* as suffixes, instead of in the ordinary manner, as **bettermore** (usually **bettermy** or **bettermer**), **nearmer**, **farmost**, **backmest**, &c. The forms **farr** = further, **narr** = nearer, **farr’st**, **neest** = furthest, nearest, are also in continual use.

In the class of verbs, there are some noticeable deviations from English usage. Thus **sleep**, **creep**, **hear**, in their preterite forms become **sleep’d**, **creep’d**, **hear’d** (sounded heard: not as E. heard is). Wash, wax, snow, make **wesh**, **wex**, **snew**. Freeze gives **fraze**, rise, v. a., **rase**, rive, **rave**, steal, **stale**, swear (pr. *sweer*), **sware**, speak, **spak**, break (pr. *breke*), **brak**; while teach, if used at all (*learn* is the word in almost invariable use in the sense to teach), makes **teacht**, hold (pr. *ho’d*), **hodded**, heave, **heaved** (*hove* being some-

* ‘*þat brekeþ menne begges.*’ Skeat’s edit. p. 76. ‘*And seþþen seth and his suster sed.*’ *Ib.* p. 118.

times heard), weave, **weaved** and wove. Find (pr. **finnd**) again makes **fan'**, **fun'**, bind, **bun'**, wind, **wun'**; but blind gives **blinded**, ding both **ding'd** and **dang**, hing (for hang) **hing'd** and **hung** (*u* as in 'bull').*

But it is in the p. participle that the greater number of peculiarities is observable. Stand, **stooden**, get, **gitten**, cleave, **clovven**, shear, **shoren**, creep, **croppen** or **cruppen** (*u* as in 'bull' or as *oo* in 'stood'), sleep, **sleppen**, **cheeas** (for choose), **chozzen** or **chossen**, knead, **knodden**, freeze, **frozen**, come, **cummen**, rive, **rovven**, swear, **sworen**, weave, **wovven**, break, **brokken**, drive, **drovven**, thrive, **throvven** and **throdden**, hold, **hodden**, take, **takken**, **tekken** or **tukken** (*u* as the *oo* in 'took'), bind, **bun'** and **bunden**, wind, **wunden**, find, **fun'** and **funden**, &c.

Traces of the pres. participle in *-and* are met with also, but they are now only traces, unless indeed the universal suppression of the final *g* be looked upon as tantamount to the continuance of the *and* form. **Gannan** I look upon, from its unmistakeable sound, as really **gannan(d)** and not **gannin(g)**; **wakan'** (pr. **wakkan**) too, I think it is, and not **wakin'**; and so of a few others, as **laitan'**, **lakan'**, &c. But **ridin'**, not **ridan'**, **flytin'**, not **flytan'**, **helpin'** and not **helpan'** is, I am sure, the rule, and so of the great preponderance.

The inflection of the present tense of verbs conforms pretty closely to the general Northumbrian rule; as—

SING.	PLUR.
I (Ah) is.	We is.
Thou is.	You are.
He is.	They is.
Ah gans.	We gans.
Thou gans.	You gan.
He gans.	They gans.

The imperfect of the verb substantive is—

SING.	PLUR.
Ah, thou, he, wur .	We, you, they, wur .

Emphatic, the word becomes **war** (sounded like the E. sb.).

* **Seen** as the pret. of 'see,' is not in infrequent use; as, **Ah seen 'im a week syne**, as **pawky a lahtle chap as ivver Ah seen**. So also **gaed** is of perpetual occurrence as the pret. of **gae** in preference to E. *went*. **Stead** for stood, **deean** for done, are merely phonetic variations.

What is called the gerundial construction is of perpetual occurrence, as in **he'll be to lite on, they's to lait, bad to beat, ill to see, &c.** The future of intention or purpose is frequently rendered by *s'*, as in **thou s' ha'e, Ah s' gan**, for thou shalt have, I shall go, where I look upon *s'* as undoubtedly the result of a double contraction of the usual Northumbrian form *sal*, first into *s'l*, the *l* being slurred as in ordinary talk, and then into *s'*, the *l* being dropped altogether. **Wheea s' aw** or **owe?** is also explained on this principle.

The future of necessity is rendered in a slightly different manner. A man may say to another, **thou has t' gan**, implying the necessity of his going, and the 'has' may be rendered emphatic. But **thou is t' gan** is equally good Cleveland, and not infrequently the form as actually sounded is simply **thoust gan**; thus, **Miles, t' maaster says thoust gan te Stowsley t' moorn**, where the emphatic form would be, **thou is t' gan, a' t' same**.

At, as the sign of the infinitive mood, is lost, or so nearly so that it is unrecognised among the people themselves. I sometimes hear the form **what's a' deea now?** in which I believe the *a* stands for *at*, and I have suspected that the expression **nowght t' say** might rather be written, judging by the sound, as **nowght 't say**, that is, **nowght at say**, or 'nothing to say.'

The tendency of the dialect to use adverbial forms in *-lings* has been remarked on. Adjectives in *-some*, as **ridsome, viewsome, langsome, fearsome**, are fully as characteristic as adverbs in *-lings*. *-ment* also, as a common termination of nouns, deserves notice; as **perishment, dazement, trashment, muckment, minglement**, and very many more.

A few remarks upon the vowel and consonant sounds may, perhaps, be not quite uncalled for.

A has the four sounds noted below:—

1. Long, or as in *fate*.
2. Short, or as in *fat*; in **yal, Mally, dander, &c.**
3. Broad, or as between the *o* in 'hole' and *au* in 'maund;' in such words as **hand, man, land, stand**.
4. Before *l*, that of *aw*, the consonant being suppressed, as in **cau'f** for calf, **sau't** for salt.

E has the ordinary long and short sounds of English *e*, as in **perching** (pr. peerching), **pettle**.

I has three sounds:—

1. Long, as *a* + *e*, or Gr. *ā*. See above, p. xxix, and under **Lītle**.
2. Short, as in 'hit,' 'pit.'
3. Before *r* (as in 'bird'), that nearly of *o* in 'Boz,' as **ho't** = hurt, **bo'd** = bird.

O has five sounds:—

1. Long, as *eea* dissyllable; the *ee* as in 'feet,' but with a quick impulse of the voice, the *a* as in *missal*, or the short *a* at the end of Latin words; as stone, **steean**, bone, **beean**, &c.
2. Short, as in 'hot.'
3. Before *r*, as with *i* before *r*, when the sound is as in 'word,' not in 'lord.'
4. Long, before *l*, as *au*, suppressing the consonant, as **cau'd**, **bau'd**, for 'cold,' 'bold.'
5. Short before *l*, as in 'sod,' suppressing the consonant, as **ho'd** for 'hold.'

U has five sounds:—

1. Most generally as *u* in E. *bull*, as in lumbering (pr. **loom-mering**), **clunter**, **cluther**, **cumber** (pr. **coommer**), &c.
2. As in E. 'dull,' in a few words only, as **duzz**, changed from **drose**.
3. Before *r*, as *i* and *o* before *r*.
4. The peculiar sound noted under **Tufit** or **Teufit**, nearly approaching to, if not coincident with, that of Dan. *y*. The transition from this sound into that of Clevel. *oo* in 'fool,' 'school,' 'door,' or of long *o* as in 'stone,' 'bone,' or of long *a* as in 'dale,' seems a very easy one.
5. As in **bou'k** for 'bulk.' Cf. **howk**, vb., with Sw. *hulke*.

Eo, in 'yeoman,' is sounded as *ě*, as **yemman**. Compare 'weapon.'

Ei, in 'eight,' much the same as in E. *height*.

Oo has two sounds:—

1. As in 'door,' 'school,' 'fool,' and the name Foord, as *o* long; **deear**, **scheeal**, **feeal**, **Feeard**.
2. Sometimes, as in 'book,' 'nook,' as *eu*. But the forms **beeak**, **neeak**, obtain more generally than **beuk**, **neuk**.

Ou has two sounds:—

1. As in 'hound,' not as in 'wound,' as **lound, stound, ought, nought, outhier, nouthier, &c.**
2. As in huff, as in through (pr. **thruff**), **sough, &c.**

For the consonants, it may be noted that *b* after *m* is either suppressed as in **numb**, or changed into another *m*, as in **slumber, cumber, lumber** (pr. *sloommer, coommer, loommer*).

D.

1. In the middle of a word is very frequently sounded as *th* hard (ð), as in **dither, dother, flither**, for *didder, dodder, flidder*.
2. Final, as in *and*, and in the preterites and p. participles of verbs, **bound, bund, fund**, is slurred over or suppressed.
3. After *n* takes the sound of a second *n* in some words, as in thunder, sounded **thoonner**. But in **winder, sunder**, it is sounded with distinctness, and slurred rather than changed in **blunder, blundered, &c.**

G.

1. After *n* is sounded as in Germ. *schlangen*, Dan. *anger*, as in **angered, nang-nail, &c.**
2. Final, is almost invariably suppressed; thus both the *g*'s in **hinging-mind** are subject to these two rules respectively.
3. Guttural, or as in Eng. *through*, Dan. *plog*, becomes a labial, as in **thruff, pleaf or pleuf, beuf or beeaf** (bough). A very considerable number of Cleveland words depend upon this principle, and in some of them the form *ch* or *gh*, intermediate between an original *g* and our *ff*, is not easy to trace. See **Arf, Mauf, &c.**
4. Simply guttural as in **eneugh**, of which 'enew' does not fairly represent the sound. Sc. *eneuch* is nearer.

K before *s*, either immediately or with a silent vowel intermediate, as in Stokesley, is softened into *w*, as **Stowsley**.

L after *a, o, u, ou* is usually suppressed as in 'calf,' 'balk,' 'old,' 'cold,' 'mouldie,' 'bulk,' which become **cau'f, bau'k, au'd, cau'd, mou'die, bou'k.**

Qu is changed into *w*, as in 'quick,' **wick**, 'quaint,' **went** or **waint, &c.**

R after *a* is in some words suppressed, as *ā't* for 'art,' *ā'm* for 'arm,' *pā't* for 'part,' *ga'n*, *gain*, for *garn*, *gairn*, 'yarn,' &c.

T in the middle of a word in some cases becomes *th*, as in daughter, pronounced *dowth'r*.

Th at the commencement of a word in the mouths of many is sounded simply as *t*, as *trone* for 'throne,' *trow* for 'throw,' while *t* by itself in the same place sometimes sounds as *th*, as in *thrimm'l* for 'tremble.'

Wh initial is usually spoken with a strong aspirated breathing, as in *wheea*, *woll*, for 'who,' interrogative, 'whole.' So also in *whewt*.

X, or the sound of *k* before *s* is in many words softened into *ws* or *ss*, as in *owse*, *owsen*, *Rousby*, *assel*, for 'ox,' 'oxen,' 'Roxby,' 'axle.'

W and *F* are frequently prefixed to words beginning with *a*, *o*, as in *wots* (*o* as in 'hold,' but sounded short), *wossel*, *wost'us*, for 'oats,' 'hostle,' 'host-house,' *yal*, *yan*, *yacker*, *yabble*, for *al* (ale), *an* (one), 'acre,' 'able.'

LIST OF CONTRACTIONS

AND

TITLES OF BOOKS

PRINCIPALLY REFERRED TO.

O. N.	Old Norse.
Isl.	Icelandic.
Hald.*	Lexicon Islandico-Latino-Danicum, B. Haldorsonii. Havn. 1814.
Egils.	Egilsson's Lex. Poeticum Antiq. Linguae Septentr. Hafn. 1860.
Möbius.	Altnordisch. Glossar, von Dr. Th. Möbius. Leipz. 1866.
	Rask's Icelandic Grammar, by Dasent. London. 1843.
O. Sw.	Old Swedish.
S. G.	Suio-Gothic.

* Having made by far the most use of Haldorsen's Lexicon, until within the last two or three years, I have in the majority of instances quoted O. N. words with his orthography. Greater correctness would have been obtained by altering all the *d*'s in words properly spelt with *ð*, and so also of words which by Möbius and Egilsson are written with a *j* instead of the *i* exclusively employed by Haldorsen. Remarks of the same kind apply to Molbech's Danish and Dialect Lexicons in reference to the employment of *i* instead of the more approved *j* of the present day, and *ø* instead of *ö*. As a rule I have simply copied the words quoted faithfully from the pages of the author in whose book I found them.

	Ihre.	Gloss. Suio-Gothicum, &c., auct. Joh. Ihre. Upsaliæ. 1769.
Sw. D.	}	Swedish Dialects.
Prov. Sw.		
	Rietz.	Ordbog öfver Svenska Allmoge-språket af Joh. Ernst Rietz. Lund. 1862-8.
Sw.		Swedish.
	Dalin.	Ordbog öfver Svenska Spraket. Af A.F. Dalin. Stockholm. 1850.
		Tauchnitz' Pocket Swedish-English Dictionary.
Dan.		Danish.
	Molb.	Dansk Ordbog af C. Molbech. Kiøbenhavn. 1859.
	Ferr.	Ferrall og Repps Dansk-Engelske Ordbog. Kjøbenhavn. 1861.
	Rosing.	Engelsk-Dansk Ordbog af C. Rosing. København. 1863.
Dan. D.	}	Danish Dialects, Provincial Danish.
D. Dial.		
D. D.		
	Molb.	Dansk Dialekt-Lexicon ved C. Molbech. Kiøb. 1841.
	Kok.	Det Danske Folkesprog i Sønderjylland, v. J. Kok. Køb. 1863.
O. Dan.		Old Danish.
		Molbech, Dansk Glossarium. Kiøbenhavn. 1857.
N.		Norse.
	Aasen.	Ordbog over det Norske Folkesprog af Ivar Aasen. Kristiania. 1850.
		Norsk Grammatik af I. Aasen. Christiania. 1864.
A. S.		Anglo-Saxon.
	Bosw.	Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language, by Rev. J. Bosworth, LL.D. London. 1838.
		Compendious ditto. 1855.
E.		English.

O. E.	Old English.
M. E.	Middle English.
Rich.	New Dictionary of the English Language. London. 1856.
Wedgw.	A Dictionary of English Etymology, by H. Wedgwood, M.A. London. 1859-67.
Hall.	A Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial words, by J. O. Halliwell, F.R.S. London. 1850.
Sc.	Scottish.
Jam.	Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Lan- guage, by John Jamieson, D.D. Edinburgh. 1808.
G.	German.
O. H. G. }	Old High German.
Al. }	
M. H. G.	Middle High German.
Pl. D. }	Platt Deutsch, Nether Saxon, Low German.
N. S. }	
L. Germ. }	
Hilp.	A Dictionary of the German and English Lan- guages, by J. L. Hilpert. London.
Fris. }	Frisian, Old Frisian, North Frisian.
O. Fris. }	
N. Fris. }	
Du. }	Dutch.
Dut. }	
Swab.	Swabian.
Bel. }	Flemish.
Fl. }	
Welsh	A Dictionary of the Welsh Language, by W. Owen Pugh, D.C.L. Denbigh. 1832.
Gael.	Gaelic.
Ir.	Irish.
Bret.	Breton.
Lat. }	Latin, Middle or Mediæval Latin.
M. Lat. }	
Rom.	Romance.

Fr.	}	French, Old French.
O. Fr.		
Sansc.		Sanscrit.
Pr.		Pronunciation.
pr.		Pronounced.
Flatey.		Flateyarbok. En samling af Norske Konge- sagaer. Christiania. 1860.
Landnam.		Islands Landnamabok. Havnæ. 1774.
Gam. Dan. Mind.		Gamle Danske Minder in Folkemunde; af Svend Grundtvig. Kjøbenhavn. 1855-61.
Worsaae.		Minder om de Danske og Nordmænderne i England, Skotland og Irland, af J. J. Worsaae. Kjöb. 1851.
		Den Danske Erobring af England og Nor- mandiet ved J. J. Worsaae. Kjöb. 1853.
Wär. och Wird.		Wärend och Wirdarne. Ett försök i Svensk Ethnologi, af G. O. Hylten Cavallius. Stock- holm. 1863.
Arne.		Arne, af Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson. Bergen. 1859.
North. Gosp.		Die vier Evangelien in Alt-Northumbr. Sprache von K. W. Bouterwek. Gütersloh. 1857.
A. S. Gosp.		The Gothic and Anglo-Saxon Gospels, with the Wycliffe and Tyndale Versions, by Rev. J. Bosworth, D.D. London. 1865.
Wycl.		The same.
Lay.		Lazamon's Brut, or Chronicle of Britain, ed. by Sir F. Madden. London. 1847.
Ancr. Riwle.		The Ancren Riwle. Ed. by James Morton, B.D. London. 1853.
Orm.		The Ormulum. Ed. by R. M. White, D.D. Oxford. 1852.
P. Ploughm.		The Vision and Creed of Piers Ploughman. Ed. by Thos. Wright, M.A. London. 1856.
Townel. Myst.		The Towneley Mysteries. Surtees Society ed. London. 1836.

- Pr. of Consc. The Pricke of Conscience. A Northumb. Poem.
Ed. by R. Morris for Phil. Society.
- E. E. T. S. Early English Text Society.
- Skeat's P. Ploughm. The Vision of William concerning Piers Plowman. Ed. by Rev. W. W. Skeat.
- E. E. Allit. Poems. Alliterative Poems in the West Midland Dialect. Ed. by R. Morris.
- Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight. Ed. by R. Morris.
- Rel. Pieces. Religious Pieces, in Prose and Verse. Ed. by Geo. Perry, M.A.
- Gen. and Ex. The Story of Genesis and Exodus. Ed. by R. Morris.
- H. Meid. } Hali Meidenhead. Ed. by Oswald Cock-
Hal. Meid. } ayne, M.A.
- S. Marh. Seinte Marherete, the Meiden ant Martyr. Ed. by Oswald Cockayne, M.A.
- Merl. Merlin, or the Early History of King Arthur. Ed. by H. B. Wheatley.
- K. Horn. King Horn, with Fragments of Floris and Blauncheflur, and of the Assumption of our Lady. Ed. by J. R. Lumby.
- Kn. of La Tour-Landry. The Book of the Knight of La Tour-Landry. Ed. by Thos. Wright, M.A.
- Man. Voc. Manipulus Vocabulorum, by Peter Levins. Ed. by H. B. Wheatley.
- Percy's Fol. MS. Bishop Percy's Folio Manuscript. Ed. by J. W. Hale and F. J. Furnivall.
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- Garnett. Philological Essays of Rev. R. Garnett. London. 1859.
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- Lang. }
- Lect. on Eng. Lang. Lectures on the English Language, by George P. Marsh. New York and London. 1862.
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* The references to this edition are usually made by the number of the page, sometimes to the number of the line in the separate Poem or 'Tale' quoted.

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by the Rev. Geo. Young. Whitby. 1817. |
| Pr. Pm. | Promptorium Parvulorum sive Clericorum.
Dictionarius Anglo-Latinus princeps. Ed.
by Albert Way, A.M. London. 1864. |
| Brock. | A Glossary of North Country Words in use,
by John Trotter Brockett. Newcastle-on-
Tyne. 1825. |
| Carr, or Cr. Gl. | The Dialect of Craven, with a Copious Glos-
sary, by a native of Craven. London. 1828. |
| Wh. Gl. | A Glossary of Yorkshire Words and Phrases
collected in Whitby and the neighbourhood,
by an Inhabitant. London. 1855. |
| Lincolns. Gl. | Provincial Words and Expressions current in
Lincolnshire, by J. Ellett Brogden. Lon-
don. 1866. |
| Joco-Ser. Disc. | A Joco-Serious Discourse, in two Dialogues,
between a Northumberland Gentleman and
his Tenant, a Scotchman. London. 1686. |

I will only add further, that the books which I have found most useful in my inquiries touching the origin or derivation of our various dialect words have been Mr. Wedgwood's *Dictionary of English Etymology*, Dean Rietz's *Swedish Dialect Dictionary*, Aasen's *Norse Glossary*, and Molbech's *Danish Dialect Lexicon*. I have found Mr. Wedgwood's book most suggestive and full of varied learning and material, which, even where I was unable to agree with him in his conclusions, was sure to be of use, and instructive, in the general course of study and research. My obligations also to the Swedish Glossary named are very great indeed. It is, I think, the most carefully compiled and comprehensive

book of the kind I am acquainted with, and, in countless instances, so complete an account of the word under notice and its various cognate words in other languages and dialects is given, that a perfect word-study is afforded at a glance. It is impossible to speak too highly of this excellent book. Aasen's Dictionary is also an admirable work, and it is to be hoped that it will before long be given to the world in its second edition. One feature in the book, that of giving the synonymes of the words dealt with as well as their varying forms, might be imitated with advantage in all like publications.

GLOSSARY.

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OF THE

CLEVELAND DIALECT.

A

A! int. An exceedingly common interj., expressive of different emotions, surprise, sympathy, &c.: sometimes used singly, sometimes in conjunction with another word. See **A!** but.

‘*A!* man: that war a yarker!’

‘*A* Ihesu Crist, Lorde, full of myghte.’ *Rel. Pieces*, p. 67.

A, num. adj. (pr. yah). One.

O. Sw. *a*, one:—‘in Dalekarlia, Westrobothnia, Gothlandiaque unitatis nota est.’ Ihre; written *ae* by Jam., Scott, &c. Under *A* the former observes that it, *A*, ‘is used by our oldest writers in the sense of *one*. The signification is more forcible than that of *a* in Eng. before a singular noun, for it denotes not merely one out of many, but one exclusively of others, in the same sense in which *ae* is vulgarly used.’ But it must be observed that Cl. *á* (pr. yah) and *ane* (pr. yan) are not interchangeable, and therefore are not equivalents. *Ane* may stand by itself, absolutely or pronominally: *a* never does; it is always adjoined to a noun expressed, as, ‘*yab* day,’ ‘*yab* lass:’ while, on the other hand, it is, ‘*yan* iv ‘em,’ ‘*nivver a yan*,’ and so forth. The same remark applies to Sc. *ae* and *ane*, and is borne out in regard to *a* in all the quotations from early writers adduced by Jam.

“‘You have two daughters, I think, Mr. Deans?’ “*Ae* daughter, sir;—only *ane*.”’
Heart of Mid Lotbian.

‘Ony *ane* or two o’ ye come forward.’ *Black Dwarf*.

‘*Ae* body at a time.’ *Ib*.

‘Ah seen *yan* o’s brithers, a week gone Saturday.’

‘They’re twea lads an’ *yab* lass in family.’

Cf. ‘The Trynyte thre persouns and *a* Godd, es maker of all thynges Haly Kirke oure modere is hallyly *ane* thorow oute þe werlde.’ *Rel. Pieces*, p. 3.

The usage, however, in these writings is not strictly uniform; as the line, p. 59, ‘*a* god and *ane* Lord yn threhed,’ shews.

Aback, adv. Behind, in the rear.

O. N. *ábak*, *ábaki*; O. S. *onbæc*.

‘þe justise for schyndisse: nolde loke þerto.

Ac bihuld *abac* and tournde his eȝen.’ *Seinte Margarete*, p. 28.

B

'Thou shalle *abak*, bewshere, that blast I forbede.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 241.

'Deean't t'e thrust sae mich *aback* there.'

Cf. 'Ok *kuomu* þar er þeir menn voru er *Lappir* beita, þat er a bak *Finnmork*; and arrived at that place where the men who were called Laps were. That is *aback* of *Finmark*.' *Flat.* 1. 219.

Aback-o-beyont, adv. At an indefinitely great distance; too remote to be within reach or accessible from.

'I wish they were all *aback o' beyont*;' of persons occasioning annoyance. *Wb. Gl.*

'We were all thrown *aback o' beyont* the day through;' could never recover the ground lost by delay in the morning. *Ib.*

Abear, v. a. To endure, to put up with.

Abide, v. a. To endure, to put up with. See **Bide**.

A. S. *bidan*, *abidan*.

'*Abide* and *abie* (like *guide* and *guy*, Prov. *guidar* and *guiar*, It. *gridare*, and Fr. *crier*) are essentially the same verb under different forms, of which *abide* has descended to us from our Saxon ancestors, while *abie* has come to us through the medium of the French.' Wedgw.

Able (pr. *yabble*), **abable** (pr. *yabbable*), **ablish** (pr. *yabblish*), adj.
1. Competent or possessing a sufficiency, in respect to bodily strength or ability. 2. Possessing a competency, in respect of property or worldly means.

O. N. *afl*; O. Sw. *afl*, *afvel*; A. S. *ábal*, ability, power of body. O. N. *afla* signifies both I can, I am able, and, I get or procure or acquire. Ihre says, 'As the Latin idiom applies *parere* to the acquisition of any matters, so also *afla fæ* means to get property; whence is derived *aflan*, *afling*, what is gotten or acquired. Thus, *aflinge gods*, acquired property, is opposed to *arf*, *byrd*, *fædernes-jord*, &c., hereditary possessions.

1. "'A *yabble* kind of a man;" a strong, stout person.' *Wb. Gl.*

2. 'Neca. Nanny B. is nane sae needful; she's a *yabble* body eneugh.'

'"They're a *yabblish* lot;" a rich family.' *Wb. Gl.*

Ablins (pr. *āblins*), adv. Perhaps, possibly.

Comp. O. N. *afla*, I am able; the idea being that of possibility.

Aboon, **abune**, prep. Above, higher in respect of place or position.

A. S. *be-ufan*, *bufan*, *abufan*.

'The Queen's *aboon* us all.' *Wb. Gl.*

'Will you ax my lord? He's over mich *aboon* us.'

Cf. also, 'Godd þat es *abouene* hym.' *Rel. Pieces*, p. 45.

'Godd is *abouen* all thyng,' *Ib.* p. 46; and, 'large and wyde *aboune*,' *Ib.* p. 48.

'With floodes that from *abone* shal falle.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 23.

Aboon-heead, adv. Above, over one's head.

'"It wets *aboon-heead*;" it rains.' *Wb. Gl.*

A! but. Used interjectionally, but with a tacit reference to some mental comparison or remark of the speakers.

'A! *but*, that was a big yan;' big compared to all the others.

Ac-corn, sb. (pr. yak'ron). An acorn.

Pr. Pm. 'Accorne, or archade, frute of the oke. Glans.'

Addle, v. a. To earn, acquire by labour.

A. S. *edlean*, *ædlean*, a reward, recompense, requital; whence the vb. *edleænan*, *edleanian*, to reward, recompense. But cf. especially O. N. *ödlaz*, to obtain, make one's own, acquire.

'Ah's nowght bud what Ah *addles*;' I have nothing beyond my earnings or wages.

Addlings, sb. Earnings, money got by labour.

'"Poor *addlings*;" small pay for the work done.' Wb. Gl.

'Hard *addlings*;' returns laboriously obtained. Ib.

'Saving's good *addling*;' the terse sense of which is obvious. Ib.

Afore-lang, adv. Before long, soon.

Comp. the parallel forms *among*, *bimong* in the following passage, *Ancr. Riwe*, 102: 'þu ueir *bimong* wummen, and *bimong* engles þu meiht don þerto: þu schalt siker elles hwar beon ueir nout one *among* wummen, auh *among* engles.' Chaucer writes *tofore*, as well as *afore*, *aforne*, *aforen*. A. S. *ætforan*.

Observe the idiomatic use of our word in the example.

'"It will happen *afore lang* gans;' before any long time elapses.' Wb. Gl.

Afterbirth, sb. The placenta.

O. N. *eftirburdr*; O. Sw. *efterbörd*; Dan. *efterbyrd*.

Agait, agate. Astir, agoing, on the move.

See *Gate*, *Gait*. Rich. remarks that the word *gait* 'is applied not only to the way gone, but also to the going, the motion in going.' Hence *a-gait* or *on-gait*, implying the action of going or moving.

'They've gotten fairly *agate*;' they have well begun.

'Thou's early *agate* this morning.'

Agee, ajee, adv. To one side, awry, askew.

Jam. observes that Serenius 'gives Sw. *gaa* as signifying both to *budge*, and to *turn round*.' *Gee* is here, as elsewhere, the carter or ploughman's word to his horses when he desires them to turn to the right. No doubt the connection of the word is with O. Sw. *gā*, and cognate verbs, and that originally some adjoined particle decided the direction of the motion when it ceased to be straightforward. Comp. the terms used in directing the movements of oxen by their driver: when he desired them to turn *from* him, or to the right—the same as when *gee* is used—the word was *bop*, or *bop off*; the turn to be made being a turn to what is termed the *off* side. *Gee* thus derived, *agee* would be formed as are *a-skew*, *a-wry*, and the like.

'"It was all *agee*;" quite crooked.' Wb. Gl.

Agin, conj. As if.

Probably a contracted Pr. of *as gin*.

Ahint, adv. (pr. ahınt). Behind; 1. In respect of place or position.
2. In respect of time. 3. In respect of advantage.

The pronunciation of our word is its chief peculiarity, and one which deserves notice,

inasmuch as it retains the short *i* which belongs to all its etymons, as also to the modern Germ. *binter*.

1. 'He's close *abint*.'
2. '“I'm afraid I'm late?” “Nae, thou's nane sae mich *abint*.”’
3. '“They say Josey's come badly on?” “Nae, he's not that far *abint*.”’

Aim, v. a. 1. To intend or purpose. 2. To presume, suppose, or conjecture. 3. To expect or look for, to anticipate.

Garnett remarks, *Pbil. Essays*, p. 60, '*Aim* is from the Germ. *abmen*; Bav. *amen*, *bämen*, properly to gauge a cask, also to fathom, measure. This is evidently the sense in Mr. Boucher's second quotation from Langtoft;—

“A water in Snowden rennes, Auber is the name,

An arm of the sea men kennes, and depnes may none *ame*.”

We are not aware of its ever being used by the Germans to denote *compute*, *reckon*, as it seems to be in the passage,—

“Of men of armes bold, the number they *ame*.”

The connection between the two ideas is however obvious enough. A diligent examination of our old writers would perhaps decide whether our *aim* comes immediately from this source, or more indirectly so through the medium of the Fr. *esmer*.' Mr. Wedgwood takes the latter view.

1. 'Ah *aims* t' gan.'
- 'Ah's seear he *aimed* o' coming.'
2. 'I *aim* that is the place.' *Wb. Gl.*
- 'What o'clock is it, *aim* you?' *Ib.*
3. 'I *aimed* he'd be here by now.'
- 'I never *aimed* he wad ha' ganned yon gate.'

Airn, sb. Iron.

O. N. *iarn*, O. Sw. and Dan. *iern*.

Airt, **airth**, sb. Quarter of the heaven, direction or point of the compass.

O. N. *átt*; O. Sw. *att*, quarter of the heaven, district, country. Cf. *Suduratt*, the south quarter; *Norduratt*, the north.

'The wind is in a cold *airt*.'

“Did ye hear t' guns at Hartlepool, yesser neeght, John?” “Ay, I heerd a strange lummering noise. I aimed it cam' fra that *airt*.”’

Airtling, pcpl. (Pr. of *ettling*). Aiming or intending to proceed in a given direction. See **Ettle**.

Aither, sb. A ploughing. *Wh. Gl.* gives, as the meaning of this word, 'furrowed ground,' and then, as the instance of usage, a sentence which clearly refers only to the act of ploughing, and not at all to the land or 'ground' ploughed. See example. I believe the meaning to be restricted to the ploughing or furrowing. See *Arder*, in Brock.

O. N. *eria*, *yria*, imp. *arði*, or *urði*; O. Sw. *æria*; M. G. *arian*; A. S. *erian*; O. H. G. *erren*; Germ. *eren*. Cf. also A. S. *yrð*, ploughed land. The connection with the Bible word *ear* is evident; 'He will take your sons, . . . and will set them to *ear* his ground,' 1 Sam. viii. 12. 'The oxen likewise and the young asses that *ear* the ground,' Is. xxx. 24.

“The first or second *aither*,” the first or second ploughing.' *Wb. Gl.*

Ak, sb. (pr. yak). The oak.

O. N. *eik*, *eyk*; Sw. *ek*; Sw. D. *eik*; Dan. *eeg*, *eg*; A. S. *ac*, *æc*.

'A piece o' brave aud yak.' *Wh. Gl.*

Akwert, **awkert**, adj. (pr. ockert or orked). Perverse, difficult to deal with, hard to manage.

'He's bad to do with: he's as *awkert* as *awkert*;' he is difficult to deal with; he is as perverse and impracticable as possible.

Akwertness, **awkertness**, sb. Perverseness, obstinacy, impracticability.

'Ah nivver seen nowght like his *awkertness*.'

Al, sb. (pr. yal). Ale.

O. N. *öl*; O. Sw. *öl*; A. S. *eale*.

The Pr. of this word suggests a Scandinavian derivation; inasmuch as A. S. *eale* presents a long syllable or sound in contrast with the shorter and sharper sound of the word in either of its three northern forms. Comp. **Al-us**.

'A jill o' yal;' half a pint of ale.

Ale-draper, sb. An alehouse-keeper, or publican. 'A term now obsolete, but occurring in the Whitby parochial register a century ago.' *Wh. Gl.*

This word probably owes its origin to a corruption of the sense of the word *draper*, which converted it from a merchant-worker in cloth, into a retailer, simply; the word *ale* being then prefixed.

Almisse, **almose**, **almous**, sb. (pr. ommus, awmous, or awmas).
1. Alms; an almsgift. 2. A small quantity or proportion; a definite quantity.

O. N. *ölmusa*; O. Sw. *almusa*; Sw. *almosor*; Dan. *almisse*; A. S. *ælmesse*, *ælmysse*; O. H. G. *almes*, alms, gifts bestowed in charity. '*Almesse*, or almos. *Elimosina*, *roga. Almisse* of mete.' *Pr. Pm.* The second sense or application depends upon the first, the sequence of ideas being that an alms may either easily degenerate into a pittance, or at least be regarded as such by the recipient. And what is alike curious and interesting is that a like sequence of idea obtains in the case of the O. N. homonym, only there in reference to a person instead of to a gift. Thus Hald. gives *bomuncio* as a second meaning for *ölmusa*, and the legend of Olaf Tryggvason's meeting with Thor, Flatey, I. 397, affords a good illustration of such meaning. Thor, under the form of a strong, powerful man of lofty stature, youthful, handsome and red-bearded, has caused himself to be taken aboard the king's ship, which had formerly belonged to a hero called Raudr. The visitor had soon begun, what would be called now-a-days, 'chaffing' the crew, telling them they were not fit to be attached to so famous a king, or man such a splendid ship; that the ship's company was far 'more like' when Raudr the Mighty had her, and that that leader would scarcely permit such a man even as he (the speaker) was, to join the crew except it were in the post of jester or as a jolly companion: 'and yet, all you,' he continues, 'are but mere dwarfs or mannikins, *ommuses*, by the side of me!' *En nu eru þer þo aulmusur bea mer.* So, in Cleveland a messenger is sent to a shop for, suppose, a shilling's-worth of such and such an article, and returning with what seems to the purchaser a very small proportionate quantity, is greeted with the remark, 'Why what an *ommus* thee has gotten;' as if, like alms, it had

been sparingly or grudgingly doled out. Cf. the Lincolnsh. use of the word quoted by Hall. : 'When a labourer has been filling a cart with manure, corn, &c., he will say at last to the carter, "Have n't you got your awmous?"'

1. ' "Pray you can I beg my *aumas* of you?" Formerly the ordinary address of the mendicant: now, rarely if ever heard.' *Wb. Gl.*

'Those that trow in my myght and luf welle *almus* dede,
Thay shalle shyne as son brighte, and heven have to thare mede.'

Townel. Myst. p. 292.

All out, adv. Altogether, utterly, beyond comparison.

' "Yon's t' best, Joss." "Ay, *all out*."'

Comp. the usage in *Ancr. Riwele*, p. 22, where the writer is giving directions for the ordering of the anchoresses' private devotions:—

'Et (at) Placébo 3e muwen sitten vort (as far as) Magnificat, and also et Dirige, bute (except) et le lescuns & et te Miserere, & from Laudate *al ut*.'

All-to-nought (pr. aw-to-nowght). A phrase occurring with differences of sense and application, but always as implying an approach towards nothingness more or less real and effectual.

' "He has gone away *all to nowght*;" he has wasted away to a mere shadow.' *Wb. Gl.*

' "Ah aims yon's t' best stirk, Jooan." "Ay, man, it beats t' ither *all to nowght*."'

Cf. ' *Secundus demon*. Alas, that ever cam pride in thoght,
For it has brought us *alle to noght*.' *Townel. Myst. p. 5.*

Along of, prep. In consequence of, owing to.

'It's all *along o'* his deeins we's i' this needcessity.'

'*Josephe*, soliloquising on the circumstance that the V. Mary was "found to be with child,"

'Certes, I forthynk sore of hir dede,
Bot et is *long* of yowth-hede,
Alle siche wanton playes.' *Townel. Myst. p. 78.*

'And bad heom leoten weorpen :
& fondien leod-runen,
whæron hit weore *ilong* :
þat þe wal þe wes swa strong,
ne moste niht longes :
nauere istonden.' *Lay. II. 225.*

Al-us, sb. (pr. yall'us). An alehouse.

Comp. S. Jutl. *el's* = *el-bus*.

Amaist, adv. Almost. See **Ommost**.

A' mak's (pr. au-macks). All sorts, of all descriptions or kinds. See **Mak'**.

Amang, prep. Northumbrian form of *among*.

'And for þat it wounte to be thus *in manges* mene, þat þe ffeadir was mare ffebill þan þe sone for his elde, and þe sone mare vnwyse þan þe ffeadire for his 3outhē.' *Rel. Pieces*, p. 45.

Amang-hands. A phrase or qualifying expression applied descriptively to work or business of such a nature as to admit of being carried on or completed coincidently with other work or business.

'“ We can do it *amang-hands* ;” that is, we can do it together, or at the same time, with certain other work we have on hand.’ *Wh. Gl.*

Amell, prep. Betwixt, between, in the midst.

O. N. *ámilli*, O. Sw. *emellan*, Dan. *imellem*, Dan. D. (S. Jutl.) *amelle*, *æmelle*.

'They cam' *amell* seven and eight o'clock.' *Wh. Gl.*

'Chop in *amell* ;' direction to a *Colley* or sheepdog.

'He fand it *amell* t' shaffs ;' he found it among the sheaves.

'*Secundus miles*. My Lord, ye have a manner of men

That make great mastres us *emelle*.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 55.

Amell-doors, sb. Doors between the outer door and that of an inner room.

Ance, adv. (pr. yance). Once.

Comp. Jutl. *jens*, which is almost exactly coincident with our *yance*.

Ancle-bands, sb. Sandals, the support for low shoes so called; leathern straps for the shoes, to which they are attached behind, buttoning in front over the instep. *Wh. Gl.*

Ane, num. adj. (pr. yan). One. See **A**.

O. Sw. *an* ; O. N. *einn* ; Dan. *een* ; M. G. *ain* ; O. H. G. and N. Germ. *ein* ; Dut. *een* ; A. S. *an*, *æn*. The S. Jutl. *jen*, which corresponds almost precisely in form and sound with our *yan*, is especially noteworthy.

Ane : t' **ane** replied to by t' **ither** ; but, more frequently, t' **tane** or the t' **ane**, answered by t' **tither** or the **tither**.

'Tak' thou the t' **ane**, an' Ah'll tak' the **tither**.'

Cf. 'When thou ministers at the hegh autere

With bothe hondes thou serve tho prest in fere,

The *ton* to stabulle the *totber*

Lest thou fayle, my dere brother.' *Boke of Curtasye*.

'ffor it kennes vs to knawe þe gud and þe ill, and alswa to sundire þe *tane* fra þe *toþer*.' *Rel. Pieces*, p. 11.

The *toþer*, in the sense of *the second*, is of perpetual occurrence in the writings last quoted.

Anenst, prep. Against ; 1. In the sense of near to. 2. In the sense of opposite or over against.

Jam. says, 'Some derive this from Gr. *ἀναντι*, oppositum. Skinner prefers A. S. *nean*, near. The Gr. word, as well as ours, together with M. G. *and*, Alem. *andi*, S. G. *and*, *anda*, contra, seem all to claim a common origin. But I suspect that *anens* is corrupted from A. S. *ongean*, ex adverso.' Comp. the forms following,—*foran ongean*, opposite, Bosw. ; *foran gen*, *foran gen Meldryþe æker* ; over against Mildred's field, Thorpe's *Diplomat.* p. 341 ; Scottish *fore-anent*, *fornens*, *aforenent*, &c., and I think we may see how

anenst—written *anence* in *Rel. Pieces*, pp. 2, 5—originates, without much trouble. The last reference is interesting in another connection. It runs, 'Of the whilke tene (commandementis) þe thre þat ere firste awe us hallyly to halde anence oure Godd, and þe seuene þat ere eftyre *anence* oure euen cristene;' and it gives an instance of what may be called the transitional meaning between 'ouer against, opposite to,' and 'touching, or pertaining to,' as in Sc. *anent*, *thereanent*, (*onont* in *Hali Meidenbad*, pp. 9, 17, *Ancr. Riwele*, pp. 4, 10, 110.) Comp. also the forms *again*, *against*, and the meaning, by the side of, of the latter.

1. 'I sat close *anenst* him.'

2. 'There, set your name in this spot, *anenst* his;' over against his. To a witness about to attest a man's signature to his will.

Mr. Wedgwood thinks the word *anenst* shews a northern influence, from the Isl. *giegnt*, Sw. *gent*, opposite; *gent öfwer*, over against. It is more than possible, notwithstanding the passage from Thorpe.

Angry, angered, adj. (pr. with a suppressed *g*, or with the sound that letter has at the end of the words *pang*, *fling*, &c.) Of a sore,
1. That looks very red and inflamed; 2. That is very irritable and painful.

O. N. *ángr*; *ángra*, grief or pain, anguish; to give uneasiness; O. Sw. *ángra*; Sw. D. *anger*, sorrow, pain, anguish; N. D. *angersom*, painful. *Nu befir mig angrat siðan frost*: the frost has occasioned me much suffering since. *Flat.* I. 330.

'Jesu Criste þat tholede for me
Paynes and *angers* bitter and felle,
Late me neuer be partede fra þe
Ne þole þe bitter paynes of helle.' *Rel. Pieces*, p. 72.

'Holy seintes,
What penance and poverté
And passion thei suffrede
In hunger, in hete,
In alle manere *angres*.' *P. Ploughm.* p. 311.

For the Pr. it coincides precisely with the Dan., Swed., O. N., and Germ., as in *længere*, *anger*, *schlangen*, &c.

1. '“Hoo's Willy's leg t'moorn?” “Whyah, it's nae better. It's desput sair an' *angerd*.”'

2. 'It leeaks desput *angered* an a'.'

Anon, non. An interrogative exponent of uncertainty, whether as to the meaning or the substance of the words addressed, on the part of the person to whom they were addressed; and equivalent to 'What did you say, Sir?' or, 'What may that mean, Sir, if you please?' *Anan* in former times, and even yet in country places more to the south.

Hall. says of the latter that it is 'a corruption of *anon*, immediately.' I think it is certain that it is not so: the etymology of *anon* (A. S. *on an*, in one, jugiter, continuo, sine intermissione—*Lye*) settles the question. *Anon* or *anan* is much more likely to be an interjectional sound of doubting enquiry, similar to the utterly inexpressible (by letters) sound of assent or attention which is employed by many Yorkshire people when listening to a narrative or a remark where verbal observations are unneeded.

Anonsker, adj. Eager, very desirous, set upon a thing.

O. Sw. *ónska*; O. N. *óska*, to wish, almost or quite to the extent of praying for; A. S. *wiscan*, whence our current English word *wish*. Comp. also Dan. *ønske*, to wish.

'They have set the lad *anonsker* about gannan' to sea.' *Wb. Gl.*

Anotherkins, adj. Of another or a different kind or character.

Comp. Lanc. *another-gates*, bearing nearly the same signification: though this seems to look more to the manner of action peculiar to the person qualified, while the Cleveland word adverts to the *indoles*, the peculiarity of nature or breed of the actor. The *kins* in all these compound words, *nae kins*, *onny kins*, &c., it hardly need be observed, is the genitive case, following the old usage.

'He was *anotherkins* body te t'ither chap.'

Anthers, ananthers, enanthers, conj. In case that, lest.

Corrupted from N. Fr. *aventure*, which occurs in the form *auntre* in Chaucer. Comp. the form *perawnter*, *Rel. Pieces*, p. 2, and *peradventure*. Hall. gives *anters* in the senses, both current in the North, of 1. In case that; 2. adventures. Compare *auntrous*, *adventurous*.

'Thou 'd best tak' t' umbrella, *ananthers* it rains.'

'I weant be far *anthers* he comes.'

The *an* is scarcely a reduplication of the first syllable: but probably a corruption of *on*; thus, *on auntre*, on adventure. Cf. on a venture, at a venture.

A-quart, adj. In a state of variance, or mutual opposition. See **Quart**.

'"What, then, Marget an' her man hae gotten *aquart* agen?" "Ay: they's had another differing-bout."'

Arf, arfish, adj. 1. Afraid or fearful. 2. Reluctant, backward.

Brock. quotes A. S. *yrbð*, sluggishness, cowardice or dread, and gives the form *airtb* as well as *arf*, adducing as example, 'an airthful night; i. e. a fearful night:' but there can be no doubt that the words *arf* and *airtb* are both but other forms of the word which Jam. writes *arch*, *argb*, *airgb*, *ergb* (guttural), and which bears almost exactly the same significations with *arf*; and this is etymologically the same as O. N. *argr*, as well as quite coincident in meaning; O. Sw. *arg*, a coward; A. S. *earg*, *earb*, timid, slow or slothful.

1. 'Ah felt *arfish* in the dark.' *Wb. Gl.*

2. 'Ah's *arf* about gannin'.' *Ib.*

'Nis he *erub* chaumpion þet skirmeð touward þe uet?' Is he not a cowardly champion who strikes at the feet? *Ancr. Riwle*, p. 274.

In another text the word is written *arch*; in *Lay*. i. 185, *eær3b*; iii. 266, *arð*; and in *Pr. Pm.* *arwe*, *arbwe*, *arowe*. Repeated instances of the substitution in our dialect of the *f*-sound for the guttural *ch*, *g*, or *gb* will be met with in the following pages. Cf. the form *arch*, as also O. E. *gruch*, our *gruff*.

Argufy, v. a. To argue, dispute.

'It's t' nae use *argufying* the matter.' *Wb. Gl.*

'"He's ower fond o' *argufying*;" too ready to gainsay or dispute.' *Ib.*

Arles, sb. Earnest-money given to a servant on concluding the contract of service or hiring. Elsewhere, *arles-penny*. See **God's penny**, **Festing-penny**.

'*Arles* is a diminutive from Latin *arra*, which is itself an abbreviation from *arrhabo*,

formed as in many other cases by adding the termination *le*.' *Arrbabo* or *arrba* denoted, in general terms, an earnest or pledge for the completion of any contract, and at the same time implied or, in a sense, proved, the contract to have been made.

Arr, sb. 1. A scar or cicatrix, a mark left by a wound or ulcer.
2. Hence a guilty recollection, as if a mark left on the conscience.

O. Sw. *ærr*; O. N. *örr*; Dan. *ar*.

1. 'I'll gie thee an *arr* thou'll carry t' thee grave.' *Wh. Gl.*
2. 'It's nobbut a black *arr*, thae deecings o' thahn (thine) wi' t' aud man;' the way you dealt with the old man must have left a black mark on your conscience.

Arridge, sb. 1. The edge of a squared stone or piece of timber.
2. 'The ridges of furniture,' *Wh. Gl.* 3. The edge or selvedge of a piece of cloth or cotton, &c.

The derivation of this word seems uncertain, as also its orthography. Jam. gives '*arras*, *arress*, the angular edge of a stone or beam. Lothian.' Hall. gives '*arridge*, the edge of anything that is liable to hurt or cause an *ar*;' an etymological definition which at least has the merit of simplicity. In some MS. annotations on Brockett's Gl. which have come into my hands, with permission to make use of them, I find *arish* given as a Durham word, and signifying an edge; while, further, it is derived from *arête* (Old French *areste*): 'L'angle saillant que forme deux faces.' *Dict. de l'Acad.* It seems more probable that the Yorkshire *arridge*, Durham *arish* and Lothian *arras* all originate in the same older word, from which also the French *arête* may descend through another channel. I suspect a connection with O. N. *jaðarr* or *jaðar*, Sw. D. *jäder*, an edge, extremity, list or selvedge, but cannot make it out.

Arse-end, sb. Lower or bottom-end, of a sheaf of corn, for instance; of what stands on a lower end, generally.

O. N. and O. Sw. *ars*; S. Jutl. *arts*, *abs*, *ats*, the hinder part of man or beast. '*Mellem to stole faller artz paa jorde*:' between two stools, &c.; *artslangs*, in a backward direction, with which comp. *arselins*, Norf., given by Halliwell.

'Pick thae stooks doon, and let t' *arsends* o' t' shaffs lig i' t' sun a bit.'

Arsey-varsey. Topsey-turvey, in confusion, contrariwise.

'Etymology obvious.' Brockett.

Arval, sb. A funeral entertainment.

'In the North the funeral feast is called an *arval* or *arvil-supper*; and the loaves that are sometimes distributed among the poor, *arval-bread*.' Douce's *Illustrations*, II. 203. Halliwell says, '*Arval supper* is a funeral feast given to the friends of the deceased, at which a particular kind of loaf, called *arval-bread*, is sometimes distributed among the poor. *Arval-bread* is a coarse cake, composed of flour, water, yeast, currants, and some kind of spice; in form round, about eight inches in diameter, and the upper surface always scored, perhaps exhibiting originally the sign of the Cross.' Jam. remarks that 'The term *arval* may have been left in the north of England by the Danes: for although A.S. *yrf* denotes an inheritance, I see no vestige of the composite word in this language.' There can be no question that *arval*—heir-ale, as Dr. Dasent Englishes it—is a Scandinavian term. S. G. *arföl* makes so much quite apparent; while Wormius gives the combination *arfwól* as an ancient Danish term, the modern Danish form being *arvøl*.

As to what the *arval* or *arvel* was, Dasent tells in a few terse words, as follows:—'On great occasions, as at the Yule feasts in honour of the gods, held at the temples, or at *arvel*

—"heir-ale"—feasts, when *beirs drank themselves into their fathers' land and goods*, . . . there was no doubt great mirth and jollity, much eating and hard drinking of mead and fresh-brewed ale.' The usage—which seems to have had the force of a law—was that no heir could take possession of his inheritance before giving the arval feast. In the early Christian times, the complete funeral rites were solemnised on the day of the funeral: afterwards on the seventh day after, then on the thirtieth day, and ultimately at the expiry of the year from the death; and the inference from Ihre's statement on the subject is, that the day thus set apart was also fixed upon, by use and custom, as the day on which the division of the deceased man's goods was formally made, and on that account the occasion was designated *arföl* or *arfwisöl*. Besides these northern etymologies, the Celtic term for full funeral rites is stated as *arwyl*.

That the observances still kept up at our Cleveland funerals, and, certainly not less, some of those which have only recently passed into desuetude, evidently descend from the old Scandinavian *arföl*, will be sufficiently apparent from a brief account of them, for a part of which I am indebted to the *Whitby Glossary*, though most of it is of wonted occurrence in my own parish and in the country part of the district at large.

On the occasion of the death of an inhabitant, one or more persons, according to the extent of the deceased person's acquaintance, or the esteem in which he was held, go through the parish to the several houses of the neighbours and relatives, and of others who are to be invited, to *bid them to the burying*. These persons are designated the **Bidders**. Occasionally the friends and others thus *bodden* or *boden* amount to two or three hundred, and the provision that is necessarily made for them is of a proportional magnitude. On more than one occasion within the last ten years, in the author's parish, the number of stones of beef and ham provided for the funeral of a well-known or much-respected parishioner has been specially quoted afterwards. Compare the above extract from Dasent's Introductory Chapter to *Burnt Njal*, and this from *Landnamabok*, Part III, ch. x. 'That arval (*erfe*) which Thorward and Thord held in honour of their father, was the most famous ever known in Ireland. They bade (*budo*) all the principal people round, and the number of those that were bidden (*bodsmenn*) was twelve hundred;' and it must be borne in mind that the hundred was what is still known in Cleveland—having been introduced by the countrymen, perhaps kinsmen, of these very Icelanders—as the **Lang-hundred**, or six score. The company assembled—and the bidding is usually for an hour preceding midday—the hospitalities of the day proceed, and after all have partaken of a solid meal, and before the coffin is lifted for removal to the churchyard, cake, or biscuits, and wine are handed round by two females whose office is specially designated by the term **Servers**. 'At the funerals of the rich in former days,' says the compiler of the *Wb. Gl.*, 'it was here a custom to hand **Burnt wine** to the company in a silver flagon, out of which every one drank. This cordial seems to have been a heated preparation of port wine with spices and sugar. And if any remained it was sent round in the flagon to the houses of friends for distribution.' Reference is also made to the disinclination, on the part of many of the older inhabitants, to be carried to their last home in a hearse: they prefer 'to be carried by hand and sung before' as their fore-elders had been. 'Uncovered coffins' of wainscot were common some years ago, with the initials and figures of the name and age studded on the lid in brass-headed nails; but coffins covered with black cloth are now commonly seen. The coffin is almost never borne on the shoulders, but either suspended by means of towels passed under it, or on short staves provided for the purpose by the undertakers, and which were customarily, in past days, cast into the grave before beginning to fill it up. The author saw one of these bearing-staves dug out when re-digging an old grave in August 1863. Men are usually borne by men, women by women, and children by boys or girls according to sex. Women who have died in child-birth have white sheets thrown over their coffins. In the case of an unmarried female, the custom, until recently, was to carry a **Garland**, composed of two circular hoops crossing each other, dressed with white paper cut into flowers or leaves (Young's *Hist. of Whitby*), or in the form of a wreath of parti-coloured ribbons,

having a white (paper?) glove in the centre inscribed with the name, or initials, and age of the deceased. This garland was laid on the coffin during its passage from the church to the grave, and afterwards, at least in some cases, suspended from the ceiling of the church. In the chancels at Hinderwell and Robin Hood's Bay some of these garlands were still in being only a few years since. Compare with all this, the picture drawn by Shakspeare of a Danish damsel's funeral:—

' Her obsequies have been as far enlarged
As we have warranty: her death was doubtful;

Yet here she is allowed her virgin crants,
Her maiden strewments, and the bringing home
Of bell and burial;'

where *crants* is simply the O. N. and S. G. *krans*, a garland or chaplet. Truly our Cleveland custom is here figured forth, as vividly as the *arval-feast* in the 'funeral baked meats,' which did 'coldly furnish forth the marriage tables.'

Other peculiarities in the conduct of a Cleveland funeral are yet, or have been till lately, that when the corpse of an unmarried female is carried to the churchyard, the bearers are all single, and usually young women dressed in a kind of uniform, in some places all in white, in others in black dresses with white shawls and white straw bonnets trimmed with white. The **Servers** also always precede the coffin as it approaches the churchyard, or is borne to the grave, sometimes in white, more usually in black with a broad white ribbon worn scarf-wise over one shoulder and crossing over the black shawl; or else with knots or rosettes of white on the breast. Verses of a hymn or psalm—often selected before death by the person about to be buried—are sung at **lifting** the body, as houses are passed on the way to the church, and on approaching the church-gate more nearly; and the chief mourners kneel round the coffin, which is usually laid in the chancel—in former times just in front of the altar railing—during the reading of the Psalm and Lesson, the males with their hats always on; and after the Lesson three verses of a Psalm are usually sung before leaving the Church.

Arval-bread, sb. (pr. averil-bread). A species of bread, or rather cake (see **Spice-bread**), specially prepared in days gone by for consumption at the **Arval** or **Burying**. Confectioners at Whitby still prepare a species of thin, light, sweet cake for such occasions.

Asher, adj. Made of ash, ashen.

'An *asher* pail;' 'an *asher* broom.' *Egton Sword Dance Recit.*

Ask, hask, esk, sb. The newt, eft, or water-lizard, supposed by those who know no better to be venomous, as is noticed also by Brockett.

Gael. *asc*. It is somewhat singular that the Celtic name of this creature should have maintained itself against any competitor from the northern dialects. A. S. *apexe* and Germ. *eidechse* are the nearest in sound perhaps: Old N. *edla*, S. G. *ödla* do not seem to approach in any particular. See **Fleein'-hask**.

Ass, sb. Ashes.

O. N., O. Sw. *aska*; Dan. *aske*; M. G. *asgo* or *asja*; O. H. G. *asca*; G. and Dut. *asche*; A. S. *asce*, *axe*, *axse*, *abse*. The sound of the double consonant seems to have been softened down as in several other cases; e. g. *assel* for *axle*, *Stowsley* for *Stokesley*, *Rousby* for *Roxby*,

and thus *aska* or *axse* has become *ass*; a change which seems to have already, in Anglo-Saxon times, taken place in some degree, if we may found a surmise on the form *abse*.

' "Burnt tiv an *ass*;" burnt to a cinder.' *Wb. Gl.*

' Clamed wiv *ass*;' smeared over with ashes.

Ass-card, ass-caird, sb. A fire-shovel for cleaning or carding up the hearth-stone. See **Card**.

Ass-coup, sb. A kind of tub or pail to carry ashes in. See **Coup**.

Assel-tree, sb. An axle-tree.

Brock., besides adducing Fr. *asseul* and Ital. *assile*, in both of which the *x* of *axle* is similarly softened, quotes also Gael. *aisil*. The change is one which occurs not infrequently in the Cl. D.; as *owsen* for *oxen*. See also the instances quoted under **Ass**.

Ass-hole, ass-pit, sb. The place provided for receiving the ashes, usually a hole or pit, and so differing from the dust-heap of the South. Also applied to the square hole beneath the fire-place devised for collecting the ashes.

Assil-teeth, sb. The grinders.

O. N. *jaxlar*, dentes molares, maxillares; Sw. D. *aksla-tand*; Sw. *oxeltand*; Dan. *axeltand*. For the softening of the *x*-sound comp. Sw. *oxel*, N. *asall*, names of the *Sorbus aria*.

Ass-manner, sb. Ash-manure: manure, so called, of which the chief constituent is ashes, especially peat or turf ashes.

Ass-midden. The heap of ashes collected by the daily casting forth of the ashes of the household. See **Midden**.

Ass-riddling. Riddling or sifting of ashes; on the hearth, namely. On St. Mark's Eve the ashes are riddled on the hearth, for the superstition still lingers, though it may be partially veiled under the guise of laughing incredulity, that if any of the inmates of the house be going to die within the year, the print of his, or her, shoe will be found impressed in the soft ashes;—a superstition which has led to many a thoughtless, but very cruel and mischievous, practical joke. See **Cauff-riddling**, **Marks E'en**.

At. Now rarely used before the infinitive instead of *to*.

Common to the Scand. tongues. Cf. Dan. *De gave mig eddike at drikke*; they gave me vinegar to drink. Ferguson gives an instance or two in which *at* still takes the place of *to*, with the infinitive, in the Cumb. dialect; and I have, though rarely, heard it in Clevel., in such phrases as 'What's *at* do, now?' Hall. gives two instances out of the many afforded by MS. Lincoln, 'I have noghte *at* do with the,' and 'that es *at* say,' that is to say. There is little doubt that the idiom was common throughout this district fifty years ago.

At, rel. pr. That, which.

It is usually supposed, or rather taken for granted, that this is merely a vocal corruption

or contraction of *that*. However there is no question (see Jam. in v.) that in the Northern dialects it was of old continually written *at*; for instance:

‘Claudyus send Wespasyane
Wyth that Kyng to fecht or trete,
Swa that for luwe, or than for threte,
Of fors he suld pay *at* he awcht.’ *Wyntown*, v. 3. 89.

It is, in fact, the O. N. rel. pr. *at*, unaltered. Thus, *bvar er sá at gat?* where’s him *at* gat it? And it is used indifferently in either number; *sá at*, he that; *þeir at*, they that.

‘“Is there nought *at* Ah can dee?” “Nowght, *at* Ah can tell.”’

Cf. ‘That *at* is dry the erth shalle be,’ *Townel. Myst.* p. 2; and, ‘bot if we make assethe in þat þat we may,’ *Rel. Pieces*, p. 6, side by side with ‘ffor as many we sla in þat *at* we may, als we slaundire or backbite.’ *Ib.* 5.

At, conj. That.

O. N. *at*; O. Sw. and Sw. *att*; Dan. *at*. *Jag will att tu gor that*: in the Clevel. form, Ah wishes *at* thou wad dee it. *Ok sua uar gert at benni uar gert annat bal, en Sigurdi annat*; and so it came to pass that one bale-fire (funeral pile) was made for her, and another for Sigurd. *Flat.* i. 355.

‘Ah said *at* Ah wad, an’ Ah ded.’

‘Weean’t ee? Bud Ah ’ll see *at* thou diz.’

At, prep. 1. To. 2. Of or from. 3. With, a person namely (the sense of the Lat. *apud*); as with the intent of urging a suit, or hearing a purpose or resolution.

O. N. *at*, *ad*, *usque*, *apud*; Sw. D. *at*; Sw. *åt*, *to*, *at*, *with*; A. S. *æt*, *at*, *to*, *with*, *of*, *from*: ‘because you approach a person or thing when you wish to take something away, as they say in and about Nottingham; *Take this at me*, i. e. from me.’ Bosw.

1. ‘Ah caan’t dee owght mair *at* it;’ spoken by a workman of a job of work he had been labouring at.

‘What did he do *at* thee?’ A very common formula.

Cf. ‘What aileth this same love *at* me,
To blinde me so sore?’ Chaucer, *Rime of Sir Topaz*.

2. ‘T’ maaster wur here a bit syne, an’ he wur speirin’ *at* me about apples.’

Cf. O. N. *Nema at monnum*, to learn from men; A. S. *Æt bwam nimab cyningas gafol oððe toll?* of whom do kings take custom or tribute, *Matt.* xvii. 25. *And befeat med his smeb wrencan . . . æt Steorran*; and with his sly tricks obtained of or from Steorra.

Thorpe’s Diplom. A. S. p. 339.

‘*Gabrielle*. Mary, madyn heynd

Me behovys to weynd,

My leyf *at* the I take.’ *Townel. Myst.* p. 75.

3. ‘Well, I was *at* my lord agen, laast neeght, an’ he said he wad nae hev it sae;’ he would not permit it to be so.

‘Ah was *at* t’ priest about it, but ’t wur te na use.’

At after, adv. and prep. After, afterwards.

An archaic form which is met with in Chaucer and other early writers, in both its characters. See **At under**, and comp. **at our**, = **at-over**, in the senses over or beyond, and moreover. Jam.

'I trust to see you *att-after* Estur

As conning as I that am your master.' *MSS. Rawl. C. 258.*

'All things i' their proper places: ploughing first, sowing *at after*.' *Wb. Gl.*

Cf. also *at before*, in the following lines from Robert of Gloucester, quoted by Mr. Marsh, *Origin and Hist. of Eng. Language*, p. 232.

'Wateres he haþ eke gode ynow, ac *at before* alle oþer þre
Out of þe lond into þe see, armes as þei be.'

Atbout, prep. and conj. Without.

A corruption of *without*. Jam. gives *betbout* as a Fifeshire form, adding that 'it may be analogous to A. S. *be-utan*, sine.' Horne Tooke observes that '*but* and *without* have exactly the same signification; that is, neither more nor less than *be-out*. And they were both originally used either as conjunctions or prepositions,' which renders such an analogy more than possible. *Betbout* may form the link between *without* and *atbout*, the *be* initial getting changed, in course of time or use, into *a*, as in the case of *abint* for *behint*, *atwixt* for *betwixt*, &c.

Atter, atteril, sb. 1. Purulent matter from an ulcer or sore. 2. The fur on the tongue in cases of fever, &c.

A. S. *áttor*, *átter*, poison, matter, pus: Bosworth. Comp. O. N. *aitr*; O. Sw. *etter*, *eiter*; Dan. *edder*; O. H. G. and Germ. *eiter*; Dutch *eyter*: both the latter bearing the sense, matter or pus. The original application of the word in each of these tongues seems to have been in the sense of poison, the root being supplied (see *Ihre* in v. *Etter*) by the O. H. Germ. *eiten*, urere, from the 'eating' or consuming nature of many poisonous substances. In connection with this the O. N. word *ata*, which signifies both a consuming efficacy and a cancer or 'eating' sore, deserves notice.

1. "Whyah, Willy's han's brussen then?" "Ay: an' a strange vast o' bloody *atter*'s coomed frae it."

'A thick yellow *atteril*.' *Wb. Gl.*

2. 'Mally's varrey dowly te day: her tongue's a' covered ower wiv a thick white *atter*.'

Atter-cop, sb. A spider.

It would be strange if this word, which is familiar in Northumb., Durham, Cumb., and South Scotland, should not be retained or remembered in Clevel. According to all analogy it must have once been freely current here, but it is now of very rare occurrence.

A. S. *atter-coppa*. Jam. writes, 'evidently from *atter* venenum, and *copp* calix: receiving its denomination partly from its form, and partly from its character: q. d. a *cup* of *venom*.' No doubt *atter*, venenum, is the prefix in the word in question, but the rest of the proposed etymology is less satisfactory. Upon the O. Sw. *kopp*, which, he says, survives only in the word *koppe fund*, occurring in an ancient legal enactment, and there means *bee*, *Ihre* remarks that it must once have had a wider signification, and denoted *all kinds of insects*. 'I conjecture this,' he adds, 'from the fact that in other Scythian dialects the word is used for spider;' and he quotes the Germ. *spinnekopp* for the creature itself, besides E. *cobweb*, Belg. *kopwebbe*; and he might have added Dan. *edderkop*, O. Sw. *eterkoppa*, Wal. *adargop*, and Sw. D. *etterkoppa*, *ederkoppa*. He also adduces the Welsh *cop* or *coppin*, in the word *gwer-coppyn*, spider's web. On the Germ. *spinnekopp* his comment is, that it does not mean *caput* (one of the meanings of *kop* or *koppe*) *filum ducens*, but an insect possessing the power of such production. Rietz, however, thinks *etterkoppa* may properly signify *etter-påse*—that is, venom-bag—from the great bag of eggs the spider is wont to carry, the Dalecarlian word *kuppe* being synonymous with *påse*, bag, pouch. Palsgr. gives *addircop* as equivalent to 'spinner's web,' which according to Ray is the case in both Cumb. and Yorkshire.

In *Townel. Myst.* p. 113, the word *batters* stands for spiders:—

'But *batters*
I can find no flesh,
Hard nor nesh,
Salt nor fresh,
Bot two tome platters,
Whik catelle bot this, tame nor wylde
None, as I have blysse.'

Aud, auld, adj. Old.

A. S. *alda, ald, eald*. The corresponding O. N. noun is *alldr*, Dan. *alder*, Sw. *ålder*; but there seems to be no Scand. adj. from the same root.

Aud-farrand, adj. 1. As applied to adults, sagacious with the sagacity of experience. 2. As applied to children, gravely or quaintly wise or sagacious beyond their years; 'old-fashioned,' as copying the manners and expressions of their elders.

O. N. and O. Sw. *fara*; O. H. G. *faran*, to gain experience, become used to a thing, or experienced in it. Comp. *erfarenbet*, skill or use, acquired by practice. Brock. quotes Dan. *erfaren*, Dutch *ervaren*, experienced.

1. 'Ay, he's an *aud-farrand* aud chap: he's oop tiv ought.'

2. 'A-but she's an *aud-farrand* láhtle lassie! She's like a láhtle gran'mother!'

Aud-lad, Aud-scrat. Names for the devil, prompted perhaps by a feeling of unavowed fear, or a disinclination to mention the being in question by his more forcible appellation.

O. N. *skratti*, a fiend, an evil spirit; *skrattin*, the devil; Sw. D. *skrate, skrat, skret*, a spirit, ghost, nisse; *skratten*, the devil; O. H. G. *scrato*, a ghost, bugbear; M. H. G. *schrate, schratze*; Carn. *scrätt*; Slav. *sbkrat*, id.; Boh. *scret*, cobbold or nisse. Hence, no doubt, the English by-name *Old Scratch*. The common E. name answering to *T' aud lad*, is 'the Old Boy,' as often heard in the South.

Aud-like, adj. Having the appearance of age.

' "He is beginning to look varrey *aud-like*;" to become much aged.' *Wb. Gl.*

Aught, ought, sb. (pr. owght). Anything; opposed to nothing.

'*Ought* or nought;' something or nothing.

'He's owther *ought* or nought;' of any profession or none: that is, virtually of none, an idler.

Aund, auned, awned, adj. Fated, destined, ordained.

The instance of usage given by Jam. in v. *An* almost justifies the assumption that that word and the word *awn* or *aun* used in Cleveland, as well as in other parts of Yorkshire and the North, are the same;—'Y take that me God *an*,' which is thus explained, 'What God owes me: i.e. means to send me.' How 'What God means to send me' becomes equivalent to 'what God owes me,' or how it is right or correct, in any sense, to say that 'God owes' anything, is another question. To justify it at all, *an* is derived from S. G. *egna* and assumed to mean 'to appropriate, to allot as one's own.' Certainly *egna* does mean to appropriate, to make one's own, but the action is in the person appropriating, not in another: the idea being strictly of taking, and not of receiving. This, however, is the

direct converse of the sense of our word *auned*, and of the word *an* in the quotation adduced. A more probable etymology might perhaps be sought in O. Sw. *ana*, animo praesagire, ominari; Dan. *ane*, Germ. *abnen*. Still, I believe the origin of our word will be found elsewhere. Mr. Hylten Cavallius, speaking of the relics still to be met with in South Sweden of the heathendom of remote antiquity, says there is still a very deep-rooted conviction in Wärend of the existence of a blind, all-controlling destiny, called *Öde*; and on the next page goes on thus:—'Moreover in the popular language of the district the word *öden*, *öen*, *ön* is still in common use as applied to what is destined or ordained by fate; as, for instance,—“*äss ja ä öen te å loiva tess den daen kommer* :” if I am *auned* to live till that day comes; “*ban va inte öen te å få soi sia boira växena* :” he was not *auned* to see his sons grown up.’ Cf. O. N. *audid*: ‘*audid verdr þess* :’ it is *auned* to happen. This is not the only curious instance, by many, of illustrations of Cleveland words from the expressions or practices of Wärend, in South Sweden. See *Nack-reel*.

Auntersome, adj. Adventurous, bold, ready for any risk or adventure.

See *Ananthers* or *Anthers*. The sense is precisely that implied in *auntre* in Chaucer's line,—

‘I wol aryse and *auntre* it, by my fay.’

Pr. Pm. ‘*Auntron*, *aventryn*. *Fortuno*.’ ‘To *aunter*, put a thing in danger, adventure.’ *Palsgr.*

“Dinnot be ower *auntersome* ;” do not be too rash.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Awanting, adj. Needed, required.

“Well, I hope, Mr. B., its going to take up and be fine weather.” *Mr. B.* “It’s to be hoped sae. It’s sair *awanting*.”

Away-gannan-crop, **away-going-crop**, sb. The crop of corn which an outgoing tenant is entitled to sow and reap on his late farm, in consideration of, and in proportion to, the quantity of land duly fallowed and manured by him during the last summer of his occupancy. The rules which regulate the proportion of land thus appropriated vary slightly, I believe, according to the district.

Awe, v. a. To own, to possess, have belonging to.

A. S. *agan*, *ægan*; N. S. *egen*; Fris. *eigenje*; Dut. *eigenen*; O. H. G. *eigan*; O. N. *eiga*; Dan. *eje*; Sw. *ega*.

Latham, *Engl. Gr.* ii. 309, says that the word *own*, which he distinguishes from *own*, to acknowledge, by calling it ‘*own* (possidentis),’ had no *n* until after the time of Elizabeth. Thus,—

‘This is no sound
That the earth *owes*.’ *Temp.* i. 2.

‘. . . . Thou dost here usurp
The name thou *owest* not.’ *Ib.*

In older times still it was *awe*. Thus,—

‘Ffor Godd *awe* vs to lufe hally with herte, with all our myghte, with all our thoghte, with worde and with dede. Oure euyne crystene als swa *awe* vs to lufe vn-to þat ilke gude þat we lufe oure-selfe.’ *Rel. Pieces*, p. 7.

With this form cf. O. N. pres. *á* (of *eiga*), A. S. 3rd pers. pres. *ab*. See **Wheas a’?** and cf. O. N. *bverr á?* which is exactly equivalent in form and sense.

Awebun', awebund, adj. 1. Under restraint or discipline, so as to be orderly, obedient, attentive. 2. Submissive to authority.

Jam. 'hesitates whether to view this as formed from the sb. *awband*, or as compounded of *awe* and *bound*.' *Awband* is a Lanarkshire and Lothian name for a peculiar apparatus used for fastening unruly cattle by the neck to the *rudstake*. And there is an Isl. word *báband*, which signifies a ligature (of hide) applied to the legs of sheep in such a way as to prevent them from leaping or straying far. The similarity of sound and application between *awband* and *báband* is certainly suggestive, and probably, if not surely, supplies the derivation of the sb. *awband* in the sense of, 1. check or restraint; and, 2. a moral restraining influence. The word **awebund**, however, can scarcely proceed from this source; for the verb is not *awbind*, but *awband*, O.N. *at bábenda*, still in use in Lanarkshire; and one is accordingly thrown back upon the more obvious compound derivation.

'"Thae bairns are sadly ower little *awebun*;" too little under discipline, ill-trained.' *Wb. Gl.*

'"They were *awebun* nowther wi' God nor man;" disregarded all precepts human and divine.' *Ib.*

Awf, sb. 1. An elf, or fairy. 2. A fool, a silly or half-witted person. See **Awfish**.

O. N. *alfr*, *alfi*; O. Sw. *ælf*; Dan. *alfe*; A. S. *alf*, *ælf*. 'The word *elf*,' says Sir Walter Scott, *Minstrelsy*, ii. 110, 'which seems to have been the original name of the beings afterwards denominated fairies, is of Gothic origin, and probably signified simply a spirit of a lower order.' To these spirits were attributed the various operations of nature, and consequently various kinds of elves were distinguished. The Scandinavians divided them into *svart alfar* and *lios alfar*, black elves and white. The Anglo-Saxons 'had not only *dun-elfen*, *berg-elfen* and *munt-elfen*, spirits of the downs, hills and mountains; but also *feld-elfen*, *wudu-elfen*, *sae-elfen*, and *wæter-elfen*, spirits of the fields, of the woods, of the sea, and of the waters. And in Low German, the same latitude of expression occurs; for night-hags are termed *aluinnen* and *aluen*. But the prototype of the English *Elf* is to be sought chiefly in the *berg-elfen* or *duergar* of the Scandinavians. From the most early of the Icelandic Sagas, as well as from the Edda itself, we learn the belief of the Northern nations in a race of dwarfish spirits, inhabiting the rocky mountains, and approaching, in some respects, to the human nature. Their attributes, amongst which we recognise the features of the modern fairy, were supernatural wisdom and prescience, and skill in the mechanical arts, especially in the fabrication of arms. They are further described as capricious, vindictive, and easily irritated,' *Minstr. ib.* This 'harsher character of the Elves' seems never to have quite passed away in the folk-lore of this district, as in Southern England, giving place to the gentler, more amiable, though still, possibly, capricious attributes of the Fairy proper—a circumstance which stands out strongly in the notions connected with the words next following; the explanation of which probably is that the traditions of the district, under the one name 'Fairy,' confound the persons of the Dwarf proper and the Elf proper. The Fairies in Cleveland make and wash butter, and even *tub* it, or put it down for keeping; wash their linen industriously, nay often noisily; fire their bolts at animals; dance around the fairy-ring; are capable of inflicting mischief on mankind; take charge of deserted children, rear them to manhood, protect them through life, and bury them when dead; abstract children; stand in need of the services of human midwives; resist the building of churches, destroying the work done in the day and **fitting** the materials to a spot less objectionable to themselves, by night; haunt certain tumuli or **Houes** as their chosen residence; live under ground; and the like. The author has collected various legends embodying all these notions, and all with a distinct locality assigned to them. Claymore Well, a certain spring in Baysdale, and a stream in the vicinity of Egton Grange, besides Fairy Cross Plains in the

parish of Danby, and other places in the neighbourhood, are specially famous in the fairy-lore connection. But most of these legends point distinctly, as an attentive study of the less disintegrated folk-lore of North Continental Europe abundantly shews, to the Dwarf or Troll as the agent, and the small remainder to the Elf proper. Thus the Dwarf or Troll does not dance, the Elf does. The Elf uses its supernatural artillery, the Dwarf does not. But while the abstraction of children is a trick of the Troll or Dwarfs, the detention (or retention) of mankind in fairy haunts may belong to either Troll or Elf. All stories, however, which involve the practice of any handicraft or manual operation seem to belong to the Dwarf society by special prescription. As to our Clevel. form **Awf**, comp. the form *oupbe*, and 'Oberon, that is, *Auberon* for *Alberon*.' Grimm, *D. M.* p. 421.

Awfish, awvish, adj. 1. Half-witted, silly, dull. 2. Out of sorts, in the sense of not feeling well without being positively poorly; neither sick nor well.

This must surely be referred to *awf, oupbe, elf, ælf, alfr*, &c. In the Cant. Tales, *Prologe to Sire Thopas*, is a description which is taken as a sketch of Chaucer's own appearance and demeanour:—

'Thou lokest as thou woldest find a hare;
For ever upon the ground I se the stare,'

says the host to the poet; and then of him this:

'He seemeth *elvisch* by his countenance,
For unto no wight doth he dalliaunce.'

The thoughtful look, with eyes fixed on the ground, combined with absence and reserve of manner, are certainly the characteristics described by the word *elvisch*, which, in the Glossary to Bell's *Chaucer*, is explained by 'like a fairy, shy, reserved.' It is, in fact, not an unlikely remark to be passed on either a very absent or a very shy person, that he seems to be 'not all there,' or, in other words, not so wise as he might be. And from this the transition to half-witted, or weak in intellect, is easy. It is further supposable that in the meaning of **awvish**, which is given second, there may be a reference to the fancied connection between the fairy and mankind; on which indeed, according to Ihre, Andrew Gudmundsson founds his etymology of *ælf*; deriving it, namely, from *balf*, the elf being supposed 'semi-human.' On this principle **awvish**, elfish, would naturally mean half-and-half, neither one thing nor another; and so the transition to the sense in the example would easily follow;—

'Ah feels quite queer an' *awvisb*.' *Wb. Gl.*

Awf-shot, sb. An arrow-head of flint, or other like material, of pre-historic origin, but alleged by popular superstition to have been fabricated and used (in malice) by the Elves or Fairies. See **Awf-shot**, adj.

Awf-shot, awf-shotten, adj. Stricken or affected by an **Awf-shot**; 'shot by fairies.' Jam.

O. N. *alfr* and *skiota*; O. Sw. *ælf* and *skjuta*. Under the word *skott*, Ihre states that it is the Swedish name for a disorder which sometimes attacks cattle, and under which they die as suddenly as if struck by lightning; adding, that it is vulgarly attributed to supernatural agency. The Norwegian name for the disorder is *allskaadt*, and the Danish *elle-skud*; both words meaning **awf-shotten**. The same superstition prevails to a marked extent throughout the Northern districts of England and Scotland generally; only, alike in Scotland and the English home of the belief, the malady is not instantaneously fatal, if at all.

Jam. states, on the information furnished by a friend, that the disease consists in an over-distention of the first stomach, and mentions the mode of cure adopted in Clydesdale; while elsewhere he notices the more prevalent notion as to the efficacy of the arrow-head itself in curing the *elf-shot* animal. 'In order to effect a cure the cow is to be touched by an *elf-shot*, or made to drink the water in which one has been dipped.' Pennant's *Tour in Scotland*. Comp. the following from the *Wb. Gl.* for Cleveland: 'to cure an *awf-shotten* animal it must be touched with one of the shots, and the water administered in which one of them has been dipped.' It would appear also, that in Upper Germany the disease which 'instantaneously deprives a person of his senses is called *alp* or *alp-drucken*; literally the pressure of an elf.' I place side by side with this the following extract from *Landnamabok*, p. 119: '*Ör kom i Thorarinn . . . oc bamadist bann*:' the arrow, that is, the *elf-shot*, came upon Thorarin and he went distraught. In one district of Jutland it is believed that cattle, when *elf-shot*, become stiff and surely die unless speedy help is at hand. The quickest and surest remedy consists in driving the beast up out of the moss, and firing a shot over it; only care must be taken to fire from the head in the direction of the tail.

Awmous-loaves, sb. Alms-bread, distributed in the church to the poor after Divine Service; usually provided from money specially bequeathed for the purpose. *Wh. Gl.*

Awmus. See **Almisso**.

Awn, v. a. To own or acknowledge, as a friend or acquaintance, that is; to visit.

'You never *awn* us now;' you never come near us to pay us a visit.

'T' au'd dog put a pheasant hen aff her nest Sunday was a week, an' she's nivver *awned* it nae mair.'

Awns, sb. The beards of corn.

O. Sw. *agn*; O. N. *ögn* (in the pl. *agnir*); Dan. *avne*; N. *agn*; M. G. *abana*; O. H. G. *agana*; the idea of pointed (like a spear) supplying the radical sense in each case.

Ax, ex, vb. To ask.

A. S. *áxian*, *ácsian*, *ábsian*. The etymons in the cognate languages are O. Sw. *æska*, O. N. *æskia*, Dut. *eischen*, Germ. *beischen*. But the form of the A. S. verb is decisive, and we find the word in the earliest English writers, with some little variation of spelling but not of sound.

'And *ðá be ána wæs, bine axodon ðæt bigspell ðe twelfe ðe mid bem wæron*.' A. S. *Gosp.* Mark iv. 10.

'And when he was singuler the twelue that weren with hym *axiden* him for to expowne the parable.' Wycliffe's *Transl.*

'When he was alone, they that were aboute hym with the twelve *axed* hym of the similitude.' Tyndale's *Transl.*

Ax'd, pcpl. 1. Invited or bidden, to a funeral especially. 2. Proclaimed or announced; in reference to the publication of banns in church.

Wb. Gl., after noticing the second application, states that 'formerly in our Moordale churches, after the clergyman had proclaimed the marrying parties, it was customary for the clerk to respond with a hearty "God speed them weel."' In the *Lincolnsb. Gl.* a distinction is made, in a note, between *axed* and *axed up*; as also, in the text, between *axed up* and *axed out*—distinctions which make *axed up* to bear different meanings in different localities. Here *axed out* means asked all three times, *axed up* not being usual.

Aye marry! int. An expression of assent, conveying a different expression of feeling on the speaker's part, according to intonation; sometimes of a little quiet triumph at the consciousness of superior wisdom, sometimes of irony or semi-contempt.

' "Then Willy *bad* the book all the time?" "Aye marry! I know'd he had."'
' "What, they've forgiven you, Mr. Dale, and asked you to go and see them again?"
"Aye marry! They wants ma' brass, ye ken."
See **Marry!**

Aye seear, (Pr. of ay, sure.) An expression of assent, sometimes slightly interrogative, sometimes conveying a tinge of reserve.

' "Well, Josey, I am going to be married." "Aye, seear?"'
' "Than thou's gannan to get wed, after all, Jeeams?" (With a sly smile, perhaps) "Aye, seear;" which only means, you are at liberty to suppose so, if you like.'

Ayont, prep. Beyond. See **Beyont.**

Comp. **Afore, Athout.**

B

Babbish, babish, adj. 1. Childish, puerile. 2. Faint, strengthless; as when a person speaks of 'feeling faint.'

This word is to *babe*, or its familiar provincial equivalent, *bab*, ('Alas my *bab*, myn innocent, my fleshly pet.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 149,) what *babyish* is to *baby*.

'I felt *babbish* enough to be knocked down with a feather.' *Wb. Gl.*

In *Townel. Myst.* p. 78, *babysb* occurs as a vb., apparently in the sense, 'Treated me as a child, told me such tales as they would to a child.' Joseph speaks of the Virgin Mary:—

'Thay excused hir thus sothly
To make hir clene of her foly
And *babysbed* me that was old.'

Babbles and Saunters. Gossiping tales and repetitions.

Sw. D. *babbel*, empty prate, chattering gossip; O. N. *babb*; Dan. *bablen*, id.; Dan. D. *bable*; N. S. *babbeln*; Fris. *babbeln*; Dut. *babel*; Fr. *babiller*, to prate, chatter idly, utter inarticulate sounds; together with E. *babble*, sufficiently account for *babble*. Hall. quotes the word *saundris* as meaning 'slanders,' in the following couplet:—

'I may stonde in thilke rowe
Amonge hem that *saundris* use.'

Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 74.

And to this word probably *saunters* should be referred rather than to the Engl. *saunter*.

Back, v. a. To retard, keep down or under.

Comp. prov. vb. *backen*, coincident in sense.

'T' doctor did all he could to *back* t' inflānation; bud t' warn't te neea use.'

'That fit o' caud weather jest afore Mayday *backed* t' grass strangely.'

Back-bearaway, sb. The bat, or rere-mouse: genus *Vespertilio*.

The former part of this name is an archaic and still-used prov. name for the bat. *Pr. Pm.* 'Bakke. Flyinge best. *Vespertilio*.' Comp. O. Sw. *natt-backa*, Dan. *aften-bakke*. It seems difficult to give any explanation of the latter part of the name. The A. S. name is *brere-mus*, whence E. *rere-mouse*. Rietz gives the Sw. D. name *natt-blakka*, and also *nat-batta* from Wärend, and *natter blakksla*, collating Old Dan. *natbbackæ*, as well as *νυκτοβάδα*, a bat, and *νυκτοβαδία*, night-wandering.

Back-burden, sb. A load or burden borne on the back.

Back-cast, sb. (pr. bakkest). Anything which causes loss of ground; or, the loss itself. 1. In business matters, a loss or failure. 2. In respect of health, a relapse, or any cause which sets recovery at a greater distance.

The Scand. tongues and dialects present numberless instances of compound words used as nouns, of which the first element is a preposition and the second a participle; or else, in which both parts are nouns. The same is specially true of our dialect.

1. 'Josey Dëal's lossen three of 's kye: Ah doots it's gannan to be a sair *back-kest* tiv 'im.'

2. 'Mally's had anither bout o' t' aud complaint, an' its gien her a desput *back-cast*.'

Back-end, sb. The latter part of some definite period of time; e. g. of a week, a month, a year.

'Last *back-end*;' the latter part of last year.

'*Back-end* o' last week.'

Backerly, adj. Backward, late; applied either, 1. To the season; or 2. To crops generally; or 3. To peculiar varieties of produce.

A contraction of *Backwardly*.

Backerly, adv. Late, after the usual time.

'T' far side o' yon field weeant be fit yet a bit: it wur ower *backerly* sown.'

Bad, bod, pret. of to **Bid**.

Bad, adj. In continual use in colloquial phrases in the sense of 1. Hard, difficult; 2. Disagreeable, annoying, worrying.

1. '*Bad* to beat;' not easily surpassed or excelled.

2. '*Bad* to do with;' said of a person who is provoking in his conduct, or unmanageable or disagreeable in his ways, or exacting in his expectations or demands; and the like.

'*Bad* to bide;' hard to be borne; requiring much fortitude or patience in the endurance.

It need hardly be remarked that all these instances present also instances of what is called the gerundial construction in the case of the verbs employed: a construction which is sufficiently frequent in the Cleveland vernacular.

Bad, badly, adj. Poorly, indisposed, ill or sick.

The derivation of E. *bad* is possibly not very certain. Mr. Wedgw. collates Germ. *böse*, Dut. *boos*, Pers. *bud*, bad. See Wedgw. in v. *Bad*. It may be remarked that the idea of active or operative badness seems always present in the idiomatic use of the word *bad*, and

its derivatives, in Clevel. and the North. See **Badness**; and comp. *Badling* in Brockett, 'a worthless person, a *bad* one;' as also *Pr. Pm.* 'Bad or wykyde.'

'Our Mary's varry *badly*, for seear. She's desput *bad* in her boeels an' sair follered on wiv a lax.'

Badger, sb. A huckster; one who goes about the country with basket and bag, or with ass and panniers, or with a cart, to buy up butter, eggs, fowls, fruit, &c., to sell again at some market-town in the district.

Some few years ago, when shops were few and far away, the **Badger** was a pedlar as well, and dealt in needles, thread, and the various small wares with which the pedlar's pack was wont to be stocked, for which he would take the above-named farm-produce in exchange. On the supposition that the **Badger** was a 'licensed hawker' the word has been supposed to take its origin from the circumstance that he possessed a *badge*. In Selkirkshire, however, *badge* still signifies 'a large ill-shaped burden,' and Jamieson's suggestion is, that that is the origin of **Badger**: cf. O. N. *baggi*, a burthen, a pack-saddle; O. Sw. *bagge*. This is the more likely explanation, particularly as the calling of *badger* must have been followed by great numbers who needed no licence, and probably long before licences were issued. Brockett, however, says that 'Originally he was a person who purchased grain at one market and took it on horseback to sell at another;' and Mr. Wedgw., in a very ingenious notice, and availing himself of the Fr. name of the animal called *badger*, *blaireau*, derives our word **Badger** directly from Fr. *bladier*, a corn-dealer, one who supplies the markets he attends with corn carried on mule-back. This word, he alleges, would be corrupted in *Pr.* as *soldier* is, that is to say, into *solger*, *sodger*; and then an omission of the *l*, not without analogy in several other words, would give **Badger**.

Badger, vb. 1. To beat down the price of an article in the process of bargaining. 2. To banter, treat with rude or rough raillery.

1. 'Him an' me cou'dn't agree, nae-kins form. He wad ha' *badgered* me doon to nowght.'

2. 'Mebbe t' lad's not mich aboon a gauvison: but they *badgered* him ower sair for owght.'

Badness, sb. Depravity, active wickedness.

'"They war gi'en tiv a' maks o' *badness*;" to all kinds of practical evil.' *Wb. Gl.*

'Nobbut a ragally chap, at allays had a vast o' *badness* iv 'im.'

Cf. 'Felice her fairnesse

Fel hire al to sclaunder;

And Rosamonde right so

Reufulliche to bileve,

The beauté of hir body

In *baddenesse* she despended.' *Piers Pl.* p. 231.

Baffounded, adj. Perplexed, bewildered, stunned.

I find this word in no printed collection except the *Wb. Gl.*, in which it occurs with the following example appended:—'I was quite bewildered and *baffounded*.' In its present form it is not easy to suggest an explanation. True, the Sw. Dial. presents the forms *baff*, a practical fool, a stupid, and *baffing*, a half-witted being; but there is no clue to the terminal portion of our word. Possibly the word should rather be spelt *befounded*, and it may be a corruption of some such word as Ihre's *befængd*, Germ. *befangen*, disconcerted, embarrassed.

The A. S. *befangen*, *befongen* does not seem to possess the special meaning of the German word just given. *Be-fiend-ed* (*be-feond-ed*) analogous to *be-devil-ed* is possible, but not likely. But the most likely supposition is that the word is really *befonded*. See *Fond*. Hall. gives *fonne*, to be foolish; and Wyclif uses *fonnyd* in his *Translation of the New Test.*, and the form *befonded* would easily connect with this. Comp. Sw. D. *ffantg*, *ffantig*, *ffuntig*, *ffynted*, *ffanted*, *ffönted*; Dan. *ffanted*; all with the meanings fond or foolish, silly, bewildered.

Bain, adj. Near, direct, easy; as applied to a road or way.

O. N. *beinn*; Sw. D. *ben* or *bäjn*, direct, straight, near. Comp. O. Sw. *ban*, a good or even road. **Bain** appears to have had, or to have yet, other meanings in different parts of the North, while in Scotland it is of wide application: see Jam. Ray explains it as 'willing, forward;' and to be '*bain* about one' implies officiousness, forward readiness to help in the person spoken of—senses illustrated in the following extracts:—

'Noab. He saide alle shalle be slayn bot oonely we,
Oure barnes that ar *bayn*, and thare wifes thre.'

Townel. Myst. p. 28.

'Thow (St. John) was bouxsome and *bayne* his body to tent.'

Rel. Pieces, p. 90.

Perhaps *Pr. Pm.* '*Beyn*, or *plyaunte* (*beykn*. P.). *Flexibilis*,' throws some light upon this. The form *beykn* leads one at once to O. N. *beygja*, Sw. *böja*, A. S. *bugan*, &c.; to A. S. *bocsum*, Fris. *boegsum*, Old Dut. *gbe-boogh-saem* (Bosw.), flexible, obedient, humble. '*Bubsomenesse* or *boughsomeness*. Pliableness, or *bowsomeness*.' Wedgw.

Bairn, sb. 1. A child. Also, 2. A term of address from an elder to a younger person, without regard to stature.

O. N., O. Sw. and Dan. *barn*; A. S. *bearn*; M. G. and O. H. G. *barn*.

'"I'm giving you a deal of trouble, William, I fear." "Nay, *bairn*, nay: nowght o' t' soort;"' from a man of sixty to the parson, a man of forty-five.

Bairn-bed, **bairn's-bed**, sb. The womb, uterus, matrix. Comp. **Calf-bed**, **Foal-bed**.

'She's gotten a swelling o' t' *bairn-bed*;' a tumour of the uterus.

Bairn-birth, sb. Lying-in, a confinement.

O. N. *barnburdr*.

Bairnish, adj. Childish, puerile.

Bairnishness, sb. Childishness, imbecility. *Wh. Gl.*

Bairn-lakings, **bairn-laikings**, sb. Children's toys, playthings. See **Lake**.

Bairnteam, sb. A continuous succession of children, a family, generally in the sense of a large one: 'lots of children.' Brock.

A. S. *bearn-team*, posterity, generation; Sc. *bairn-tyme*, *barne-teme*. Cf. N. S. *toom*, progenies, stirps; Dut. *toom*, a team of ducks; also a bridle, as in the case of N. S. *toom* and Fris. *tam*, *team*; also A. S. *team*, issue, offspring, a succession of children, anything following in a row, order, or team: Bosw. See **Team**.

'Jesus. Ye doghters of Jerusalem, I byd ye wepe nothyng for me,
Bot for youre self and youre *barne-teme*.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 212.

'And schalt greni godles inwið waste wahes. and in breades wone brede ti barnteam:' thou shalt groan without goods within bare walls, and in want of bread breed thy *bairnteam*. *Hali Meidenbad*, p. 31.

'The fende was fadyr of thiese doghtyrs. þe firste þer-of þis foule *barne-tyme* highte Envye, the toþer highte Pride,' &c. *Rel. Pieces*, p. 57.

Bairnwort, banwort, sb. The common daisy (*bellis perennis*). Spelt also **Banwood**.

An apparent derivation is offered in A. S. *bán-wyrt*; *bonewort*, a violet, perhaps the small knapweed. Bosw. Hall. gives 'a violet, *Dunelm.*,' and then adds, 'According to Cooper, *bellis* is the white daysy, called of some the margarite, in the North *banwoort*.' A. S. *dæges-eage* is the original of E. *daisy*; and it certainly seems, both on that ground, and on account of the accentuation and consequent sound of *bán-wyrt*, that the plant indicated by that name was distinct from the daisy and our **Bairn-** or **Ban-wort**. Dr. Prior gives *banewort*, 'from its baning sheep, by ulcerating their entrails,' as *ranunculus flammea*. There is very great perplexity about the majority of the local names of plants, from the uncertainty (or worse) of their application; the same name being often applied to two, three, or more plants which are perfectly distinct.

Bake-house, sb. (pr. backus). A baker's oven, or rather the building containing it.

Pr. Pm. 'Bakhouse, or bakynge howse. *Pistrina*.'

This is of course the origin of the prevalent North Country name *Backhouse*, which in the Danby Registers, 150 to 200 years ago, appears in the form *Backus* or *Bakkus*. And, rather quaintly, on the same page in one instance I find the name (still borne in the district) of *Venus* or *Venis*: a name much more difficult to account for.

Baking, sb. The quantity of corn—varying with the size of the family—sent by the several farmers to the mill to be ground, and which is fetched away by the **Cadger** at stated times.

What **Batch** is in connection with the oven (comp. Dan. *bægt*, Sw. *bag*, &c.), that **Baking** is in reference to the mill; that is, as regards the usage of the word.

Baksta'n, bakstone, sb. A circular plate of iron with an iron **Bow** to hang it by, to bake cakes upon. It is sometimes, though rarely, formed of slate.

Comp. O. N. *bakstjárn*, literally, bake-iron, or iron for baking purposes. The transition of sound from what I take to be the O. N. original to the Clevel. word as spoken (the *j* sounding as *y*), is simple when once the sense of the original has ceased to be noticed. The *Leeds Gl.* spells the word *bakstan*, varying that spelling in the explanation with *backstone*, *baxstone*, or *baxston*. Brock. gives *backstone*, with the definition, 'a heated stone or iron for baking cakes;' and *Cr. Gl.* *backstone*, 'formerly a slate, but now a plate of iron on which oatcake is baked.' The author of the *Gl.* named first describes the **Bakstan** as a stone fitted by shape and dimensions for insertion in the ordinary fire-side ovens, but adds afterwards, 'A *baxston*' cake is now made when the stones are *nil* by taking one of the iron shelving-plates out of the oven, fixing it over the fire, and placing the cake thereon.' This is the true use of the **Bakstan**, and for my own part I doubt if stone ever were, or could conveniently be, used in the way the real **Bakstan** is applied. In 'Hire cake bearned o þe stan,' *Hali Meid.* p. 37, we have a reminder of the Alfred legend, the cakes burning on the hearth-stone.

Bakster, baxter, sb. A baker.

A. S. *bæcestre*, a woman who bakes, a baker.

'Baker, or baxter, bakstar. *Pistor, panicius, panifex.*' *Pr. Pm.*

Balk, sb. (pr. bawk). 1. A beam. 2. A ridge of land left between two furrows, or by the wall or hedge-side.

Hald. gives *bjálki*, a beam; Dan. *bjælke*; and Ihre, *balk*, a ridge between two furrows. A. S. *balca* bears both meanings. Comp. also O. N. *bálkr*, a wooden partition; e. g. a planked wall of or in a house, or merely a means of separation between cattle. According to Ihre, Gudmund Andr. remarks that Icel. *bálkr* signifies not only the ridge left in ploughing, but any low ridge. Sw. D. *balka, bölka*, is to miss certain ridges or strips in ploughing; *balk*, a beam, a wooden partition, a strip in a ploughed field left untouched by the plough. *Pr. Pm.* 'Balke, trabs; balke, of a lond eryd. *Porca.*'

'With his own hand he made them laddirs thre
To climbin by the ronges, and by the stalkes
Into the tubbis hanging by the *balkes*;

of the roof namely: *Miller's Tale*, p. 28.

See **Hay-bauks**, and cf. 'The owle all neght aboue the *balkes* wonde.'

Legende of Philomela, p. 354.

'He can well in myne eyin sene a stalk,
But in his own he can nought sene a *balk*.' *Reve's Prologue*, p. 30.

For the second sense, comp.—

'*Primus Pastor.* To my shepe wylle I stalk and herkyn anone,
Ther abyde on a *balk*, or sytt on a stone
Full soyne.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 99.

Ball, sb. 1. Of the hand, the palm. 2. Of the foot, the sole.

Dan. *balde*, ball of the hand or foot, as *balde i baanden, balde under foden*; Sw. D. *band-ball*, palm of the hand; *fotball* or *foteball*, planta pedis, sole of the foot; Germ. *fuss-ballen*. Comp. Lat. *vola*.

'About t' bigness-o' t' *ball* o' my hand.'

Bally-bleeze, sb. A bonfire.

A. S. *bæl-blæse, bæl-blise*, the blaze of a funeral pile. The Scand. languages and dialects give equivalents for both the parts of this compound word; thus O. N. *bál* and *blossi*; O. Sw. *bål* and *bloss*; Dan. *baal* and *blusser*; but they are not met with in the same conjunction. Sw. D. *bål*, 'or the more usual form *offerbål*, denotes a pile of boughs, stones, and other materials of every description, thrown up by means of the contributions of passing wayfarers on the place where a human being has lost his life; the object of the contributors being by this means to bind the spirit (*att binda gasten*) and render it harmless *quoad se.*' Rietz. To this Mr. Hylten Cavallius, *Wärend och Wirdarne*, p. 161, adds that the piles thus formed are from time to time burnt, and that such burning is expressed by the words *att bränna bål*, and that even as late as 1828 divers prohibitions are met with as issued by the authorities against such *bale-burning*. The Dan. Dial. gives the vb. *baale*, to make a blaze, or a great blazing fire; the connection of idea with Dan. *baal*, a funeral pile, or pyre, being evident enough. What the blaze of the funeral pile, or *bål*, must have been may be easily conceived by any one who has ever seen the opening of a tumulus containing

an interment after burning. The writer has met with many urns in which the remains of the human body were reduced to two or three handfuls of crumbling bones; and in some cases incredible quantities of charcoal still in close company. Again, in *Flat.* i. 355, Brynhilldr is described as first slaying her seven thralls and her five maids, then stabbing herself, and ordering herself, still living, to be carted away together with the twelve dead bodies to the funeral pile (*til bals*) to be burnt: 'And so it came to pass that there was one *bal* for her and one for her husband Sigurdr.' But imagine the pile required for consuming thirteen human bodies to ashes. It need scarcely be added that any assumption of an etymological connection between the name *Baal* and this word *Bally-bleeze* must be groundless. Even in the Gaelic form *baltein*, while *tein* is equivalent to our *Bleeze*, Dan. *blysse*, Sw. *bloss*, &c., I doubt if *bal* be radically distinct from E. *bale*, Sw. *bål*, &c. In other words, I do not for a moment suppose that the worship of *Baal*, any more than that of *Balder*, or *Apollo*, or *Pbæbus*, considered as persons with distinct ethnic names, was intended in these *bale-fires*. It was the worship of the *Sun-god* simply, and his *name* not even hinted at in that of the fire-rites involved.

'Firste to brenne the body
In a *bale* of fiir,
And sythen the sely soul slen,
And senden hyre to helle.' *P. Ploughm. Creed*, 1329.

Balm-bowl, bawm-bowl, sb. An urinal, chamber-pot.

Only a cant term, probably. There is a Teut. word *barme*, with a signification which would probably include urine; and if the word is really an old word, that is its probable derivation. Hald. also gives *bambur*, a vessel of corresponding form, a bowl or pot.

Balrag, ballyrag, bullyrag, vb. To abuse violently; to pour foul or savage words and epithets on; to banter contemptuously and angrily. Also spelt *balarag, ballerag, bullirag*.

There can be little doubt of the essential identity of our word with *bully-rook*.

'Host. What says my *bully-rook*? Speak scholarly and wisely.' *M. Wives of W.* i. 3.

Wedgw. connects *bully-rook* or *-rock*, 'a hectoring, noisy fellow,' with Pl. D. *buller-brook*, *buller-jaan*, *buller-bak*; and these words, together with E. *bully*, he links with Dut. *bolderen*, *bulderen*, *verbulderen*, to bully with loud menaces; G. *poltern*, Sw. *buller*, noise, outcry; *buller-bas*, a blusterer.

Balter, v. n. (pr. bauter). To trample or tread heavily or clownishly.

The connection of this word is not very evident. On one side we have Germ. *poltern*, to beat, thump, strike heavily or noisily; Sw. *bulsta*; Lat. *pultare*; with which may possibly be classed Sw. D. *bullta*, to drive a roller; *bulltklabb*, a bittle, battledoor. On the other, Sc. *paut*, Sw. D. *pallta*, to hobble, to walk with faltering, uneven steps; *pjallta*, id.; and possibly our own *paddle*, with all the class of words it introduces.

Baltiōrum, sb. Riotous proceedings; the boisterous merry-making which often accompanies a bonfire.

'They played the very *baltiorum*.' *Wb. Gl.*

I do not find this word printed anywhere except in *Wb. Gl.*; nor is its alleged resemblance to *Beltane* in Jam. very suggestive of any reference to the customs described under that word.

Bam, v. a. 1. To put a joke or trick upon one. 2. To take in or delude.

Br. *bamein*, to bewitch, cheat.

Bam, sb. 1. A deception. 2. A trick, or imposition.

1. "It's all a *bam*;" all a deception, or take in.' *Wb. Gl.*

2. "Thae 'v' putten a *bam* on him;" played him a trick or "made a fool" of him.' *Ib.*

Bamsey, sb. A fat, red-faced female. *Wh. Gl.*

Cf. Sw. D. *bämmbå*, a stout bulky woman; Swab. *bambel*, *bampel*, *bompel*, a stout slut of a woman.

Ban, v. n. To curse, blaspheme.

Pr. Pm. 'Bannyn, or waryyn. *Imprecor, maledico, execror.*'

O. N. and O. Sw. *banna*, to interdict, to denounce by ecclesiastical authority. But O. Sw. *bannas* was applied to such as made use of wicked imprecations in their talk. *Ihre.* The same author also quotes O. N. *bannaz* and Belg. *bannen* in the same sense.

"He *banned* till all was blue;" gave loose to furious imprecations.' *Wb. Gl.*

'*Primus Pastor.* . . . For this trespass,
We wille nawther *ban* ne flyte,
Fyght nor chyte.' *Townel. Myst. p. 115.*

Ban, sb. A curse.

O. Sw. *bann* or *ban*; O. N. *bann*; A. S. *ban*; Dan. *band*. The meaning of the O. Sw. and O. N. words seems to have been to interdict, or prohibit. The primitive meaning of the O. E. or A. S. word seems to have been to summons the army. *Wedgw.* Thence was derived the sense of exclusion from the privileges of religion; and from this the meaning which our present word still bears. And it is worthy of note that, inasmuch as there was a formal publication of the summons, or prohibition, or interdict, the word *bann* came to be applied to other formal proclamations; as, e.g. that of the purpose of marriage between any two contracting parties: whence the phrase, 'banns of marriage.'

Band, sb. 1. Small string or twine. 2. A rope of small or moderate size. 3. The ligature of a sheaf of corn. 4. Thin straw rope twisted by hand, employed to secure the thatch of stacks, &c.

O. N. *band* seems to have had a sense almost exactly coincident with our first; viz. thread, small ties whether of wool, linen or other material. The ordinary sense of O. N. and O. Sw. *band* was simply (from *binda*, to bind; pret. *band*) something bound, that is, applied in binding; a ligature, fillet, surgical bandage; and thence the other meaning just noted.

1. 'Such and such a thing is not worth a *band's* end;' i. e. it is valueless.

2. "There's a *band* for thee;" there's a rope: go and hang yourself.' *Wb. Gl.*

Band-maker, sb. 1. A twine-spinner or rope-maker. 2. The person, usually a lad, who makes the **Bands** for tying up the sheaves of the newly-cut corn.

The operation of **Band-making** is performed by twisting lightly together, at the ear end, two handfuls of the long corn; and the **Band**, so made, is carefully laid on the ground so as

not to untwist before the substance of the sheaf is laid upon it. Comp. Dan. *baande*, to twist straw rope for binding sheaves.

Bands, sb. Hinges.

'A pair o' *bands*;' a couple of hinges. *Wb. Gl.*

Cf. O. N. *kroka-par*, par fibularum.

'*David.* For of this prynde thus ere I saide;
I saide that he shuld breke
Youre barres and *bandes* by name,
And of youre warkes take wreke.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 248.

'Et solvit Ricardo Smyth pro clavis, *bandis* et crowkis pro tenementis in Elvett.' *Pr. Finch.* p. ccclx.

Bandster, sb. The person who binds the sheaf laid upon the **Band**, as described under **Band-maker**, by the **Getherer**, usually a woman, who follows the mower with a light four-toothed rake to collect the corn into masses sufficient to form each a sheaf.

Bank, sb. 1. The steep hill-side running up to the moor-edge.
2. Any hill-side. 3. A road running up a hill-side.

A. S. *banc*, and O. Sw. *bænk*, the idea implied in each word being, according to Ihre, of a thing which rises from or above the ordinary level. Sw. D. *bank*, meaning a cloud-bank or fog-bank, must be collated with N. *bakkje*, O. N. *bakki*, with the same signification. And these forms are coincident with Sw. *backe*, a hill, hill-side. The phrase *en brant backe*, a steep hill, is one of continual occurrence, and answers with the closest correspondence to our own a **brant bank**. We may observe that like as *banc*, *bænk*, *backe* vary in form only by the presence or absence of *n*, so the Sw. adj. *brant* differs from O. N. *brattr*, but no further.

1. "'Have you seen my brother, Josey?" "Aye, Ah seed him gannan' along t' *bank-side* an' oop til t' moor nae lang tahm syne."

2. 'A brant *bank*;' a steep hill.

Cf. 'And up that *bank* that was so staire.' *Percy's Fol. MS.* i. 244.

3. 'T' *bank*'s desput sleap wiv ice, t' moorn;' the road is in a very slippery condition with ice.

Banky, adj. 1. As applied to land; steep, lying on the hill-side.
2. As applied to a road; hilly, abounding in steep places.

1. 'Aye, he's gotten t' farm nane sae dear: but there's a vast o' *banky* land iv it.'

2. 'T' rooad to Whitby's sair an' *banky*.'

Bar, adj. Bare.

'*Primus Tortor.* To bett his body *bar*

I haste, withoutten hoyne.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 206.

'Nobbut t' *bar* walls; that's a' he's gotten;' of a man who had had a house left him, but everything else bequeathed some other way.

Barfam, barfan, sb. A horse-collar. See Bumble-barfan.

The derivation of this must have seemed as uncertain as its orthography. It is written *barfam*, *barfbame*, *barribam*, *barson*, *barkbam*, *barkbaam*, *braffam*, *braugbam*, *baugbam*, *baugbwan*, *brecham*, *brechem*. Jam. says 'Gael. Ir. *braighb*, the neck; whence *braighb*

aidain, a collar. The last syllable has more resemblance to Teut. *bamme*, a collar.' The last sentence shews he is not satisfied with the suggested derivation: and no wonder. Brockett gives, '*Barkbam*, a horse's collar, formerly made of bark;' the derivation hinted at being, however, even less satisfactory than the Gaelic one. Under *bames* or *beams*, Mr. Wedgwood gives what is, beyond doubt, the true origin of the word: 'The stuffing of hay or straw by which the hames were prevented from galling the shoulders of the horse was called *bamberwe*, or *banaborough*, a coarse horse-collar made of reed or straw; from *berwe* or *borough*, shelter, protection against the hames. The same elements in the opposite order may be recognised in Prov. E. *baurbwan*, *brauchin*, a collar for a horse, made of old stockings stuffed with straw (Grose); and in Sc. *brechame*. "The straw *brechame* is now supplanted by the leather collar." Jam.' Our **Barfan** or **Barfam**, allowing for the *g* or *gb* concealed under *f*, presents the true word only slightly disguised: *bargb-(b)am'*. Comp. the *Pr. Pm.* forms; *berwbam*, *berubam*; and *bargbeame* in *Cathol. Angl.*

Bargh, barugh, baurgh, sb. (pr. barf). A hill, usually one forming a low ridge by itself; as **Lang-barugh** in Cleveland.

O. Sw. *berg*; O. N. *berg*, *biarg*; Dan. *bjærg*; O. H. G. *berg*; M. G. *baire*; A. S. *beorg*, *beorb*. The word *barf* (*Lincolns. Gl.*) is merely the phonetic way of spelling **Bargh** or **Baurgh**, and the closest analogy is found in the *Clevel. Pr.* of *tbrough*, *tbough*, *plough*, &c.: namely, *tbruff*, *tbof*, *pleeaf* or *pleuf*. Comp. O. N. *plógr*, plough; *plógjarn*, coulter, with Dan. *plov*, *plovjern*, coulter; *Clevel. pleuf*, *pleufin'-airn*; for a parallel softening of the guttural. **Langbaurgh** is written in Domesday and other ancient documents *Langeberg*; and so of other places now known as **Barugh** or **Baurgh**.

Barguest, sb. An apparition in the form of some animal, most frequently a large shaggy dog, but always characterised by large saucer eyes and a terrible shriek or roar.

Correctly, no doubt, this word should be *bier-ghost*; Germ. *babr*, *geist*; Dan. *baare*, *geist*. Scott's *Minstrelsy* 1, cix. note. Several other derivations have been proposed, all more or less absurd; but Sir Walter's, besides falling in with the still commonly received notion—once, I believe, universal—that the **Barguest** is, in its proper office, a harbinger of death, at once suggests a comparison with the Sw. *kirke-grim*, Dan. *kirke-varsel* or *kirke-vare*. See *Monthly Packet*, xxix. 247. It was the custom, in the countries referred to, for the workmen engaged in building a church to take the first living creature which crossed their path on the day the work was to be completed, and build it in alive in the wall. It became afterwards the office of this animal to give warning of approaching death to the people of the township it belonged to. Thus, animal forms of many kinds belonged to the several *kirke-grims* of a district; and similarly, in Yorkshire we hear of **Barguests** in the form of a mastiff, a pig, a large donkey, a calf, &c. Other names for the **Barguest** are padfoot (East Yorkshire and Leeds); gytrash (Leeds); skriker, trash (Lancashire; *Choice Notes*, p. 23), shuck, &c.

Barkened, adj. Coated or crusted over with dirt; or with anything calculated to form a dry superficial coating.

S. Jutl. *borken*, a scab, or crust forming over a sore.

'T' puir bairn's heead an' feeace an' airms an' a' wur fairly *barkened* ower wi' dry muck.'

Barley-bairn, sb. A child born too soon after the wedding of the parents.

So called, it is said, because the barley-crop comes forward sooner than other corn.

Wb. Gl. See **Barley-crop**. But the explanation is unsatisfactory. There is a word commonly used in the North, quoted by Brock., Hall., and Jam., and current also in Lancashire, with the sense, to bespeak, put in a claim. The word referred to is *barley*; and its special sense would give a significance to **Barley-bairn** not alien to the Northern genius; that is to say, a *bairn* already *bespoke* before the formal rites of marriage.

Barley-crop, sb. Not quite synonymous with **Barley-bairn**, inasmuch as it is applied rather to the fact of the too early birth than to the child born. Thus:—

'So and so 's gotten a *barley-crop*, then;' in reference to the circumstance that his wife has gotten her bed within too short a time after marriage.

Barm, sb. Yeast.

O. Sw. *berma*; Dan. *bærme*; A. S. *beorma*; Dut. *barm*.

Barren, sb. The external part of a cow's sexual organs; the 'shape.' Hall. extends the meaning further and makes it the 'vagina of an animal;' but I think mistakenly. The cow seems to be the only animal to which the word is applicable.

Sw. D. *bärane*, a cow's sexual parts; other forms being *bäranne*, *bärne*, *bäre*. Dan. D. *bærend*, *bærild*; Old D. *bærændæ*, *bærænde*. Cf. Germ *bärmutter*, Dut. *baarmoeder*. The word is closely connected with O. N. *bera*, O. Sw. *bæra*, &c., to give birth to. Comp. N. *bæra*, to calve; *bera* being also specially applied to the parturition of a cow, and Sw. *barn-ing* meaning the act of calving. Ihre remarks that the modern use of *bæra* is restricted to cows simply; *föla* being applied to mares, *lamma* to sheep, *bwalpa* to the dog tribe, *kissla* to cats, and *yn gla* to other animals. The spirit of this restriction of course gives its peculiar sense to the word **Barren**, as the part so much concerned in the act of calving.

Barrow, sb. The flannel in which a newly-born infant is received from the hands of the accoucheur.

'When Sir Ameloun was worn out with leprosy, and reduced to "tvelv pans of catel" (12*d.* in money) the faithful Amoraunt expended that little sum in the purchase of a *barowe*, therein to carry the Knight about. A. S. *berewe*, *vectula*:' Note to *Barowe*, *Pr. Pm.* The *barowe* in question was a vehicle of some sort, of course; but the fundamental idea is the same in its name and in our **Barrow**; that in which one is borne.

Base, adj. Of indifferent character or behaviour. See **Mean**.

Bass, bast, sb. 1. Matting; originally, no doubt, confined to that made of the inner bark of the linden-tree, but now inclusive of other materials, as straw, large rushes, &c. 2. A hassock or cushion to kneel upon; again from the common material employed in their structure. 3. A limp or flexible basket, of like material, used by joiners &c. to carry their tools in.

O. N. *bast*; O. Sw. *bæst*; Dan. *bast*; A. S. *bæst*; N. S. and Germ. *bast*.

2. 'A knee-bass.'

3. 'A tool-bass.'

Bat, sb. A blow, a stroke, stricken whether in labour, strife, or anger.

This word is at least related to O. Sw. *bædda*, to strike, if not directly derived from it. It might be due to a disused pret. of a verb corresponding to, if not coincident with, A. S. *beatan*, like the old pret. *bet*, of E. *beat*, which is still in common prov. use. Comp. A. S. and Old E. *bat*, a club, which remains to us in the restricted sense of an instrument for striking a ball; *battis*, = staves, Matt. xxvi. 47, Wyclif's *Version*.

'Drop it: or Ah 'll gie the' tha' *bats*;' leave of, or I'll give you a thrashing.

'Ah hevn't strucken a *bat* sen Marti'mas;' I have not done any work since Martinmas.

'"Puir tyke! 't gets mair *bats* an bites;" more blows than victuals.' *Wb. Gl.*

'Tak' heed! mebbe he 'll tak' it a *bat*;' he will strike at it.

Batch, sb. A set, or association, of people, namely.

Instead of being appropriated in Clevel. to peers and baronets, this word is used, somewhat disparagingly, to group together any clique or set of associates, of not the best possible repute, perhaps. Comp. Sw. D. *bakster*, the entire quantity baked at once.

Bate, pret. of bite, vb.

Comp. Chaucer's pret. *bote*.

'God for his menace him so sore hath smote

With wounds invisible, incurable,

That in his guttis carfid so and *bote*,

That his peynis werin importable.' *Monke's Tale*, i. 624.

Bath, v. a. (pr. as sb. bath). 1. To apply hot water in the way of fomentation. 2. To wash children all over.

Comp. Sw. *badda*, to foment; Sw. D. *bäda*, to soften by means of heat; Dan. *bade*, to foment.

1. 'Ah *bath'd* him wi' yett watter, an' laid yett chissel tiv 'm, bud he nivver gat nae ease while moorn.'

'"How often 's your bairns *bath'd*?" "Three times i' t' week. How often 's yourn?" "Ivvery neeght."

Battel-door, sb. (pr. battle-deear). One portion of the former substitute for the mangle, not yet fallen into entire disuse: called also the **Bittle**. The other portion is called the **Pin**, or the **Rolling-pin**, and in shape and dimensions very much resembles the roller of a small mangle.

The **Battel-door** is a heavy piece of wood, with a handle, like that of a cricket-bat, at one end, flat on both sides and about four to five inches wide. The linen to be operated upon is wound round the pin and then rolled backwards and forwards on a linen-board under the **Battel-door**, subjected to whatever amount of pressure the laundress is able or disposed to put upon it. The process is not unaccompanied with noise from the clapping of the wood upon wood, or upon the linen rolled on the wooden pin, and it is this clapping noise that is, at least in part, implied in the various local legends touching Fairy linen-washing. At least in part—for it must not be overlooked that beating formed an important portion of the lavatory proceedings in days gone by, at least in England. Note the description in *P. Ploughman*, vol. ii. p. 306.

'And whan he is wery of that werk
 Than wole he som tyme
 Labouren in lavendrye,
 And pakken hem (the matters to be washed) togideres,
 And bouken hem at his brest,
 And *beten bem clene*
 And leggen on long,
 And with warm water at hise eighen
 Wasshen hem after.'

With this comp. *Pr. Pm.* '*Batyl doure*, or wasshyng betyll;' the note to which is, '*Batyl dore*, betyll to bete clothes with.' Palsgr. *Ferretorium* is explained in the *Medulla* to be "*instrumentum cum quo mulieres verberant vesturas in lavando*, a battyng staffe, or a betyll."

Batten, sb. A sheaf or bundle composed of the straw of two sheaves of corn bound together in one.

I connect this word immediately with *batt*, the pret. of O. N. *binda*, to bind. Comp. N. D. *band*, a bundle; N. *binda*, forming its pret. in *bant* or *band*.

Batten, sb. A spar of wood, of indefinite length, five or six inches in breadth, and two or three in thickness.

Closely connected with *baton*, *batoon*, and with *bat*, a club: 'Lo, Judas, oon of the twelve, and with hym cam a grete cumpanye with swerdis and *battis*;' A. S. *batt*. 'From *bat*, in the sense of a rod: perhaps first used adjectivally, *bat-en*, made of *bats*; as *wood-en*, made of wood.' Wedgw.

Batter, v. a. 1. To beat. 2. To pelt with stones.

These are merely modifications of the meaning of E. *batter*.

1. 'T' aud chap's gotten hissen sair *battered* about t' feeace.'

2. 'T' bairns wer *battering* t' aud deeam's deear wi' cobble-stanes.'

Batter, v. n. 1. To grow thinner from the base upwards as a wall does, or a railway embankment, the sides of which slope more away from the perpendicular as they rise in height. 2. To slope inwards or recede from the perpendicular.

This word might seem to admit of comparison with O. N. *beittr*, having a sharp edge, like a knife, the sides of which are oblique or slope inwards or towards the edge; especially as the word is a participial from the vb. *beita*, and employed to designate the oblique or sloping course, relatively to the wind, which a vessel has to make in working up against the wind on the bow. There is, however, no countenance in the general application of the word for such a notion, and it is scarcely open to doubt that our *batter* depends rather on *bate* or *abate*, to diminish, to lessen. Comp. Sp. *batir*, to beat, beat down, lessen, remit, abate.

1. 'The wall *batters* one foot in six;' it is a foot thinner at six feet high than at the bottom.

2. 'It *batters* o' baith sides;' it slopes inwards on both sides.

Batter, sb. A sloping backwards or inwards; a recession from the

perpendicular; applied in case of a stone or brick wall, the sloping side of a railway embankment, &c.

'T' wall has a vast o' *batter*;' is much thinner at top than at bottom.

Batterfanged, adj. Beaten and scratched, as one may at least expect to be in a battle in which a woman is engaged.

Batterfanging, sb. The consequences, in the shape of combined blows and scratches, which await the champion who engages a female combatant in battle.

Bauch, adj. (pr. *bauf* or *bofe*). Lively, saucy; of a little boy, and not in an offensive sense; lusty.

This is a perplexing word. All analogy leads to identifying it with Sc. *bauch* or *baugh*, but the sense is diametrically opposite. Comp. *Wb. Gl.* instance—

' "A brave, *bauf* lad;" a fine, stout boy,' with

' Without estate

A youth though sprung from King's looks *baugh* and blate;'

or 'Beauty but bounty's but *bauch*,' both quoted by Mr. Wedgw., under *Baffle*, and the contrast appears forcibly enough. Probably *bof*, nequam, quoted by Ihre, as well as Icel. *bófi*, is the same word, and if his supposition that the word originally meant a small boy, and then a servant, and lastly a scamp, be correct, it may give some clue to the connection of the Cl. sense. Or it may be an instance of application analogous to that of *rogue*, and even *scamp*, *rascal*, &c. to a lively pet child; as in 'you little rogue,' &c.

Beacon, sb. A name applied to the highest hill on the Danby North Moors, and of remote imposition.

A. S. *beacen*, *beacn*, *becen*, a sign, token. 'Cneorisse yflo and árg soecas becon : and bire ne bið nán becon gesald, buta Jones becon ðæs witgo;' literally, a generation evil and arf seeks a sign, and to it there be no sign given be-out Jonah's sign the prophet. The beacon-fire was lighted as a token or sign, of an attack or invasion, suppose; and thence the word became applied to the fire itself, or that which contained or supported the fire. Cf. *Pr. Pm.* 'Beekne, or fyrebome. Far, Pbarus.' 'Danby Beacon'—in Danby itself, 'T' Beacon—a Celtic tumulus of large dimensions originally: and it is quite possible that it may have been the site of sacrificial fires (see *Bally-bleeze*) long ages before it received the Saxon epithet *beacon*.

Bead-house, bede-house, sb. (pr. bead-'us). An almshouse. See *Beadsman*.

Beadsman, bedeman, bedesman, sb. 'A man whose business it is to pray for another.' Johnson. The inmate of a bead-house.

Pr. Pm. 'Bedman. Orator, supplicator, exorator.' A. S. *biddan* (pret. *bæd*, to pray); O. N. *beidi*; O. Sw. *bedja*. 'The designation,' says Jam., 'has originated from some religious foundation, in times of popery, according to which a certain number of individuals received a stated donation, on condition of offering up prayers for the living.' It may be observed that A. S. *bead* is a prayer. Hence the common meaning of the word *bead*; 'because one was dropped down the string every time a prayer was prayed, and by this means was marked the number of times it had been prayed.' Tooke.

'This carpenter seide his devotion
And still he sett, and *biditb* his prayere,
Awaiting on the raine.' *Miller's Tale*, p. 28.

In the following passage the mention is of six thanes 'reduced in their circumstances' by the Saxon conquests:—

'No raccheoð heo to borde :	Nor reach they to table
buten bræd ane.	But bread alone ;
no to heore drencces :	Nor to their drink,
but water scenches.	But water draughts.
þus heo leodeð heore lif :	Thus they lead their life
inne þine leode.	Among thy people
& heore beoden biddeð.'	And their beads bid.

Lay. II. 404.

'To ihesu þei *bede a bede*.' *Assumpcio B. Mare. E. E. T. S.* p. 99.

'Scheome ich telle uorte beon euer her itold unwurð, and beggen ase on harlot, 3if hit need is, his liueneð, and beon oðres *beodemon*, ase 3e beoð, leoue sustren ;' *Ancr. Riwe*, p. 356: shame I reckon (it) for to be ever here reckoned unworth, and (to) beg as a harlot, if it need be, one's living, and (to) be others' *beadman*, as ye be, dear sisters.

Beadswoman, bedeswoman, bead-'us-wife. The same as **Beadsman**, sex being altered: or, more strictly, the female inmate of a **Bead-'us**, or alms-house.

Pr. Pm. 'Bedewoman. *Oratrix, supplicatrix.*'

Beaker, sb. A large glass or tumbler standing on a stem and foot like those of a wine-glass; an old-fashioned tumbler or beer-glass.

Pr. Pm. 'Byker, cuppe. *Cimbium.*' O. N. *bikar*; Sw. *bägare*; Sw. D. *bekare*; Dan. *bæger*, a cup, goblet, chalice; Germ. *becher*; Dut. *beker*.

Beal, v. n. 1. To bellow, to low as a cow. 2. To raise the voice above its usual pitch, as in singing, &c.

Pr. Pm. 'Bellyn, or lowyn as nette. *Mugio.*' O. N. *belia, baula*; O. Sw. *bælia, båla*; Sw. *böla*; N. *baula, belja*; Germ. *bellen*; A. S. *bellan*; Dan. D. *bælla*. Sw. D. has *belja, bälja, bölja, baula*, to cry at the full pitch of the voice as a child does; as well as to bellow.

1. 'What gars yon coo *beeal* sikan a gait?'

2. 'She wares maist ov her tahm i' *beealin'* an' singin';' she spends most of her time in squalling and singing.

Bear, bere, sb. A variety of barley, otherwise called **Bigg**.

A. S. *bere*, barley; N. Fris. *berre, bär, bar*; M. G. *baris*; O. N. *barr*, corn; Sw. D. *bör*, corn, corn intended to be ground. Of E. *barley* Mr. Wedgw. says, it 'seems derived from W. *barllys*, which might be explained, bread-plant, from *bara*, bread, and *llys*, a plant.'

Beared, pret. of **Bear**.

Beast, sb. An individual animal of the ox kind. The plural of this word is **Beeas** or **Bēas**; applied to cows or fatting stock collectively.

Beastlings, beeslings, sb. (pr. bizlin's). The first milk drawn from a cow after calving.

A. S. *beost*, *bysting*, Englished in Bosw. by 'biestings.' *Pr. Pm.* 'Beestnynge. Collustrum.' In *Leeds Gl.* the word *beest* appears, as well as *beeslings*. Hall. also gives *beest* as in prov. use, and Brock. quotes Dut. *biest*. Possibly *beest* and *beestings* are due to an A. S. origin, and *bislings*, *beeslings* to a Scand. form. And it is observable that a word *bisling* is given by Ihre, and is conjecturally referred by him to the word *beta*, pascere.

Beastling-, beesling-pudding, sb. The pudding to the composition of which the **Bisslings** are applied, and for which concoction, regarded as a great delicacy, the milk in question is much prized.

The usual custom is to portion the **Beastlings** out among such of his neighbours as the owner of the cow wishes to shew a little kindly attention to. But, in the great majority of cases, the jug or other vessel containing the present is scrupulously returned unwashed. Not a few persons in this district, and in S. Lincolnshire also, send with the present a special direction that the containing vessel be not washed out, as otherwise, besides the general reason, 'it is unlucky,' the particular unluck of the newly-born calf's death would be sure to befall.

Beb, v. n. To drink, in small quantities, but for a lengthened time ; to soak.

Comp. E. *bib*, *bibber*, and A. S. *bebr*, a cup.

'He wad sit *bebbing* an' soaking fra moorn an' while neeght.' *Wb. Gl.*

Beck, sb. The general name for a stream of running water.

O. N. *beckr* ; O. Sw. *bäck* ; Dan *bæk* ; N. *bekk* ; A. S. *becc* ; Germ. *bach* ; Dut. *beek*, &c.

'Fryup Beck,' 'Goathland Beck,' &c. The Esk, after it has received Comondale Beck, Danby Beck, and two or three other and smaller streams, is called 'T' Gret Beck.'

Beck-stanes, sb. Stepping-stones, by means of which the foot passenger may, in the absence of a bridge, cross the beck dryshod.

Beclamed, adj. Smeared over with dirt or mud or any equivalent of 'dirt ;' dirtied, bemired.

Comp. A. S. *beclæmed*, glued to or together, plastered over. Cf. O. N. *kleimí*. See **Clame**.

Beclarted, adj. Bemired, smeared over with dirt, smirched. See **Clarty, Clart**.

Bedfast, adj. 1. Confined to one's bed by chronic ailment or infirmity ; bedridden. 2. Confined to one's bed by sickness, or for a time only.

We have also the word **house-fast**, sometimes, though rarely, varied by **home-fast**. I do not think these compounds are analogous to the A. S. compounds with *fast*, 'denoting fast, very, perfectly, effectually ; as *æw-fast*, fast in the law, firm, religious ; *soð-fast*, fast in truth, true, just ; *staðol-fæst*, of a firm foundation, stable, firm.' Bosw. The idea is rather of being fixed or fastened in or to a place, as in the Sw. Dial. word *fäst* and our own *fast* (see **Fast**), both of which signify not only incapable of further action (*bindrad att göra*

hvad man är anmodad om: prevented from doing that which one has a mind to do); but also unable to leave one's place of stay or residence (*bindrad att lemna sitt bem; som ei kan komma hemifrån*). Comp. our **weatherfast**, and with it Sw. D. *bör-fast*, detained by want of a favourable wind; and Sw. and Dan. *jord-fast*, fast or fixed in the earth, of large stones; almost equivalent to our **Moor-stone**. The A. S. equivalent to our word is *bed-rida*, *bedd-redda*, *bedd-reda*, whence E. *bedridden*: in *Pr. Pm. bedered-man, bedlawer*.

Bed-happings, sb. Bed-clothes; sheets, blankets, and coverlet. See **Hap, Happings**.

Bed-stocks, sb. The bedstead proper, exclusive of the accompaniment of sacking, &c., by aid of which it becomes capable of supporting the bed.

O. N. *stockr*, O. Sw. *stock*, both signify bedstead, or rather, bed-frame. Whether *bed* is a quite modern prefix, or merely presents an analogy to such compounds as O. Sw. *bugg-stock*, a chopping-block, is not perfectly apparent, although Sw. *säng-stock*, O. Sw. *sænga-stukkr* present the strictest analogy to **Bedstock**: on the other hand, Sc. *stock* coincides with Scand. *stockr*. The original meaning of *stokker* or *stukker* was a beam pointed at the ends. Rietz.

'He 'ad getten his legs ower t' *bedstocks*. But he cou'd nowther gan ner stand; an' afore Ah could win tiv 'im he 'ad tummled his lang-length o' t' fleear.'

In one of the Witchcraft cases in *York Castle Depositions*, p. 65, the word *bedstoupe* occurs: and in the Glossary, the *bedstoupe* is defined as 'one of the principal timbers in a bed that runs into the posts or *stocks*. The thin laths or spars that run across the bed from one stoop to another were called *bedstaves*.' I think this is written mistakenly: the *stoops* are the posts, the *stocks* the timbers running into the *stoops*. What the inference may be which arises from the original difference in meaning between E. *bedstead* and Clevel. **Bed-stocks**, Scand. *stock*, I must here leave undiscussed.

Beeagle, sb. An oddly or grotesquely dressed figure; 'a fright,' as used of a person ill-dressed and in bad taste: also 'a guy,' 'a scare-crow.'

I think this word, which occurs in the *Leeds Gl.*, written *bēagle*, and in *Wb. Gl.*, written as above, is merely *bogle* or *bogill*, with the Clevel. prn. of long *o*—as in *steean* for *stone*, *beeam* for *home*, &c.; and that the sense is merely an accommodation from that of **Flay-boggle**. See **Boggle, Boggart**.

'A bonny *beeagle*;' equivalent to 'What a guy!' *Wb. Gl.*

Beeas, bēas, sb. The collective plural of **Beast**.

Bee-bee. A word in continual use among such as have charge of very young children, and applied when the latter are apparently sleepy, or when it is time for them to be put to sleep. 'Baby go *bee-bee* now;' or, 'Poor baby wants to go *bee-bee*.'

Hald. gives *bi-bi*, the soothing voice of nurses when lulling their little charges.

Bee-bike, sb. See **Bike**.

Beeld, sb. 1. A shelter; or, rather, anything which affords a shelter from the wind, or from inclement weather. 2. Hence a shed, a hovel,

or a mere stone wall, or walls, though without roof. Also spelt **Bield**, **Beild**.

The derivation of this word is, like its orthography, uncertain. O. N. *bæli* and *ból* both signify the den of, or cave inhabited by, wild beasts; and the former means also the haunt or abode of lawless men. O. Sw. *böle* has a very similar application, besides the word *bol*, which, in either tongue, signifies a dwelling, a homestead.

1. 'Ay, it's a gay good *bield* when t' wind blows fell;' said of a very large and bushy holly growing in the fence of a field.

2. "'A bit of a *bield* in a field neuk;" a hovel or cattle-shed, in a field corner.' *Wb. Gl.*

Bee-skep, sb. A bee-hive. See **Skep**.

Bee-sucken, adj. Quoted in *Wh. Gl.* from Marshall's *Yorkshire*, where it is defined as 'cancerous, black and turgid;' applied to the bark of the ash.

A curious word and worthy of preservation. Possibly the derivation may be obvious. 'Natural history teaches,' says Grimm, 'that swarms of bees settle on the sweet sap of the ash, and the Edda declares that a dew drips from the holy ash Yggdrasil, which is called honeydew, and supplies nutriment to the bees.' *D. M.* p. 659. But, recollecting the familiar fact that the woodpecker specially affects such trees as would be termed **bee-sucken**, and that a name for the woodpecker is *bienenwolf*, contracted into the A. S. forms *beovulf*, *beov*, *beav*; Scand. *biar*, *biaf* (See Grimm, *D. M.* p. 342); and the meaning which O. N. *sucka*, and *sucken* in *bame-sucken*, eventually take—namely one involving more or less of the idea of wasting, injuring, ruining, or destroying—it appears at least possible that the derivation of **bee-sucken** may not be the apparently obvious one. The remark that if a woodpecker be seen busy about an ash-tree, symptoms of disease will always be found at the spot or spots visited—a remark I have heard made once and again—is, in this connection, noteworthy.

Befonded. Probably the true form of *Baffounded* in the *Wh. Gl.* See **Baffounded**.

Beggar-staff, sb. Used to imply the state or condition of beggary, or impoverishment; a long staff being one of the insignia of the beggar when beggars were 'an institution.'

"They brought him to *beggar-staff*;" to beggary or ruin.' *Wb. Gl.* Compare the phrase, 'we are brought to *begger-staffe*,' which occurs in the *Plympton Correspondence*, p. 199. Hall. Frequent reference is made in the Old English ballad poetry, and elsewhere, to this customary part of the equipment of the professional beggar. Thus in 'Robin Hood, a Beggar, and the Three Squires,' Bp. Percy's *Folio MS.* i. pp. 16, 17, we find Robin Hood exchanging clothes with a beggar, and then,—

'Now Robin he is to Nottingham bound,
With his bags hanging down to his knee,
His *staf* and his coat, scarce worth a groat,
Yet merrilie passed he.'

And again:—

'But Robin cast down his baggs of bread,
Soe did he his *staffe* with a face.'

Begging-poke, sb. The beggar's bag, or scrip, in which to put the

scraps of food, &c., given him on his rounds. Another of the equipments of the genus Beggar. See **Poke**.

' " He coomed t' tak' oop wi' t' *begging-pooak*;" was reduced to the condition of begging his bread from house to house.' *Wb. Gl.*

Besides the extracts given under **Beggar-staff**, compare these from p. 14 of the same volume.

' An old patcht coat the beggar had one,
Which he daily did use for to wear,
And many a *bag* about him did wag
Which made Robin Hood to him repair.

Now a change, a change, cri'd Robin Hood,
Thy *bags* and coat give me,
And this mantle of mine, ile to thee resign,
My horse and my braverie.'

Behalden, beha'den, pcpl. (pr. behodden). Under obligation, indebted.

A. S. *bebealdan*, p. p. *bebealden*, to hold to, to incline; the prefix *be* rather intensifying the action. Thus '*beholden* is holden, bound, obliged.' Rich. The old word *bolde* is used in the same sense. Thus—

' . . . To hym in speciall,
Aboue all other, I am most *bolde*.'

Ffor þe fyrste (that God made us) es man haldene till hym for to lufe hym with all his herte.' *Rel Pieces*, p. 32.

' *Tercius Magister*. Mekylle I thynk that thise prophetys
Are *bolden* to God.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 159.

Shakspere, *Two Gent. of Verona*, iv. 4, uses the word in an active form:—

' She is *beholding* to thee, gentle youth.'

' Ah 's mickle *bebodden* t' ye, Ah 's seear.'

Cf. Lonsd. *misbebodden*, unsuitable: of words; cross, angry.

Behint, adv. Behind. See **Ahint**.

Belantered, adj. Belated, benighted. See **Lantered**.

Belder, v. n. 1. To bellow, as a bull or cow. 2. To cry or shout vociferously and continuously. 3. To cry loudly or roar, as a hurt or cross-tempered child.

Comp. O. N. *buldra*, to be noisy, to bellow; Sw. *bullra*; Dan. *buldre*, to roar, bluster, storm, knock thunderingly; Sw. *buller bas*; Sw. D. *buller bokk*, *buller bake*, a noisy boisterous fellow. See also **Bolder**. Although I quote these words as possibly closely connected with our word, yet with the parallel forms, E. *winnow*, Cl. *winder*; Sw. *bullra*, O. N. *buldra*; O. N. *spinna*, Dan. *spinde*; and the many similar instances in which *d* takes the place of the second of two *n*'s or two *l*'s; it is at least equally probable that **belder** is simply another form of E. *bellow*, A. S. *bellan*, Germ. *bellen*, O. N. *bylia* (pret. *buldi*), Sw. *böla*, &c.

1. 'What 's thae kye *beldering* that gate for?'

2. ' "What 's yon lad *beldering* sae for?" "Wheea, he 's laitin' his broother!"'

3. 'Whisht! bairn, whisht! thoo 's *beldering* like 's thah leg wur brussen.'

Beldement, sb. A loud continuous crying or shouting, such as may be made by one child crying loudly and purposely, or by a party of children at their play, and raising their voices altogether, especially in make-believe crying or singing.

Belike, adv. Possibly, likely, very likely. See **Like**.

Belk, v. n. To belch; to vent wind from the stomach.

Mr. Wedgwood looks upon *belch*, *belk*, *bolc*, or *boke* as 'doubtless an imitation of the sound.' See **Bolk** or **Bouk**.

'In slewthe then thai syn, Goddes warkes thai not wyrke,
To *belk* thai begyn and spew that is irke.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 314.

'I shall opyn my mouth in parables; I shal *bolke* out hid thingus fro makynge of the world.' *Matt. xiii. 35*; *Wycl. Version*.

Belk, sb. A belch; a single act of belching

'He bigan Benedicite with a *bolc*,
And his brest knocked
And raxed and rored
And rutte at the laste.' *P. Ploughm.* p. 100.

Bell-house. The name of a lonely house in the parish of Danby, close to the line of the former **Causey**, which ran across the moors from below Castleton to Staithes, and which is said to derive its name from the circumstance that the bells worn by the leading horses in the train were customarily suspended here during the night halts.

Bell-house, sb. The bell-tower, church-tower, belfry.

The A. S. word *belle-hūs* occurs, but it does not seem to have been applied exclusively, as our present word is; one meaning given by Bosw. being *mansion*.

Belly-timber, sb. Food; a supply of material for the belly or stomach.

A. S. *timbrian* is employed in a metaphorical way which is worthy of notice, and gives point to the accommodation existing in our word—'to prepare wood for building; to build with timber or wood; the first building being probably of wood: hence, generally, to build, to erect. From this the sense passes to that of *building up the mind*; to instruct, to edify.' The transition of idea in **Belly-timber** is not nearly so startling as in the notion of *mind-timbering*. Comp. also the following, *Flat. ii. 11*:—'*Gerdizst ok suo at fullkomliga framkuæmduzst ord ok atquæde þessa goda guds astuinar Olafs konungs Tryggvasonar at hans samnafne Olaf Haralldsson upp TIMBRADE þat sama smide bæilagrar truar sem adr var giftuliga grunduallat*:' and so it came to pass that fully accomplished was the word and saying of the good God's fast friend King Olaf Tryggvason, that his namesake Olaf Haraldsson built up the same fabric (literally, *timbered* up the same smith-work) of Holy Faith, of which had the foundation before been happily laid. Comp. also '*timbrunge* toward blisse.' *Ancr. Riwle*, p. 124.

Belly-wark, sb. (the *a* in *wark* sounded as in *lark*). The stomach-ache, colic, gripes. See **Wark**.

Belong, v. a. To be the property of, or most closely connected with. See example, and comp. use of **Speak**.

'A coat *belonging* Thomas.'

'Wheea's thae twee ladies, sa' thee? Whah! they *belongs* me—they's our Janey and Mally.'

Ben't, baint, (pr. beeant). Be not.

' "'T *beean't* seea ;' it is not so.' *Wb. Gl.*

'Him an' me *beean't* no ways kin; we are not any relations.'

Bent, sb. A kind of short, wiry, dark-coloured grass, which forms the chief herbage (of the grass kind) of the moors and moor-banks. *Cr. Gl.* mistakenly makes it *Triticum junceum*. The word is loosely applied to any short, harsh, blue-looking grass growing in such places.

'*Tercius Pastor*. Bot fulle ylle have I ment,
As I walk on this *bent*
I may lyghtly repent.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 101.

'*Maria*. And alle my brethere dere, that ar on this *bent*,
Take tent to my taylle tille that I have told
Of my dere son,' &c. *Ib.* 303.

Benty, adj. Short, wiry, blue-looking; applied to pasture herbage.

'Nobbut *puir benty* mess wiv nae natur in it.'

Be-out, prep. Without.

A. S. *be-utan*. Sc. *but*, is simply the contr. form of our **be-out**. Hall. gives *bawt* = without, which would seem to be merely a corruption of *be-out*.

The 'Doctor,' in the *Cleavel. Sword Dance Recitation*, says of his 'gret gran'mother,'—

'Her said ef her lived t' have nahnty nahn tahms
As mony long years as Methusalahm's,
Her'd nivver be *be-out* a box o' mah pills.'

'And þeonne þouht ich gon awei, uor me luste slepen: and nolde *buten* leaue:' and then thought I I would go away, for I longed to sleep; and I would not *be-out* leave. *Ancr. Riwele*, p. 238.

'Nexst flesche ne schal mon werien no linene cloð, bute 3if hit beo of herde (See **Hards**), and of greate heorden (See **Harding**). Stamin habbe hwose wule: and hwose wul mei beon *buten*.' *Ib.* 418.

Berries, sb. Gooseberries, *par excellence*.

'Gan an' pick *berries*, honey; go and pick gooseberries, dear. See **Blackberries** and **Curran'-berries**.

Berry, v. a. To thrash.

O. N. *beria*, to strike, to thrash; O. Sw. *bæria*, id.; N. *berja*, to thrash; O. Dan. *bærgba*; Sw. D. *bargä*, to thrash newly-harvested corn hastily or carelessly. Rietz collates A. S. *berian*, to strike; O. H. G. *perian*; Germ. *beren*, *beeren*; but I do not find the first

in Bosw., nor the last-named in Hilpert. Comp. Sc. *berry*, to thrash. The word is extinct here as to daily use, and only preserved in a couplet connected with the 'Hob' traditions. See **Hamp**.

Berth, sb. An abode, fixed residence.

The usage in the following example from *Wb. Gl.* is peculiar, and justifies the insertion of this word:—

'He has nowther bairn nor *berth*;' he has neither family nor home; is a roving bachelor, with no domestic ties of any kind, even such as are implied in the possession of 'rooms,' or lodgings. It may also imply friendless and homeless, in a sadder sense.

Besom, sb. (pr. bezum). A broom, whether made of **Birk** or **Ling**. See **Wire-ling**.

A. S. *besem*, *besm*, *bism*; Germ., Dut. *besem*; N. S. *bessen*.

Pr. Pm. '*Besme* or besowme, besym. *Scopa*.'

'As fond as a *besom*;' absurdly foolish; apt to commit frequent and absurd mistakes.

Besom-head, sb. One who, besides **Fondness**, or ordinary folly, has stupidity in his composition.

Besom-headed, adj. Stupidly foolish.

Bessy-bab, sb. One fond of childish amusements.

Hall. gives this word in the form of *Bessy-bad*, which is probably an error.

Comp. Southern *Molly-coddle*; and 'don't be a *Bessy*,' as said to a person who intermeddles with feminine matters or businesses. The final syllable *bab* is simply *babe* or *baby*; hence the slightly contemptuous meaning of the word in its ordinary usage.

'Deean't be sikan a great *bessy-bab*;' to a big boy playing with a little girl's doll. The *Leeds Gl.* gives a further instance of the meaning of the word. The whimperings of a spoilt child are of the '*bessy-bab*' order;—'Coom te thee mammy, then, thou little *bessy-bab*. She does nowt bud spoil thuh!'

Better, adj. The right; as applied in connection with the words hand, foot.

An exceedingly interesting instance of usage. Comp. A. S. *swið band*, strong hand, the right hand, or *swiðre band*, the stronger hand; the word *swiðre* alone sometimes signifying the right hand. Bosw. Comp. also Dan. *bøire*, Dan. D. *boger*, O. N. *bægre*, from *bagr* or *bægr*, habilis, easy to use, or handy; Sw. *böger*; and not less E. *rigbt*, straight, direct—whence the application to the hand which is most directly made use of;—Mr. Wedgw. says, 'which it is right to make use of.' Garnett remarks, 'that the phrase *rigbt band* was introduced into the Teutonic tongues at a comparatively recent period; and that there is an older form than even *swiðre* in Cædmon, viz. *teso*, which he connects with Sanscr. *dakṣina*; Gr. *δεξιός*, *δεξιτερός*; Lat. *dexter*; Lith. *deszine*; Goth. *taibswō*; O. G. *zesō*, *zeswō*; Ir. and Gael. *deas*, whence *deasil*; Welsh *debu*;' in all of which words, probably, the idea of dexterous, handy originally took precedence of that of right, as applied to hand, foot, &c.

Bettermy, **bettermer**, adj. Superior, belonging to a better class.

Bettermy, which is the form in current use, is no doubt a vocal corruption of *bettermore*, which, with its similar superlative *bettermost*, finds an exact parallel in *furthermore*, *furthermost*; *further* being the regular comparative of *forth*, as *better* is of *good*.

'She was nane o' your commonality, but quite a *bettermy* soort o' body.'

Bettermest, adj. Best of two or more; the best. See **Bettermer**.

Betterness, sb. Amendment or improvement in respect of health.

'As for ma ailment, Ah fīnds nae *betterness* in it.' *Wb. Gl.*

Betottled, betwattled, adj. Bewildered, confused or confounded, stupefied.

Comp. Sw. D. *bettuttad*, bewildered, confused; S. Jutl. *betuttet*: 'Men æ kûn blöw elett *betuttet* law ban kom:' but she was sadly astonished when he came. *Gam. Danske Minder*, 1st Ser. p. 204. Cf. O. Sw. *twåtta*, O. N. *þwætta*, to talk nonsense, play the fool in speech; collate also Sw. D. *betussen*, *betytta*. The word obtains in Cornwall as well as in the North; thus, '*betwattled*, turned fool; *twattle*, to chatter childishly.' *Specimens Corn. Prov. Dial.* p. 90. I am more inclined to suppose a Celtic than a Teutonic origin of the word.

'"Ah's fairly *betwattled* and baffounded;' thoroughly bewildered and confused.' *Wb. Gl.*

Beyont, prep. Beyond.

Comp. **Ayont**; as also **Ahint**, parallel with *behind*.

'They gat fairly *beyont* him in that matter.' *Wb. Gl.*

Bezzle, v. n. To drink immoderately; to guzzle.

Of uncertain derivation. Mr. Wedgwood thinks that it is 'formed from an imitation of the sound made in greedy eating and drinking. *Bezzle* was then applied to wasting in debauchery.'

Bid, v. a. 1. To bespeak attendance; to invite. 2. To offer money, as a price.

O. N. *bióda* (pres. *byd*); Sw. *bjuda*; O. S. *biauþa*; Sw. D. *bjauda*; N. *bjoda* (pres. *byd*); Dan. *byde*; M. G. *biudan*; A. S. *beódan*; all to invite, to bid, to offer. G. *bieten*, to bid, offer, tender. O. N. *bióda til brullups*, to bid to a wedding (comp. 'Bid to the marriage,' Matt. xxii. 9; the A. S. text having *clypiath*, and Wycl. *clepe*, in the place), is strictly parallel to our *bid to a burying*. Comp. S. Jutl. '*e bele By er böden til Ærvol*:' the whole town is bidden to the Arval. It may be noted that there is a good deal of the imperative in the bidding phrase or formula, 'You are expected,' or 'You are desired to attend the burying' of so and so. Still, the term is used in the simple sense of inviting; as 'Ah *bad* him t' tea;' 'Maist pairt o' t' parish wur *bidden* te t' tea-feast.' Note, besides the pret. *bad* or *bod*, the pcpl. *bidden*, *boden*, or *bodden*; and, with the example, 'Ah'd ten pund an' a crown *bodden* me tweea tahms i' t' oppen mark't,' comp. the S. Jutl. '*Eg er böden fem* (five) *dåler*;' and also the usage in the following passage from *Townel. Myst.* p. 177:—

'*Judas*. Sir, a bargain *bede* I you;
By it if ye wille.'

Mr. Wedgwood's remark on *Bid* is:—'Two words are here confounded of distinct form in the other Teutonic languages: 1. To *bid* in the obsolete sense of to pray; in this sense the word is the correlative of Goth. *bidjan*; A. S. *biddan*; Germ. *bitten*; Icel. *bidbja*. 2. To bid, in the sense of offering, bringing forwards, pressing on one's notice, and consequently ordering or requiring something to be done: Goth. *bjudan*, in *anabjudan*, *faurbjudan*, to command, forbid; A. S. *beódan*; Germ. *bieten*, to offer; Dut. *bieden*.' The two senses of our vb. both belong, of course, to the verbs of the second class defined in the extract. For an analogue to those of the other class see **Beadman**.

Bidden, bodden, boden, pp. of to Bid.

Bidder, sb. The person deputed to 'bid to a burying.'

Comp, S. Jutl. *bydsven*, Funen *bydster*, of exactly equivalent meaning. In many or most cases, in days hardly quite past yet, the parish clerk was the person customarily engaged for this service: sometimes the sexton, or rather, **Dog-whipper**. His business was to visit the neighbours' houses, with scarcely an exception in some instances, and formally bespeak their attendance at the funeral.

Bide, v. a. and n. 1. To wait, stay, or tarry. 2. To dwell, have one's habitation. 3. To bear, endure, put up with.

O. N. *bida* (pr. *bíd*), to await, to stay, to be affected with sorrow, to endure; O. Sw. *bida*; O. Dan. *bide*, Dan. *bie*, to tarry, to await; M. G. *beidan*, to look for; A. S. *bidan*, *abidan*, *gebidan*, to abide, tarry, wait.

1. 'Sit ye doon, an' *bide* a piece, while Ah gets it.'

'*Bide* a wee! Ye're gannan ower fast by owght.'

2. 'Where does thee *bide*, noo?' where do you live?

3. 'It's bad to *bide*;' said of anything very painful or trying to one's fortitude; 'a thorn in the flesh,' or bereavement, or things capable of irritating sorely.

'He wean't *bide* crossing;' won't bear, or put up with, contradiction.' *Wb. Gl.*

'He can still *bide* a vast, thof he 's *bodden* a deal in his day;' he is still strong, though he has undergone many hardships in his past life.' *Ib.*

Comp. 'Arð ðu seðe tocymende wæs, oððæ we oðeres *bidas*.' *Northumb. Gosp, Matt. xi. 3.*

'Thou shuld have *bide* til thou were cald;

Com nar, and other drife or hald.' *Townel. Myst. p. 9.*

'*Tercius Magister.* The Holy Gost shalle in hyr lyght,

And kepe hir madyn hede fulle cleene,

Whoso may *byde* to se that sight

Thay ther not drede I wene.' *Ib. p. 159.*

Mr. Wedgwood's remark, that 'in O. E. the active sense of looking out for a thing was much more strongly felt in the word *abide* than it is now, when the signification is nearly confined to the sense of continuance, endurance,' may, as the first extract of those just given shews, be extended to the language of the Northumbrian Version. This is even more apparent in Mark xv. 43, where the Engl. Version description of Joseph of Arimathæa,—'which also waited for the kingdom of God,'—stands thus: 'seðe æc he Godes ric *bidend* wæs.'

Big, adj. Strong, violent; of the wind.

'Aye, it's a varry *big* wind.'

Big, v. a. To build.

O. N. *byggia*, Sw. *bygga*, Dan. *bygge*, A. S. *byggan*.

'He says oure temple he shalle downe bring, and in three dayes *big* it on hy.'

Townel. Myst. p. 208.

'*Secundus Dæmon.* Bot, Sir, I telle you before had domysday oght tarid,

We must have *bigged* helle more, the warld is so warid.' *Ib. p. 309.*

'When erthe appone erthe has *bigged* vp his bourris,
Than schalle erthe for erthe suffice scharpe stourrys.' *Rel. Pieces*, p. 95.

'To *bigge* hem castles, *bigge* hem holde.' *Chaucer*.

'He's *biggin'* his-sel' a gran' new hoos'.

Sw. D. *bigga* is simply to repair, mend, make good.

Bigg, sb. A variety of barley, known as 'four-rowed,' and in use in Cleveland as being somewhat earlier in ripening than the six-rowed varieties. Also called **Bere** or **Bear**.

O. N. *bygg*; O. Sw. *bjug*; Sw. *bjugg*; Sw. D. *bygg*, *bägg*; Dan. *byg*. A word of purely Scand. origin, and supposed by Rietz to be possibly connected with O. N. *bua*, to take up a fixed residence; as an agriculturist must.

Bigger, v. n. To grow bigger, or increase in size, as a house under the masons' hands.

' "It *biggers* on 't:" the building, that is, which is in process of construction.' *Wb. Gl.*

Biggin', sb. A building. 'Properly a house larger than a cottage, but now generally used for a hut covered with mud or turf.' Brock.

Bike, sb. A wild bee's nest. Often **Bee-bike**.

Jam. quotes Icel. *biikar*, a hive, alvear; and Teut. *bie-bock*, *bie-buyck*, apiarium, alvearium, Kilian.; and supposes the word connected with A. S. *bycgan*, O. Sw. *bygg*a, &c. to build. Rietz gives the word *byke*, a pack of good-for-nothings, a lot or host, which is evidently coincident with Jamieson's word in one or more of its senses; e. g. 'to skale the byke,' to disperse the assembly; and refers it, I think erroneously, to *bykka*, a bitch.

Bile, **byle**, sb. A boil or carbuncle.

Comp. O. N. *bóla*, *bólga*; Dan. *byld*; Sw. *böld*, *bolde*; Sw. D. *bul*; A. S. *byl*; Fris. *bule*; Germ. *beule*.

Billy, sb. A comrade, a familiar acquaintance.

'Probably allied,' says Jam., 'to S. G. and Germ. *billig*, Belg. *billik*, æqualis, as denoting those that are on a footing as to age, rank, relation, affection, or employment.' *Billig*, however, in both tongues quoted, signifies what is equitable rather than equal; just, lawful, right. Note Sw. D. *billing*, which means, 1. a twin, 2. a window with two lights; *billings-barn*, a twin; also *bil*, *byl*, *bile*, *bill*, Germ. *böble*, an uncle; whence *böblenkinder*, cousins. Comp. also *bilkona*, an uncle's wife. These words may perhaps suggest a connection for our **Billy**.

Bind, v. a. (pr. *binnd*; pret. *bun'*, *bund*; pcpl. *bund'n*, *bundin*). To bind; to tie up the sheaves of corn with **Bands**.

Cf. '*Hann hafde þar marga menn með sér: sumir skarú kornu sumir bundu sumir baru þeim kornu, sumir blóðu:*' he had there many men with him; some shore (reaped) the corn, some *bun'* it, some bare it home, some lathed it (stacked or put it in the barn).

The pronunciation of this vb. coincides closely with that of the Scand. vb. *binda*, and I have no doubt that in the following extract from *Townel. Myst.* p. 121, the sound of *y* in *fynde*, *wynde*, *behynde*, *bynde* was precisely as in *lordynges*, or coincident with the pronunciation of *i* in our *find*, *behint*, *bind*, and E. sb. *wind*.

Nuncius. And, certes, if I may any fynde,
I shalle not leyfe oone of them behynde.

Herodes. No, bot boldly thou thaym *bynde*
And wyth the leyde;
Makowne that weldys water and wynde
The wyshe and spede.

Nuncius. Alle peasse, lordynges, and hold you styll
To I have sayde what I wille.

For pcpl. form *bun*, comp.

Deus. Thi devoute prayers have me *bun*.' *Ib.* p. 36.

Binder, sb. The person, usually a man, whose work it is in the harvest-field to tie up the sheaves. Also called the **Tier**. See **Band**, **Bandster**.

Bink, sb. 1. A bench; a form or long seat without a back. 2. A long, flat slab of stone of fourteen or fifteen inches wide set benchwise near the house door, and used for various purposes other than only those of sitting on; such as setting out the freshly scoured dairy utensils to dry and air, and the like. 3. A rack, or set of shelves, for plates and dishes.

O. Sw. *bænk*; O. N. *beckr*; Dan. *bænk*; A. S. *benc*. The absence of the *n* in the O. N. word, as in the former instance of *brant* (O. N. *brattr*), is to be remarked here also. See **Summer-binks**.

Birk, sb. The birch-tree (*Betula alba*).

O. N. *björk*, *birki*; Sw. *björk*; Sw. D. *berk*, *birk*, *börk*, *bärk*; Dan. *birk*; A. S. *birce*, *byrce*, *beorce*; Germ. *birke*; Dut. *berk*, &c.

Birks, sb. A coppice or small wood in which the growth chiefly consists of birches.

Birr, sb. Forceful or rapid motion, a strong impulse.

Hall. says, 'Any rapid whirling motion. It is applied to the whizzing of any missile violently thrown, as in Wickliffe, Rev. xviii.' Comp. our **Widder** or **Wither** and E. *whirr*.

'And he saith to hem, Go ȝee. And thei goynge out wente in to the hoggis; and loo! in a great *bire* al the droue wente heedlynge in to the see, and thei ben dead in watris.' Matt. viii. 32, Wycl. *Vers*.

Uxor. Thei water nyghys so nere that I sit not dry,
Into ship (the Ark) with a *byr* therfor wille I hy
For drede that I drone here.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 29.

Bisen, sb. (pr. bahz'n). 1. A spectacle, or sight, or show, in an invidious or offensive sense. 2. A person or object held up to contempt or disgrace.

O. N. *bísn*, something portentous, a prodigy; A. S. *bísn*, *bysn*, *byssen*, an example. The O. N. *bísn*, from its accent, is clearly the origin of our word, and with the same accommodation of sense as is perceived in our standard uses of the word *monster*. The same uncertainty of orthography is noticeable in this word as in so many others: *bizon* in Brock. and

Hall., *barzon* in *Wb. Gl.*, *bysn*, *bysning* in Jam. (who appears to have classed together, as also does Rietz in v. *Bisa-vigg*, derivatives from *bysn* and from *bysmr*). *Bisen*, with the *i* long, is, however, adopted here, as obviously suggested by the derivation.

1. 'He's a greedy *bisen* wi' nivver a penny to spare for a pair body's need.' *Wb. Gl.*

'Loo' ye! Didst'ee ivver see sike a mucky *bisen*!'

2. 'What a "holy *bisen*" she be, for sear:' spoken of a tawdrily dressed female, of possibly rather less than questionable character. The allusion may be to the tawdry finery of popish saints, but much more probably points to the custom, practised within the memory of living men in some of our Dales churches, of setting offenders against morality, supposed or required to be penitents, arrayed in white sheets, on the stool of repentance during the hours of Divine Service.

Bisshel, sb. Pr. of **Bushel**.

Comp. *Pr. Pm.* 'Byschelle or buschelle (bysshell, otherwyse called busshell, P.). *Modius*, *chorus*, *bussellus*.'

Mr. Morris, Gramm. Introd. to *E. E. T. S. Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. vi. writes: 'In the works of the Southern writers of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries we find the words *fist*, *bill*, *thin*, *sin*, &c., written *fust*, *bul*, *thun*, *sun*, &c. Our modern pronunciation coincides generally with the Northern dialects, in which this substitution of *u* for *i* was unknown.' In the present word we have a curious instance, not without parallel (comp. the surname *Ridsdale* as sounded, *Rudsdale* as written) of the substitution of *i* for *u*. I may add that, whatever the date of the introduction of the substitution of *u* for *i* into the Northern dialects, it is not unknown now. In Cleveland we say *tunder* for *tinder*, *brussel* for *bristle*, and in *York Cast. Depos.* p. 161, note, *busshop* is four times written for *bishop*. There is also one Scottish district in which almost every short *i* is changed into *u*.

Bite, v. a. 1. To partake of food, chiefly used in the pass. pcpl.
2. To make an impression; of a cutting instrument on some hard substance; e. g. a file upon hard steel, a knife or axe on case-hardened metal, &c. 3. To adhere by friction, in opposition to to slip; as of the driving wheels of a locomotive engine upon the rails, and the like.

Cf. O. N. *bita*, to cut; Dan. *bide*, to cut; of cutting instruments. The O. N. usage is well illustrated in the following passage from *Flat.* 1. 258: 'Thorsteinn steighed up to the bedstocks and took down the sword and drew it. He stripped the bed-clothes off the giantess. He saw she was all covered with shaggy hair, save one little spot under the left arm; (this) saw he that it was smooth. He thought for sure that in this spot the sword would bite (*þar jarn bita*) or in no place else. He sets the sword to this same spot and drives with the hilt. The sword bites so (*sverdit bitr sua*) that the point stuck in the mattress.'

1. 'Ah've nivver sae mich as bitten sen yestreen;' I have taken no food at all since yesterday evening.

2. Under this sense comp.—

'þa scipen biten on þat sond:

& al þat folc eode an lond.' *Lay.* 1. 76.

The second text reads *smiten*, which makes the word in the first even more interesting.

Under 3. comp. N. '*bit i mig*,' *sagde lynget*: 'take fast hold of me,' said the ling; and *bet så fast*: took such fast hold. *Arne*, pp. 6, 7.

Bite, sb. A piece bitten, a morsel; anything to eat.

O. N. *biti*, a mouthful or morsel; Dan. *bid*.

'Ah hev'n't had nowther sup nor bite sen moorn.'

'Please you, bestow a bite o' bread iv a pair aud chap.'

Bittle, bittle and pin. See **Batteldoor**.

'The *bittle* is a heavy wooden *battledore*, the *pin* is the roller; and with the linen wound round the latter, it is moved backwards and forwards on a table by hand-pressure with the *battledore*.' *Wb. Gl.*

A. S. *bytl*, *bitl*, *biotul*; N. S. *betel*, a beetle, hammer. Mr. Wedgw. quotes '*bytl*, a bat for washing.' Cf. E. *beetle*.

'Ant þer 3e schulen iseon bunsen ham met tes deofles *bettles*.' *Ancr. Riwele*, p. 188; and ye shall see bunch them with the devil's *bittles*.

Comp. '*Ferritorium*, a battynge staff, a batyll dyr, or a *betyll*.' *Pr. Pm.* note on p. 482.

Blackavised, adj. Dark complexioned, tawny visaged. Comp. E. visage.

Blackberries, sb. Black currants. What are called blackberries in South England here are **Brambles**, **Brammles**, **Brummles**, **Bum-melkites**, &c.

Black-clocks, sb. Black-beetles. See **Clocks**.

Black starved, adj. Blue with cold; thoroughly chilled, so that the complexion shews it by becoming leaden or blue-coloured. See **Starved**.

Black to t' bone, adj. Said of a person with hollow features and a complexion darkened by disease. *Wh. Gl.*

Bladdry, adj. Muddy, dirty. In *Leeds Gl.* the word 'blather' is given, meaning 'mud or puddle so thin that it will splash when trod upon.' In fact the sound of the *d* in *Clevel.* frequently passes into that of *th* hard, or *ð*.

Sw. D. *bladda*, sb. soft wet dirt; and vb. to splash with dirt. Comp. also *ko-bladde*, fresh cow-droppings.

Blae, adj. (pr. *bleea*). Of a livid or pale bluish colour: also written **bla**, **blaa**.

O. N. *blar* (*blá* fem. and in compounds), blue, of a dusky colour. The original meaning of *blar*, as Rietz observes, seems to have been black; thus *bláfeldr* is a black robe or cloak; *blámaðr*, an Ethiop, a black man; *bláfíðradr*, having black feathers, &c. Sw. *blå*, Sw. D. *blar*, *blær*; N. *blå*, Dan. *blaa*. Comp. the A. S. form *bleo*, Germ. *blau*, Dut. *blaew*, &c.

'“He leuks as *bleea*'s a whetstone;” of a person leaden-blue with cold,' *Wb. Gl.*

'He's gotten his bats: his feece's black and *bleea* wi't.'

Blaeberry, sb. The common bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*).

Comp. O. N. *bláber*, Dan. *blaabær*.

Blaeberry-wires, sb. The small shrubs or stems on which the **Blaeberries** grow. See **Wires**.

Comp. O. N. *blá-beria-lyng*, the blaeberry-shrub.

Blæ milk or **blue milk**. Milk from which the cream has been removed after it has stood some time. The skim-milk, or sky-blue, of the South.

Blair, blare, vb. 1. To bellow as a cow. 2. To cry loudly or noisily as a child that is much hurt or frightened. 3. To protrude the tongue as a furious animal of the ox tribe when bellowing.

Jam. gives Teut. *blæren*, mugire. In *Leeds Gl.* it is said that 'an impudent and ill-trained child "blairs out" its tongue to the passer-by'—a usage of the word identical with the third signification above. Cf. with this usage, Sw. D. *blädra*, to vibrate or brandish, as in the example *långkusen blädrar stygnet*: the snake vibrates its sting, i. e. its tongue. Mr. Wedgw. takes Dut. *blaeren* to be contracted from *bladeren*, and parallel with it is Sw. D. *bladdra*, to prate, chatter, make a loud talking; other forms of which are *blarra*, *blädär*, with a further meaning, to bleat as a sheep. What *bladeren*, *bladdra*, *blarra* are to **blair** or **blare** in its first two senses, that *blädra* seems to be to **blare** in its third sense. Indeed I am much inclined to believe that, notwithstanding an apparent sequence of idea in the several meanings of the word before us, there may be in reality two separate words involved. Dean Rietz collates O. N. *blaka* with *blädra*, and supposes it connected with O. H. G. *blājan* or *blāban*. *Pr. Pm.* gives '*Blerynge wythe mowe makynge. Patento, valgio;*' and '*mowyng wythe the mowthe:*' and in a note is added, 'I gyue him the best counsayle I can, and the knaue bleareth his tonge at me, *tirer la langue*. Palsgr.'

Blake, adj. Of a fair, soft, yellow colour or tone, not so deep as that of fine bees'-wax: applied to describe the colour of fine spring butter or very beautiful cream.

O. N. *bleikr*; Dan. *bleg*; Sw. *blek*; Sw. D. *blejk*; A. S. *blac*; Dut. *bleek*; Germ. *bleich* *Pr. Pm.* '*Bleyke of coloure. Pallidus, subalbus.*'

'Ay: t' creeam's to'nned gey an' *blake*, noo t' kye ha' gotten te t' grass agen.'

'As *blake*'s butter.'

The sense of the word in O. E.—cf. the extract from *Pr. Pm.*—is diverse from ours. *Comp. Lay.* ii. 411,

'æne stunde he was *blac*: one while he was wan,
And on heuwe swiðe wac; and in hue exceeding pale.

And again: 'Hire bleo bigon to *blakien* for þe grure þe grap hire,' *Seinte Marberete*, p. 9; her colour began to grow pale for the terror which seized her.

Blane, v. n. (pr. bleean). To become white, to bleach.

O. N. *bleikna*, to grow or become pale or white; Sw. *blekna*; Dan. *blegne*. These words are derivatives from the act. vbs. *bleikja*, *bleka*, *blege*, to bleach, to make white; and Sw. *blekning* (I believe also Dan. *blegning*) is applied in exactly the same sense as our **blaning**. The words in fact are simply coincident.

'Tak' they cleas oot and lay 'em on t' gerss t' *bleean*.'

Blash, v. a. and n. 1. To splash with water, clean or dirty. 2. To splash, as water under foot, or in puddles when trod in, and the like; or from a pail or other vessel in consequence of the ill-regulated motions of

the bearer. 3. To have to do with water, as the seaman has. 4. To blaze abroad a private matter by dealing with it as a subject of general gossip.

Sw. and O. Sw. *plaska*; Dan. *pladske*, to splash in or with water. Comp. the third meaning with the following (Wörsaae, *Minder om de Danske og Nordmændene*, &c., p. 149): '*De nærmest Efterkommere af saadanne Mænd, for hvem Sølivet var en Naturnødvendighed, maatte vedblive idelig at pladske paa Søen:*' literally, the descendants of such men, for whom a seafaring life was one of nature's cravings, could not but continue to *blasb* upon the sea.

1. 'T' bairn's *blasb'd* ma' goan a' ower; dotty lahtle brute!'

2. 'T' watter *blasbes* oot i' t' can, every step thoo taks. It's ower full by owght, bairn.' 'He goes *blashing* about, plodging and ploding through thick and thin.' *Wb. Gl.*

3. "'What he has got he has *blasbed* for:" i. e. obtained by a seafaring life.'

Again, in the same sense:—' "Her man may weel *blasb*;" spoken of a seaman's wife, one of whose chief characteristics is extravagance.' *Wb. Gl.*

4. 'She's bin an' *blasbed* it a' ower. It's toon's talk noo.'

Cf. *3if hit dusteð swuðe, heo vlaskeð water þeron: and 3if dust of lihte þouhtes windeð up to swuðe, flaskie teares on ham: Ancr. Riwele*, p. 314—wherein *vlasken* or *flasken* is almost surely the same word as *plaska*, *pladske*.

Blash, sb. 1. Puddle-water, very liquid mud. 2. Nonsense, frivolous or nonsensical talk.

Comp. Sw. D. *plask*, puddle, liquid mud; as also E. *plash*, and *splash*. See **Blash**, vb.

1. 'There's bin a vast o' rain through t' neeght; t' rooad's all iv a *blasb*.'

2. 'Wheeah! It's a' *blasb*. Nivver heed; it is all nonsense; don't you mind it.'

Blash-kegged, adj. With a protuberant stomach; dropsical.

We have other words which more or less resemble *kegged*; e. g. *kedged*, stuffed full, with food, namely; *kedging*, food generally; *kedge-belly*, a glutton; *caggy*, irascible, 'stomachy'; *kegged*, irritated, provoked, not able to 'stomach' a thing;—all of which more or less imply the sense of *stomach*, *belly*. O. N. *kaggi*, S. G. *kagge*, Eng. *keg*, all mean a small tub or cask, the leading idea in which is probably of something closed in all round; A. S. *cæggian*. There is, besides, the Welsh *cawg*, pelvis, to which Ihre feels inclined to refer *kagge*. But without this, there is little difficulty in tracing the connection of sense between *keg*, and belly or stomach: comp. *pot-belly*, *pod*, *tub*, &c., all familiar names for the stomach. And thus, our present word means simply *water-bellied*, or dropsical; and then, from the coincident fulness of size, corpulent, pot-bellied.

Blashy, adj. 1. Rainy, wet; as applied to the weather. 2. Wet, puddly; as applied to the roads. 3. Weak, poor, watery, without goodness or strength.

1. 'It's bin straange an' *blasby*, all on, for a bit, noo;' it has been very rainy weather for some time past.

2. 'It's *blasby* deed, gannan' alang t' rooads, sike weather.'

3. 'Puir *blasby* stuff;' of tea, or small beer.

Blast, v. a. To blow, throw a current of air upon.

'*Blast* the fire up.'

Blate, adj. Shy, bashful, wanting boldness.

O. N. *blautr*, *blaudr*; S. G. *blöd*, *blödig* (said of a spirit somewhat too prone to timidity, respect or mildness. *Ihre*); Sw. *blöt*; Sw. D. *blaut*, soft, weak; Dan. *blød*; Germ. *blöde*, weak, shamefaced, bashful; Swiss *blöd*.

In Gloss. Remarks upon *bliðere*, *Lay. i.* p. 328,

‘For ne funde we na *bliðere*: for we are no cowardlier
þenne beoð þa Bruttes;’ than are the Britons.

Sir F. Madden says: ‘In the A. S. Orosius this adj. is used in the cognate sense of *effeminate*, and it seems to be allied with the Isl. *blayta*, *blautr*, Sc. *blate*.’ Comp. the use of the word in *North. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 22: ‘*Gife ðin ego bið bliðe, all ðin lichoma bið lebt; gife ðin ego bið unbliðe t̃ yfel wyrcente bið;*’ and again, Luke xi. 34: ‘*Gif ðin ego milde t̃ bliðe t̃ bilwit bið;*’ wherein the sense is coincident with that of *blöd*, *blød*, *blautr*, &c.

‘He’s ower *blate* for owght. T’ lasses has t’ kittle him.’

Blather, v. a. and n. 1. To talk fast and of anything that comes uppermost. 2. To talk much nonsense.

O. Sw. and Sw. D. *bladdra*, to prate, gossip, talk loud and fast; Germ. *blattern*, *bladern*, *plaudern*; Swiss *bladern*; Sw. *pladdra*; Lat. *blaterare*. Rietz collates also D. Dial. *blaffre*, *blabre*; Eng. *blab* and *brabble*. Comp. *Pr. Pm.* ‘*Blaberyn*, or speke wythe-owte resone.’ See **Blether**, which is essentially the same word, only with a more special application or meaning. Comp. also **Blair**.

1. ‘“How cam’ you t’ hear yon, Mary?” “Wheeah, aud Jenny Deecal, she bin *blatberin*’ t a’ ower t’ toon.”’

2. ‘His chafts hing lowse. He’s allas *blatbering* and talking.’

‘He’s a fond *blatberin*’ chap, that yan.’

Blear, v. n. To expose oneself to the wind, or to the cold wind, thence to cold generally.

I find this word in no collection with the exception of *Wb. Gl.*; but I am assured by an intelligent Craven woman that it is current there also. The second example is given me by her. The association is with *blare*, to cry with a loud, blatant noise, as in the *blare* of a trumpet. Note also, ‘*Blore* signifies a roaring wind:—“hurried headlong with the S. West *blore*.”’ *Pr. Pm.*, note to ‘*Bloryyn* or *wepen* (*bleren*). *Ploro*, *fleo*.’

‘They run *blearing* about without either hat or bonnet.’

‘*Blearing* out in the cold, bareheaded and with no happings.’

Bleb, **blob**, sb. 1. A drop of water, or of any other and more viscid fluid. 2. A bubble, on water or other liquid. 3. A blister, such as may be caused by a scald, an ill-fitting shoe, or a tool on hands unused to work.

Jam. and Rich. both quote Skinner’s derivation of this word from Germ. *bläben*, to swell, puff up. Mr. Wedgwood looks upon *blab* as a radical syllable adopted for the purpose of ‘representing the sound made by collision of the wet lips in rapid talking,’ as in Eng. *blab*, Dan. *blabbre*, to babble, gabble; Pl. D. *blabbern*; G. *plabbern*, id., &c.; and equally ‘employed to signify the sound of something wet or soft falling or striking against anything, and hence to designate the object making such a sound; a lump of anything wet or soft, drop of liquid, bubble, &c.’

1. 'A *bleb* of water.' 'Nose-*blobs*.'
2. 'Soap-*blobs*.'
3. 'T' pool 's a' ower *blobs*;' from the falling of heavy rain-drops.
3. 'He hannels 's tool agin he 'ad *blebs* iv his haands.'

Bleck, sb. The black substance or grease at the axle-tree of a wheel; blackened oil or grease at any centre of friction in machinery.

'*Blæc*. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "the greas taken off the cart-wheels or ends of the axle-tree, and kept till it is dry, made up in balls, with which the taylors rub and blacken their thread, is called in Yorkshire *blæk*." Hall. '*Bleke* (blecke). *Atramentum*,' Pr. Pm.; and in a note, 'Horman says, "Wrytter's ynke shuld be finer than blatche." "Bleche for souters, atrament noyr." Palsg.' A. S. *blæc*, atramentum; O. N. *blek*; Sw. *bläck*; Dan. *blæk*, id.

'Thee 's gotten the-sel a' clamed wi' cart *bleck*, honey !'

Blee, sb. A tear.

This word does not appear to have been hitherto written except in *Wb. Gl.* At least it is not in Jam., Hall., or Brockett, nor in any other collection of local words accessible to me. It is surely connected with the extensive family of words of which *blican*, to glitter, is the A. S. representative; *blicka*, to glance, shine, look, the Sw.; and thus there is no real difference between it and *blee* or *ble*, complexion, colour.

'That bride soe bright of *blie*.' Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. p. 105.

Sw. D. *blig*, meaning a glance (of the eye, namely; Sw. *blick*), and bearing in the pl. the signification of the eyes themselves, gives us, together with a singular approximation in sound, another and an analogous variation of meaning as compared with O. E. *blee* and our own word. But perhaps the most interesting illustration is in an example given in the *Wb. Gl.* under *Blink*, which is simply *blick* with the 'nasal inserted' (Wedgw.), and therefore closely related to *Blee*. The example in question is, "'She never blinked a *blee* for him;" never shed a tear for him.'

'"A sau't *blee*;" a salt tear.' *Wb. Gl.*

Blendcorn, sb. (pr. blencorn). Wheat and rye mixed; the seed having been mingled previously to sowing.

Sw. D. *blandkorn*, mixed rye and oats; Dan. *blandkorn*, *blandingskorn*, meslin; O. N. and Sw. *blanda*, to mingle; Dan. *blande*; A. S. *blendan*. Sw. D. also has the form *korn-bland*.

This is one of the multitudes of purely Scand. words which still remain in use in our district. See also **Blendings**. For the composition with *blend*, note—

'The teares he for his master wept
Were *blend* water and bloude.' Percy's *Folio MS.* i. p. 236.

Blendings, sb. A mixture of peas and beans.

Comp. Dan. *blanding*, mixture, a composition of different materials; Sw. D. *blänning*, spring-rye and oats mixed; and *blandsäd*, barley and oats mixed. Another noteworthy application of the word is O. N. *blendingr*, a being of mixed blood; as, e. g. born of a Troll and a human female. Sw. D. *blening*, the same; also any cross among animals.

Blether, v. n. To cry loudly, like a fractious child.

The same word as **Blather**, slightly altered in Pr., and with this definite meaning attached to it. Note **Blethering**. sb. and pcpl.

Blethering, sb. Loud, vulgar talking.

Blethering, pcpl. Talking loudly; noisy.

' "A gret *blethering* chap, allays i' some tow-row or ither;" always in some loud, angry squabble.' *Wb. Gl.*

Blink, v. a. and n. 1. To move the eye involuntarily, to wink; as when an object suddenly comes near the eye. 2. To shew emotion or attest affection by some (quick) action of the eye. 3. To evade or avoid.

Sw. *blinka*, to twinkle, blink; O. N. *blika*, to shine, twinkle; Dan. *blinke*, *blikke*; A. S. *blican*; Germ. *blicken*; N. S. *blêben*; Sw. D. *blika*, *bleka*, *bliga*. In O. N. *augablik*, an instant of time, lit. *eye-blink*, E. 'twinkling of an eye'; Sw. *ögonblick* or *ögonblink*; G. *augenblick*; the rapid or glancing motion of the eye in winking or blinking is necessarily implied. Note the relative forms *blikk*, *blink*, as in *bratt*, *brant*, &c. See **Blee**.

1. 'T' bairn's a bau'd lahtle chap. He nivver *blink't* at t' flash nor t' thunner-crack.'

' "She nivver *blink't* a blee for 'm;" she never shed a tear, or shewed any sign of emotion at his death.' *Wb. Gl.*

The *Leeds Gl.* example is of a woman who does not '*blink* her ee' at her husband's funeral.

3. 'Nobbut he disn't *blink 't*;' only, or provided he does not evade it, get out of it, escape direct action.

Blish-blash, sb. Nonsense, foolish tittle-tattle.

Blob, v. n. To bubble, to rise in bubbles; as water in the action of boiling, or when anything is thrown in. See **Bleb**.

Blobbing, sb. The rising of air-bubbles on the surface of liquids.

Blood-boar, **blood-sow**, sb. A boar or sow of the smoother, more highly-bred stock of swine; in opposition to the long-haired, shaggy animal, of what is called the **Coarse** or **Large Breed**.

Blood-iron, sb. A fleam, or lancet for bleeding horses or cattle.

Pr. Pm. 'Bloode yryn, Bledynge yryn. *Fleosotomium.*'

Blood-stick, sb. A heavyish knobbed staff or stick, used for striking the fleam in the operation of bleeding a horse.

Bloody, adj. Well-bred, as to genealogy; having good blood in its veins, of different kinds of stock. See **Blood-boar**. Comp. *Blood-horse*.

'A desput *bloody*-looking lahtle meear.'

'A canny gilt, enew; she cooms ov a *bloody* sort.'

Blotch, v. a. To blot; as paper, or the leaves of a book.

Mr. Wedgw. collates Dut. *placke*, *plecke*; Sax. *bleck*, a blot, stain; *plack-papier*, blotting-paper; A. S. *blæco*, a discoloured spot on the skin, blatch or blotch. Comp. Sw. D. *blaga*, to smear, bedaub; *blage*, a spot or lump of wet filth; *en stor blage på gollet*: a great blotch (of wet dirt) on the floor. Illustrative of Mr. Wedgwood's remark, that 'the word *blot* arises from an attempt to represent the sound of a drop of liquid or portion of something wet

or soft falling on the ground,' *blaga* has the second meaning of to thrash, to overwhelm with blows; while *blaka* means both to strike, strike so that the blows resound, and to pour down with rain; *dä blakar som himlen vore öppen*: it blotches down as if the heavens were open.

Blotch-paper, sb. Blotting-paper.

Blue-flint, sb. The local name for the whinstone or basalt derived from the basaltic dike which runs across the N. Riding from out of Durham, in a direction southerly of east. It is extensively raised in many places to be used as **Road-metal**, alike for home use and export. See also **White-flint**.

Blunder, v. a. 1. To disturb water or other liquid so as to render it turbid or muddy. 2. To derange the works of a lock, so that it refuses to act.

Rich. gives the derivation of this word as 'from *blon*, the pret. of A. S. *blinnan*, to come to a stop; and to *blunder* is said to be 'to act like one whose faculties halt, or come to a stop.' Mr. Wedgw., however, regards the 'original meaning of *blunder* to be to dabble in water,' and itself to be, 'a nasal form of such words as *blotther*, *blutter*, *bluiter*; all representing the agitation of liquids; and then generally idle talk. Dan. *pludder*, earth and water mixed together, puddle, idle talk; *pluddre*, to dabble in the mud, to puddle. Then with the nasal, to *blunder* water, and metaphorically, *blunder*, confusion, trouble.' Comp. 'To shuffle and digress, so as by any means whatsoever to blunder an adversary.' Dillon, quoted by Rich.

'Noe. I shalle make ye stille as stone begynnar of *blunder*!

I shalle bete the bak and bone, and breke alle in sunder,

Townel. *Myst.* p. 30;

where the *blunder* referred to is the confusion and trouble occasioned by his wife's disputatious, *contrārying* spirit of opposition.

1. 'Mooother, t' bairns ha bin an' *blundered* t' watter, while its a' 's thick as soss;' all a puddle together.

2. 'Tak' heed, lad, or thee'll *blunder* t' lock wi' thor aud kays.'

Blur, v. a. To blot, to smear.

Mr. Wedgw. looks upon *blur* and *blear* in the expression 'to blear one's eye' (of frequent use in Chaucer; for instance, *Reve's Tale*, 939,

'They wenin that no man mowe them begyle;

But by my thrift yet shall I *blere* their eye.')

as identical; and in a passage which he requotes from Rich., the expression of 'eyes *blurred* with the darkness of vices' occurs. 'In this sense,' he adds, 'it agrees with Bav. *plerren*, a blotch, a discoloured spot on the skin.' Still, collating Dut. *blader*, *blaere*; *ader*, *aere*, ear of corn; Eng. *slubber*, *slur*; he thinks it probable that '*blur* may be from *bludder*, *blutther*, *blubber*, to make a noise with the mouth, disfigure with crying; *bluter*, to blot, dirty, blubber.' But assuming *blur* and *blear* to be, at least, different forms of the same word, I think I would rather connect it with *bladder*, *blader*, *blaere*, which I take to be cognate with *plerren*—an idea suggested by *blowre*, Townel. *Myst.* p. 62, where the reference is to the plague of blains and boils:—

'For we fare wars than ever we fowre (fared);

Grete loppys over all this land they fly;

And where thay byte thay make grete *blowre*,

And in every place oure bestes dede ly.'

Here *blowre* is clearly equivalent to swelled or inflated spots or tumours—'a boil breaking forth with blains upon man and upon beast;' and its relationship must surely be with *blaere*, *bladder*, rather than with *bluter*, *bludder*, *blubber*. Cf. N. S. *bledder*; Dan. *blære*; N. *blæra*; O. Sw. *blædra*: the origin of the family of words being O. H. G. *blājan*, G. *bläben*, to inflate, render turgid. Rietz.

Blur, sb. 1. A blot, a smear. 2. The same, metaphorically; i.e. the blot or stain left on one's character by misconduct.

1. 'Thee's gotten a *blur* i' tha' buik, Jōanny.'
2. 'He'll nivver cast t' wyte on it. It has left a sair *blur* ahint it;' he will always be blamed for that. It has left a sad blot on his character.

Blurred, pcpl. Stained or blemished, metaphorically.

'He's gotten a sairly-blurred neeam wiv it.' *Wb Gl.*

Blurt, v. a. 1. To speak in jerks, or bit by bit, without connection or coherency. 2. To speak—not so much, inconsiderately, as—by constraint of a sudden impulse: one, perhaps, which gathers force until it becomes overpowering; as in the case of an impulsive, excitable man, or of one who longs to speak but is held back by considerations of timidity or shame, and the like.

'Related to *blutter*, *bludder*, as *splirt* to *splutter*,' Wedgw; and as *flirt* or *flurt* to *flutter*, &c.

1. "'Then he telled you all?" "Aye; he *blurtd* it all oot, bit by bit."
 2. 'A windy chap, *blurting* 's tales oot, all ower t' toon.'
- '*Blurt* it out, man, and ha don' wi' t;' to a person longing to tell or say something, but, with some motive of reluctancy creating a difficulty of speaking, which can only be overcome after a long struggle or by some overpowering impulse. *Leeds Gl.* quotes 'He does nowt but blurt,' of one who speaks abruptly 'without either sense or argument in what he says.' Perhaps it is an accommodation of this sense—not in use here, I believe—which brings in the meaning given by Brock., 'to cry, to make a sudden indistinct or unpleasant noise.'

Blustery, adj. Boisterously windy. Applied when the wind is very high, but not amounting to a regular gale, and, instead of howling or roaring, comes in loud rattling blasts.

'"Very windy to-day, Willy. Are your corn-pikes safe?" "Aye, 't's *blustery*. But Ah dean't think there's enew t' raffle t' thack mich;"' to disturb or derange the thatching of the stacks.

Bluthement, sb. Dirt of an adhesive or unctuous description; mud, slime.

A word which belongs to the same stock as *bluter* in Hall., 'to blot, to dirty, to blubber;' and *bludder*, *blutber*, in Jam., 'to blot paper in writing, to disfigure any writing, to disfigure the face with weeping, &c.' I do not find it in any Yorkshire collection of words except the *Wb. Gl.*; but it is freely current in Clevel.

Bodden, p. p. of **Bide**.

Boden, bodden, p. p. of **to Bid**.

Bog, sb. A puffy swelling; a tumour that yields easily to pressure, rising again on its removal.

'Puir lahtle thing! Its head's all iv a *bog*;' of a child born with great difficulty, and one side of whose head was, from the force necessarily employed, in a state of soft, puffy swelling.

Comp. '*Boggysche*, *boggisshe*. *Tumidus*.' *Pr. Pm.*

Boggart, sb. A hobgoblin, a sprite. See **Boggle**.

Boggle, bogle, sb. A goblin, or sprite; a malevolent being of the supernatural order.

Welsh *bwg*, *bwgwl*. Comp. O. N. *puki*, an evil spirit; *pukr*, a bugbear, terrific object—sometimes, at least, of the supernatural order; S. G. *puke*, the devil, a dæmon. Jam., who spells the word *bogle* or *bogill*, gives the two meanings of the word as '1. A spectre, a hobgoblin. 2. A scarecrow, a bugbear.' Comp. our **Flay-boggle**. The other Glossaries, generally speaking, are indefinite in their explanations. Thus Hall. gives 'a ghost, a goblin;' Brock. 'a spectre or ghost;' *Leeds Gl.* 'a goblin, generally supposed to be of a sable complexion;' and *Wb. Gl.* 'a fearful object, a hobgoblin.' I believe the true idea of the word is that of a bugbear; some fearful or horrible, but indefinite, object of terror; a goblin frightful to behold, and equally malevolent; to the entire exclusion of the senses, sprite, and ghost or spirit of a deceased person.

Comp. '*Bugge*, or buglarde. *Maurus, Ducius*.' *Pr. Pm.* Also, 'Higins, in his version of Junius' Nomenclator, 1585, renders "*lemures nocturni*, hobgoblins or night-walking spirits, blacke bugs. *Terriculamentum*, a scarebug, a bulbegger, a sight that frayeth and frighteth "' That the belief in **Bogles** or **Boggarts** was once very prevalent in the district might be inferred, if there were no other means of knowing, from the many local names involving the word **Boggle**; e. g. *Boggle-house*, *Boggle-wood*, &c.

Boggle, v. n. To start, or shy, or swerve; applied to a horse which is startled by some means and starts away from the object of alarm.

Derived directly from the sb. **Boggle**. See *Wedgw.* in v.

Boily, sb. Properly, food prepared specially for an infant's use; milk, with soft bread crumbled fine or biscuit broken up and powdered, boiled in it. Applied also to any food similarly prepared and intended for children's sustenance.

Bolden, v. n. (pr. *bowden*). To shew courage; or rather, perhaps, to take courage, so as to play a bold part.

This seems to be not so much an accommodation of sense from the archaic vb. *bold*, to make bold, encourage (cf. 'to balden þine leoden,' *Lay. i.* 187; 'ure Louerd beldeð ham,' *Ancr. Riwle.* p. 162) as a reflective vb. proper—I make myself bold—and, as such, curious in its analogies to Northern forms.

'*Bowden* tiv 'er, lad! Faint heart nivver wan fair laady.'

'He *bowdened* oop te 't beeast, agin he 'd bin a man: pawky lahtle chap!'

Bolder, sb. A loud, resonant noise, or report.

Sw. *bullra*, to make a noise; O. N. *bylia* (imp. *buddi*). Comp. *buller*, strepitus, which

is almost identical with our word, and expresses the loud sounds given out under heavy blows laid on a resonant body. Comp. also Germ. *poltern*, to give a loud or resonant noise; Dan. *bulder*, noise, crash, uproar, &c.

Bolders, boulders, sb. Rounded stones of large size, owing their form to the action of water.

O. N. *bylta*, to roll over and over; *böllr*, a globe or sphere-shaped body, as produced by rolling over and over; Dan. *bold*. Sw. D. gives *buller-sten*, a detached mass of stone; in opposition to the word *klapper-sten*, which is equivalent to our **Cobble-steean**: and also, as cognate with it, *buller-urter*, the globe-flower (*Trollius Europæus*).

Bolk, v. n. (pr. boak or booak). 1. To retch, strain to vomit, with the usual sound implied. 2. To feel the sensation of being about to vomit.

A. S. *bealcan*, to belch; Fris. *balkje*; also sb. *bælc*, a belch; Pr. Pm. '*Bolkyn. Ructo, eructo, orexo.*' Brock. gives 'to belch' as one of the meanings of *boke, bouk*; these being in fact merely phonetic forms of O. E. *bolk*:—

'He bigan Benedicite with a *bolk*.' *P. Pl.* p 100.

'I shal *bolke* out hid thingus fro' making of the world.' Matt. xiii. 35; Wycl. *Vers.*

The usage in this passage almost presents a transitional sense between to belch and to vomit.

Boll, sb. The trunk of a tree; that part which lies between the roots and the head or branches.

O. N. *bolr*; S. G. *bol*; Sw. D. *bol*; exactly coincident in meaning with each other and with our word.

Bolts, sb. Narrow passages, rather than streets, between houses in certain Yorkshire towns, possibly arched over in places.

The meaning of this word is probably an accommodation of the derived sense of E. *bolt* implied in its application to an arrow, &c.,—something long and narrow. Compare the sense when the word means 'a narrow piece of stuff;' or again, when it means 'a single width of cloth.'

Bondsman, sb. A surety, one who gives security for another.

'What's thou to be surveyor, George? An' wheea 's tha' *bon's-man*, man?'

Bonny, adj. 1. Fair to look at, handsome, fine, beautiful; applied either to persons or things. 2. Well-pleasing, causing delight. 3. Simply an augmentative added to words denoting size, quality, &c. 4. Used with a strongly ironical sense.

Cf. Sw. D. *bonnt, bunnt*, high-spirited, jolly; with which Dean Rietz collates our word.

1. 'A! what *bonny* claes!' 'A *bonny* lahtle chap.' 'A *bonny* spot.' '*Bonny* is, at *bonny* dis.' *Wb. Gl.*

2. 'Thoo's a *bonny* bairn: thee's deean weel.'

Cf. 'He laughed the *bony* Child to scorne
that was the *bonny* Lord of learne.' Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. 187.

3. "'Ay, he's a *bonny* bouk;" he's of a very considerable size.' *Wb. Gl.*

'"How far is it to Whitby, my man?" "Eh! it's a *bonny* bit yet."'

4. 'A *bonny* mess.' '*Bonny* deed, for seear!' 'A *bonny* to do,' &c.

Bonnyish, adj. Able to bear inspection; good in quality or fair to look at.

“You have some good sheep there, Joseph.” “Ay; thae’s a *bonnyish* lot o’ yows.”

Boon, sb. A stated service rendered by the tenant to his landlord, without remuneration.

Boon, v. n. To render the services implied in the sb. **Boon**. See **Boon-days**.

Boon-days, sb. The days on which the tenants are bound to render the stated unpaid-for service, or **Boon**, to their landlords. Brock. states that large ‘quantities of land in the Northern counties are held under lords of manors by *customary* tenure, subject to the payment of fines and heriots, and the performance of various duties and services on the *boon-days*.’

S. G. *bôn*; O. N. *bón*; Dan. *bøn*; A. S. *bén*. The classical word *boon* is rightly defined by Rich. as some ‘good or benefit either asked or granted.’ The original meaning of each of the above-given etymons is a prayer, entreaty, or request. Thence it passes to the thing prayed or requested, and thence to the same as obtained. But in mediæval writings, says Ihre, *bôn* stands for something rendered in the way of payment or tribute, as if what was in itself distasteful would be rendered less so by the term employed to describe it. This, he says, was probably only the adoption of an ancient German usage, under which payments of this kind were termed *bede*—‘scilicet preces erant, sed quibus contradici non posset, ut ait Tacitus,’—requests there was not much option about declining. The historian thus quoted states, *Germ.* cap. xv., that it was customary among the tribes occupying that country for each man to present to his chieftain gratuitous offerings of produce, whether arising from live-stock or land, which, though purely honorary in one sense, were still, in another sense, compulsory, as meeting a case of necessity. It may be further remarked, as connecting these mediæval *boons*, or quasi-gratuitous subsidies, more closely with our usage, that in another place Ihre shews that while the word *bonde* originally meant one who held land of his own right (O. N. *buandi*, *boandi*, occupier; and therefore owner or possessor), yet when the distinctions of rank implied in titles of nobility, &c. were introduced, the *bonde* always—what the nobles did not—paid some kind of acknowledgment, in kind or otherwise, for the land he held: and, finally, by a further change in the same direction, the name came to imply any occupier whatever, whether he farmed his own land or another’s, whose tenure depended on rendering the specified acknowledgment. The ancient German custom; the mediæval Northern usage, with its euphuistic *bôn*; and the progressive changes of status &c. in the *bonde*, but always with the *boon* to be rendered by him prominent in the foreground, coupled with what Brock. says,—are a pertinent comment on the Clevel. word before us. Comp. the Lincolnsh. use of the words:—*Boon*, to repair the highway; *booning*, carriage of materials for repairing roads; *boon-master*, the surveyor of highways.

Bore-tree, **bur-tree**, sb. (pr. bottry). The common elder (*Sambucus nigra*).

The prefix in this word must necessarily be a noun, and the word itself is probably of Scand. descent. The A. S. name is *ellen* or *ellarn*; N. S. *elloorn*; Germ. *bolunder*, *bollder*; Dan. *byld*; Sw. D. and N. *byll*, &c.; all of these names signifying the hole-, or hollow-tree. The *der* in the Eng. and Germ. names is *tree*. See Wedgw. Probably, then, **Bore-tree** may

be Old Danish in origin, from O. N. *bóra*, a hole, a boring. In Scotland, however, the forms *boun-tree*, *bun-tree*, prevail as well as *bour-tree*, *bur-tree*; and for the former element see **Bun**, which is A. S.

Botch, sb. A bungling or inexperienced mender, a cobbler.

To *botch*, to repair in the way of adding a new piece; a *botch*, the piece so added, probably proceed from the A. S. *bót*, *bóte*. Comp. O. H. G. *puozan*, Germ. *bützen*, to patch, mend. Sw. *bot*, *bót*, as well as the A. S. words, imply the idea of repair by the addition of new materials to the old, and the cognate vb. is used in the sense of mending, both in respect of clothes and of nets; *bota klæder* and *bota næt*. In our instance, the invidious sense which modern usage has put upon the word is transferred from the action and its subject to the agent. Mr. Wedgwood's view of the formation of the word is different.

'He's nobbut an aud *botch*. He's mair lahk t' mar an t' mend.'

Botchet, sb. A species of fermented drink made from the last drainings or washings of impure honey obtained from the wax of the combs; weak honey-beer, rather than mead.

This word appears under almost as many different forms as **Barfam**: e. g. *bragwort*, *bragget*, *bragot*, *brotchet*, *brotchert*; all of which, as well as our word, by metathesis and consequent change of sound, come from the Welsh *bragodlyn*, spiced wort, as it from *brag*, malt.

'Her mouth was swete as *brakit* or the meth,
Or horde of applis layd in hay or heth.' *Miller's Tale*, 153.

Botherment, sb. Trouble, difficulty.

'Folks sez there's boun t' be a bit iv a *botherment* about thae intaks.'

Bouk, bu'k, sb. The Clevel. form of E. *bulk*.

'Thae twee's about t' seeam *bu'k*.'

Bottle, sb. A bundle; of hay, straw, **Breckens**, &c. A **Bottle** is a bundle wisped up; a **Batten** a bound bundle.

Pr. Pm. 'Botelle of hey. *Fenifascis*.' 'Bret. *bôtel foenn*. Fr. *botel*, *boteau*, the diminutive of *botte*, a bunch; *botte de foin*, a wisp of hay; Gael. *boiteal*, *boitean*, a bundle of hay or straw.' Wedgw. 'Bottle. A bundle, applied to hay, straw, and rushes.' *Lincoln's Gl.*

Botton, sb. The deepest portion of a valley; that part of the dale in which the containing banks rise to their full height with the most rapid and continuous slope.

O. N. *botn*, a bottom, a depth, and O. Sw. *bottn*, are similarly applied. In both branches of the language the word is employed to denote the innermost recesses of the sea: *Norrbottn*, the Gulf of Bothnia; *fiardar-botn*, a deep or inland bay. But besides this, the Old Northmen seem to have applied the word precisely as it is locally applied in Cleveland. Thus, Hald. gives *dals-botn*, *intima pars vallis*, the innermost recesses of the dale; i. e., says the Danish translation, where it is most shut in; which is exactly descriptive of that portion of Danby Dale which is called Danby-Botton. Also the word before *dals-botn* is *dals-mynni*, the opening or mouth of a valley or dale, which answers exactly to our **Dale-End**.

'At a little distance towards the South, lies the township of Greenhowe, a part of which,

significantly called Greenhowe-Bottom'—written correctly, it would be *Botton*—'is a narrow secluded vale, so deeply intrenched with mountains that here (like some parts of Borrowdale in Cumberland) in the depth of winter the sun never shines.' Graves, *Hist. of Cleveland*, p. 254.

Boun, bound, adj. Under compulsion, whether moral or otherwise arising. The word always implies a kind of necessity of action.

O. N. *bundinn* (p. p. of *binda*). The phrase *bundinn sköpum*, under constraint from fate, affords an instance of the use of the original word in a strictly analogous sense. The S. G. word *binda*, in its forensic sense,—to give force to, or render binding—approaches the same usage, as also our modern technical word *bound*: e. g. 'bound to keep the peace,' 'bound under a penalty,' &c.

'"Div 'ee think at he'll stand til it?" "Aye, he's *boun t' dee 't*, noo, onnyways."'

'He's *boun t' gan*;' he is obliged to go; has no choice about it. Comp. **Tied**.

'"You'll never do such a thing as that, Joseph?" "Ah wadn't wivoot Ah wur *boun*. It's nane o' ma' ain latin'."'

In the following extract, Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. p. 218, both our present word **boun**, and a vb. cognate with **boun**, ready, prepared, occur.

'Then the king called a earle

he bad buske him & bowne him: to goe on his message;

then that knight full courteouslye kneeled to the ground,

saies, "I am *bound* to goe as ye me bidd wold."

Boun, adj. Ready, prepared, on the point of doing any given action.

O. N. *búinn* (p. p. of *búa*, to make ready, to equip) is of continual use in precisely the same sense: see also *albuinn*, *tilbuin*, omnino paratus: Hald. Comp. likewise Sw. *redeboen*, fitly prepared; *farboen*, ready to set out on a journey, &c.

'Ah lays there's *boun t' be* a wedd'n t' moorn.'

'It's *boun t' raan* afore it's lang.'

'Ah's *boun* for off a bit;' or, 'Ah's *boun* off for a bit;' I am going away for a little while.

'Ah's *boun* for Cass'lton hirings;' Castleton statute fair.

Comp. the following extracts:—

'*Abraham*. Luke thou be *bowne*;

For certan, son, thi self and I,

We two must now weynd furthe of towne

In far country to sacrific.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 38.

'Says, Lady, Ile ryde into yonder towne

& see wether your friends be *bowne*.' Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. p. 76.

'Lords and ladyes of the best,

They busked and made them *bowne*.' *Ib.* p. 91.

Bounder, sb. The impact, more or less forceful, of a weighty and not inelastic substance or object, on a solid surface; of a wall, e. g., or a pavement, or the hard earth. Cf. E. *bound*, *rebound*.

'"It fell with a great *bounder*;" fell heavily and rebounded.' *Wb. Gl.*

Bounders, bounds, sb. 1. Limits, boundaries; the line between one property, or manor, and another, whether defined (as by a wall, or fence,

or water-course), or undefined, as on the moor or common, between the several boundary-marks, **Mere-stones**, or Bounders. 2. Mere-stones or boundary-marks, consisting sometimes of natural objects, more usually of single upright stones, or piles of stones—**Steean-rucks**—set up on the boundary-line.

Cf. A. S. *pyndan*, to shut in, or enclose. Mr. Wedgw. refers the word to the 'Celtic root *bon, bun*, a stock, bottom, root,' and collates 'Bret. *men-bonn*, a boundary-stone; *bonnein*, to set bounds, to fix limits.'

1. 'Bounders or limits of the said manor.' *Peramb. of Danby Manor*, 1577.

'A view and perambulation of the limits and bounds of Danby, &c.' *Id.* 1750.

'The names of those who rid the bounders.' *Id.*

2. 'By the antient marks, mere-stones and bounds.' *Id.*

'The bounders, upon some certaine day, once in the year, yearly, are to be viewed and perused.' *Id.* 1577.

Bounder-marks, bounder-steeans, bounder-stoups, sb. Upright stones, specially set, or other objects serving to mark the limits or boundaries of any manor or manors.

'The exact distance between each *bounder-mark* and other.' *Peramb. Danby*, 1666.

Bousy, bowsy. Plump, full of flesh, Falstaff-like. Hall. says, 'bloated by drinking.'

Hald. gives *bússa*, a fleshy, well-fed female. Germ. *baus-back* is plump-cheeked; *buyse* is, in Dutch, 'a cup with two handles, which on account of its size is taken up and set down with both hands.' Comp. also *boss*, a hollow vessel; Fr. *busse, bosse*, a cask, and Sw. D. *pysa*, Sw. *pósa*, to swell up, rise, as leavened dough does; E. Dial. *bawsin*, large, unwieldy, swollen; as well as E. *boss, bossy*, &c.

Bow, sb. A semicircular hoop or handle to anything; as a basket or **Scuttle**, a **Backstone**, a pail. Also, in the pl.; the hoops on which the tilt of a wagon or cart is supported.

A. S. *boga*, a bow, an arch; O. N. *bogi*; Sw. *boge*; Dan. *bue*; Germ. *bug*.

Bow-bridge, sb. A high-pitched, one-arched bridge, of which there are still several in the district, all of them ancient.

Stratford is the last village in Essex on the great London road, and is built on the banks of the river Lea where it is crossed by Bow-bridge, said to have been the first arched-bowed bridge in England. Stowe, speaking of this bridge, says Matilda, queen to Henry I, 'caused two stone bridges to be builded, of the which, one was situated over Lue at the head of the town of Stratford, now called Bow, because the bridge was arched like a bow. A rare piece of work: for before that time the like had never been seen in England.'

Bowdykite, sb. A forward or impudent child: one who absurdly affects the air and manners of those older than himself.

Brock. gives as the definition of this word 'a contemptuous name for a mischievous child, an insignificant or corpulent person.' The latter part of the definition is probably the

original meaning of the word, from *bowed*, in the sense of curved or arched, and *kite*, the belly or stomach. And from this meaning the transition in idea to that of contemptible, or of an object to be scorned or slighted, is easy. And thus probably originates the signification given in the definition quoted above, and also implied in our word.

'A saucy *bowdikite* lad.' *Wb. Gl.*

Bowkers. An interjection, expressive of surprise.

Brack, pret. of **to Breke**.

Bracken-clock, sb. A small brown-sharded beetle, often found about the bracken, or ferns generally. See **Clock**, **Black-clock**, &c.

Brade, **braid**, v. a. To publish abroad, proclaim publicly and ostentatiously.

'He *brades* it out everywhere that he is Mr. B's natural son; and the family don't like it.' Cf. '*Riwæððlan braid* ut his sweord.' *Lay. iii. p. 101.*

I have scarcely any hesitation in referring both these words to the same source, viz. A. S. *bredan*, *bregdan*, to gripe, lay hold of, draw out; O. N. *bregda*. Comp. *at bregda i loft*, to raise on high; *bregda swerdi*, to draw sword. The word would thus, by derivation, be connected with **braid on**, to resemble; and it may be observed in passing, that the O. N. word admits of almost as great a variety of signification as any other of the many-meaning words and phrases of the Scand. tongues.

Brae, sb. (pr. *breea*). The overhanging edge or margin of a river-bank, arising from the greater toughness of the top soil, or sward, over the subsoil; the like edge in a gully, or moor road, which is often worn down three or four feet below the moor-surface; rarely, the broken moor-edge itself.

O. N. *brá*, the brow, in a human face; O. Sw. and Sw. D. *bra*. Sw. *bryn* has the same signification, and is applied, as are also Sw. D. *brun*, *brunt*, N. *brun*, exactly as our **Breea** is; and in fact, the analogy or resemblance between the *brow* on the human visage, and the *breea* of a bank or abrupt hill-side is apparent enough. Comp. Dut. *brauwe* or *browe*, the edge; E. *brow* of the hill.

'Loo' ye! heear's tahlin's nes': jis' i' t' *breea*, heear;' look! here is a titling's (meadow pipit) nest, just in the brae: a favourite site for such nests.

Brae-full, adj. (pr. *breeaful*). Full up to the **Breea**, or bank-edge; applied to the **Beck** when full up to the margin, and only not overflowing. Equivalent to 'bankfull' of Herefordshire.

Brag, v. n. To boast, to exalt oneself in words.

For an instance of the use of the word as an adj. note this:—

'And syker, as I trowe,
Weren her confessiones
Clenly destrued
Hy shoulde nought beren hem so *brag*,
Ne belden so heyghe.' *P. Ploughm. p. 492.*

'He bannede his ferde.
and saide þat he wolde :
Baþe bi-ligge
and eke Brustowe :
þis wæs hirē *broc*.'

Sir F. Madden's note upon *broc* being: 'This is the modern term *brag*, the meaning of which was originally the same with *threat*. G. Douglas writes it *braik*. The vb. in M. H. G. is *brogen*, which is connected with A. S. *bregan*, *broga*, &c.'

'He's a maaster at *braggan*'. His geese's maistlings mickler an' ither fo'ks swans.'

Braid, brade, v. n. (pr. breed). To resemble, to take after. Ferguson observes that in Cumberland it usually implies resemblance or similarity of disposition. Jamieson's definition seems to carry the same limitation. In Cleveland it certainly includes resemblance in feature or external appearance, as well as in nature or disposition.

Comp. O. N. *bregda*, used with the prepositions *til* or *á*. The instances of usage given by Hald. are such as to place the origin of our word beyond doubt: *bvert á barninu at bregda nema til födr sins?*—in our vernacular, 'wheea su'd t' bairn breed ov wivoot 't be 's fäather?' *bonum bregdr til ættar*: 'he breeds ov 's fore-elders.' In the same way the O. N. word is employed to express that derived, or 'second nature,' which 'use' is, *bönd bregdr a venju*: 'one's hand breeds o' use;' i. e. one gets to do that naturally which he does habitually. Further, *bragd* signifies features, lineaments; and *ættar-bragd*, hereditary personal characteristics, family likeness. The S. G. correlative word is *brå*, which is used of a child, says Ihre, who reminds one of his father; or, as our Dalesmen say, *faathers hissel*'. Sw. Dan. *brå på*, which in one district becomes *bråda på*, is exactly coincident with our word.

Braid-band, sb. A corn-swathe laid outwards.

As corn is usually cut with the scythe, the severed portion, or swathe, falls against the uncut corn, and is taken up thence by the raker, who follows the mower, and laid over on the **Band** ready for the **Binder**. Occasionally, however, for some reason or other, it is cut the other way, or from the corn, and falls over in a regular band or swathe; and when a field or part of a field is cut thus, it is said to 'lie in braid-band.' The explanation of the phrase given by Jam. and Hall. is different; possibly from difference in local practice.

Bramble, v. n. To pick blackberries.

Brambles, sb. (pr. bramm'ls, brumm'ls). Blackberries, the fruit of the bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*).

A. S. *bremel*, *brembel*, *brember*, a bramble; Dan. *brambær*; Sw. Dial. *brambär*, *brombär*. The A. S. name for the fruit was *branwyr*t. With the Dan. and Sw. forms comp. Linc. *brame-berries*; and note the *Pr. Pm.* forms (under *Brere*) *brymmeylle*, *bremmyll*, *brymbyll*.

Bramlings, sb. Brandlings; worms in much request for trout-fishing, found in old and well-fermented dung-heaps. They are of a bright red colour encircled with numerous yellow rings, and give forth a thick yellow fluid, of rather an ill savour, when touched.

Brander, brandreth, sb. A kind of trivet, or tripod, or frame with crossbars set upon feet, and placed over the fire to receive pans or cooking-utensils generally.

A. S. *brandred*, a gridiron; Germ. *brandrutbe*. Jam. quotes also Dan. *brandritb*, and Teut. *brander*, *brandroede*; and Brock., Dutch *brander*. *Bränn-ring* is given in Rietz, and explained by *brand-ring*; the circular frame of the instrument being kept in mind instead of the cross-bars, as in other etymons: while Sw. *brandjern* is a gridiron.

Among the *Finchale Pr. Inventories*, at p. ccccxiv., the following entry occurs:—'Et in i le Brandreth empto de Bursario ponderanti xliiij. petris ferri.' It is obvious that the article meant here cannot be what is understood by a **Brandreth** now. The Glossarist in *Pr. Finch.* supposes a massive grating of iron before and over the fire. May it not rather have been the massive bar of iron which seems, in the gigantic fireplaces of old, to have crossed the open chimney just above and in advance of the fire? Such a bar remains amid the debris of the great kitchen fireplace and chimney at Ludlow Castle. Cf. also 'Upon the herthe belongeth woode or turues, two andyrans of yron (*brandeurs*), a tonge, a gredyron.' Note to *Awnderne, Pr. Pm.* In point of fact, there are probably two words confused in **Brander** and **Brandreth**. Cognate with the former are Teut. and Dut. *brander*; *brandeur*, in the above extract; Sw. *brandjern*, &c.; and with the latter A. S. *brandred*, Dut. *brandroede*, Germ. *brandrutbe*, Dan. *brandritb*, a brand-rod. See Bosworth.

Brander, v. a. To broil; to cook over the bare fire, live coals or embers. See **Brander**, sb.

O. N. *brandr*, live coals; Sw. D. *brannd*, in the compound *brannd-kära*, the equivalent of our **Ass-card** (which see); A. S. *brand*; &c. Comp. E. *brand*, *fire-brand*, &c. Our vb. is therefore simply to expose (meat) over glowing coals.

Brand-new, bran-new, bran-span-new, brand-spander-new, adj. Freshly or perfectly new.

Brand-new is simply new from the fire or forge. All the Teut. tongues preserve the word *brand* in some form or other, and all have the word *new*; whence Jamieson's remark, that our word is simply the Teutonic *brand-new*. Shaksp. uses the quite equivalent form *fire-new*, still heard in some districts. *Span-new* is found as O. N. *spán-nýr*, from *spánn*, a chip. Sw. *spån*, Germ. *span*, Dan. *spaan*, all bear the same meaning; and Sw. D. *span-nöj*, new as a chip, *splitterny*, preserves the form for Sweden. *Brand-new*, therefore, is a word suggested by the newness of a metal implement; *span-new* by that of something fashioned out of wood. This is *chip-new*; new from the artificer's tools: that *burning-new*; new from the smith's forge. *Brand-spander-new* is hence an unscientific, not to say blundering, compound involving two dissimilar ideas.

Brant, brent, adj. 1. Steep, as applied to the side of a hill, or a portion of very hilly road. 2. Pompous, consequential.

Sw. *bratt*, *brant*; O. N. *brattr*; N. *bratt*; Dan. *brat*. Ihre gives as an example of usage, *en brant backe*, a steep hill; which, as has been noticed, corresponds exactly with our **a brant bank**. The interchange of *n* and *t* has also been noticed; and the circumstance that the word is not of Sc. usage, and seems to have no A. S. etymon, is also noteworthy.

1. "A hilly field this, Mr. Dale." "Aye *brant* anew, for sear. Amaist ower *brant* for t' pleuff."

'As *brent*'s a hoos'-sahd.'

2. 'So-and-so's as *brent* as a yackeron (acorn);' of a pompous, stuck-up individual.

Cf. Dan. D. *brente*, to stick one's stomach out. *Hvor den dreng brenter!* how that lad puffs himself out!

Brash, sb. 1. Refuse matters, such as twigs, chips, short hedge-clippings, &c. 2. Rubbish, in the sense of a confused mass of refuse.

The leading idea in this word, in almost every instance, as illustrated by local usage in districts widely apart, seems to be of matters that are either brittle—twigs (Northumb., Durham), the small growth of a hedge, or its clippings (Leeds); or that have been already broken—‘a mixture of coal-dust, chips and twigs’ (Whitby). Taking this as a clue, the word is probably a derivation from A. S. *brecan* (see also S. G. *braecka*), and a near relative of *breach*, *broach*, &c. O. N. *breisk*, weak, frail, is almost exactly coincident. See Ihre in v. *Brusk*.

Rich. observes that the ‘noun *broches* is used in *P. Ploughm.* as bits of wood *broken* or *split* off;’ and ‘skewers or sharp-pointed sticks,’ are still (or were, not long since) termed *broches* in some parts of Yorkshire. The same idea of broken, or easily broken, holds good in the quasi-geological term *brash*, the fully geological term *Corn-brash*, and the Italian *breccia*.

1. ‘Gan an’ mak’ a bleeze, bairns, wiv thae hedge-clippings and *brash*.’

2. ‘Thae taties ’s a’ *brash* tegither. There ’s nivver a guid yan amangst ’em.’

Brash, sb. A rising of acid or acrid liquid into the mouth; a symptom depending on a disordered or overloaded state of the stomach. See **Water-brash**; also called ‘water-springs.’

Pr. Pm. ‘*Brakyn*, or castyn, or spewe. *Vomo, evomo.*’ ‘He wyll not cease fro sur-fettyng tyll he be ready to parbrake.’ Note, *Ib.* ‘*Braking*. Puking, reaching. Teut. *braecken*, to vomit, *braecke*, nausea. This seems to be properly a secondary sense of *braecken*, to break.’ Jam. That is possible; and, originally, I had included this word under **Brash**, refuse; and its meaning as a third sense to that word; for there can be no doubt that it originates in *brake*, O. E. *brakyn*, to vomit. However, Sw. D. *bräkka se*, Dan. *brække sig*, Germ. *sich brechen*, N. S. *sich bräcken*, seem to justify its separation. Comp. the idiom in *break wind*, *break cover*, &c.; and **Brash**, an eruption, or breaking forth on the skin; also the forms E. *breach*, Fr. *breche*.

Brashy, adj. 1. Of inferior quality, poor, indifferent. 2. Weakly or delicate in constitution, liable to be frequently ailing. See **Brash**.

1. ‘Puir *brashy* bits o’ things;’ applied to a sample of apples, or potatoes, small in size and poor in quality.

2. ‘She’s nobbut a *brashy* body; she’s maist alla’s i’ t’ ane ailment or t’ ither.’

Brass, sb. Impudence, unblushingness.

O. N. *brass*, insolence, forwardness.

‘He’s *brass* enew for owght: he’d ex t’ Queen t’ coom by, if ivver she war in ’s road;’ he’d bid the Queen stand on one side if she were in his way.

Brass, sb. 1. Money in general. 2. Copper money.

1. ‘Thay’ve lots o’ *brass*: they w’olly stinks ov it.’

‘Ah’s sell’d thae kye, and gotten t’ *brass*.’

2. ‘Thee’ll want a hau’p’ny back. Ah’s feared Ah’s nae *brass*.’

Brassened, brazened, adj. (pr. bräz’n’d). Impudent, without modesty.

‘She’s as *brassened* a browl as ivver Ah ligged een on.’

Brat, sb. 1. A child's pinafore. 2. The rag or patch secured to any part of a sheep, to save that part from the attacks of 'the Fly.'

A. S. *brat*, a cloak, a clout; Welsh *brat*, a rag; Gael. *brat*, an apron, cloth.

' For n'ad thei but a shete
Which that thei might wrappin hem in a night,
And a *bratte* to walken in a daie light,
Thei wold hem sel, and spend it on this craft.'

Chanon's Yeman's Tale, p. 123.

Bratted, adj. Covered with a slight film, as milk when beginning to turn sour, or slightly curdled, is. (*Wh. Gl.* defines the word as 'slightly curdled.')

Hall. gives '*Brat*. Film or scum. North,' apparently from Brock., who defines it, 'the film on the surface of some liquids, as on boiled milk when cooled;' and suggests Germ. *breiten*, to spread, as a derivation. It is probably an adaptation of the sense of **Brat**, sb., a clout, covering; such as a pinafore, or sheep's **Brat**, for instance.

Brattice, sb. A wooden partition, serving, e. g., to divide a closet or store-room into two parts.

Cf. *Pr. Pm.* '*Betrax*, of a walle (*bretasce*, *bretays*). *Propugnaculum*;' and in the note, '*Bretesse*, *breteche*, *bretesque*, *tour de bois mobile*, . . . *palissade*. Roquef.' Mr. Wedgw. says, '*brattice* is a fence of boards in a mine or round dangerous machinery, from Sc. *bred*, G. *brett*, Dut. *berd*, a plank or board, as lattice, a frame of laths, from Fr. *latte*, a lath.' In some parts of the North the high screen reaching from the wall, close to the door, from an outer passage some way into the room, forming, with its back, a sort of passage, and having a seat affixed to its front by the fire-side, is called a **Brattice**.

Braunging, adj. Large-featured and red-faced.

This word appears to be used with a variation of sense according to locality. Hall. gives 'pompous,' as its meaning. In the Leeds dialect, 'a grēat *brawnging* fellah' is a man 'with massily set features, and a stout, fresh, country look;' while in the *Wh. Gl.* it is defined as 'brazenfaced,' and 'a gret *brawnging* weean' is 'a coarse impudent-looking woman.' *Brana* is given by Haldorsen as 'a woman with a man's mien and spirit,' while the O. N. vb. *brana*, and S. G. *brāngas* both imply impetuous motion, such as that of a bulky or massy body. But the probability rather is that the word is related to *brawn*, *brawny*, as *stunge* to *stun*, *munge* or *munch* to *mun* (mouth), &c.

Brave, adj. Of good quality as well as appearance.

O. Sw. *braf*, good, excellent; Sw. and Dan. *brav*; and probably O. N. *bragd*, *bragga*. See Ihre in v. *Braf*, and Wedgw. in v. *Brag*. The two cardinal meanings of Lat. *virtus*, and of Gr. *ἀγαθος* meet with their exact parallel in those of the word **brave**. Valour was with all primitive nations the great virtue, bravery the peculiar excellence, approving itself to the eye as well as by more tangible proofs of superiority. The Scotch *braw* and our **brave** are curious reminiscences of this old-world mode of sentiment and expression.

' *Miranda*. What is 't? a spirit?
Lord, how it looks about! Believe me, Sir,
It carries a *brave* form.' *Tempest*, i. 2.

'It is *brave*-looking beef, and it eats *bravely*.' *Wh. Gl.*

' "He's gotten a *brave* bit o' brass for t' farm an' stock, Ah lay?" "Ay, hes he. But t' wur a *brave* spot an' all."

' "How are you, this morning, Thomas?" "*Brave* an' weel, thank 'ee. Hoo's yersel?"'

Bravely, adj. and adv. Very well, famously.

' "Hoo is't wi' thee, man?" "*Bravely*, thank 'ee."

' "He's getting on well there, then?" "Aye, *bravely*."

Bray, v. a. To beat or thrash with violence; simply to beat or flog.

Pr. Pm. 'Brayyn, or stampyn in a mortere. *Tero.*' Cf. Sw. D. *bräja*, to bruise flax; Bav., Swab., Swiss *brechen*, id. The word involves an accommodation of the sense of the standard word, viz. to pound or beat until the substance is reduced to powder or a pulp; thence to beat a person violently. Mr. Wedgw. collates Sp. *bregar*, to work up paste, knead. Cf. *Pr. Pm.* 'Brayyn, as baxters her pastys;' Prov. Cat. *bregar*, to rub, Fr. *broyer* and Bret. *braea*, to bray in a mortar.

' "Ah'll bray thee tiv a mithridate;" a mithridate being a medicinal confection of smooth and soft consistency.' *Wb. Gl.*

' Be sharp, and get thee yamm, or thee'll get tha' back bray'd a bits. T' moodher's lätin' thee.'

Bread-loaf, sb. (pr. breead-leeaf). 1. The loaf of bread; the mass, as opposed to a piece or portion. 2. A loaf of bread, as opposed to bread-cakes, &c.

O. N. *braud-leif*. The corresponding words are found of course in the other languages of Teut. origin, but in actual composition only in our dialect and O. N.; *brod-kaka* in Sw. D.

Cf. 'cuæð þet ðas stanas hlafa gewordeno sie;' command that these stones be made bread. *North. Gospels*, Matt. iv. 2.

1. 'Reach me here t' breead-leeaf, wilt 'ee. Ah deean't want nobbut a shahve.'

2. 'Ah couldn't get a breead-leeaf annywhēres. Ah was fōssed to send intil Whitby for 't.' (A fact: the bread being required for the Holy Communion.)

Bread-meal, sb. (pr. breēad-meal). Flour with the coarsest bran taken out, but still such as when made up into bread produces 'brown-bread.' See **Meal**.

Breaks, brooks, sb. Boils or carbuncles.

There can be little doubt of the origin of this word in either form; A. S. *brecan*, pcpl. *brocen*, will supply both. The idea is well given in the passage, 'and it shall be a boil breaking forth with blains.' In fact, in the ordinary use of the word, it is frequently associated with the word **Byle**.

'He's nobbut dowly. He's had a strange vast o' thae nasty brooks an' byles aboot 'im.'

Breckens, burk'ns, sb. Ferns. The general name for the *Filix* tribe, but from its greater abundance especially applied to the common brakes or brackens (*Pteris aquilina*). Growing as these do in great luxuriance, and over spaces of many acres in extent, on our **Bank-sides**, they are carefully harvested in considerable quantities and applied as litter by those who have an insufficient supply of straw for the necessities of their pig or their cow. In the autumn of 1866, when fodder

was very scarce, twenty-seven scythes were seen at work on one hill-side, and numbers of the substantial farmers had recourse to this substitute for litter.

O. N. *burkni*; Dan. *bregne*. Sw. D. *bräken, brägen, bräge, bräkne, brägjen*, seems to be more exclusive in its meaning than our **Breckens**, as it includes only the 'common brakes.' It should be observed also that by many the *e* and *r* are transposed in Pr., and the sound of the word becomes somewhat guttural—*berk'ns*, or rather, *burk'ns*. Cf. O. N. *burkni*.

Brede, breed, sb. 1. Breadth, extent. 2. A breadth of cloth, silk or other material.

O. N. *breidd*; Sw. *bredd*; Sw. D. *brajd*; Dan. *brede*; A. S. *bræd, bred*. Pr. Pm. 'Brede of mesure. *Latitudo*.'

1. 'There was t' w'oll *brede* o' t' garth betwixen him an' me.'

'T' *brede* o' t' road.' 'T' *brede* o' mah hand.'

2. 'Whyah, there's ten *brede*s iv her dress, if there's yan.'

Bree, brere, sb. 1. The brier or common dog-rose (*Rosa canina*). 2. A thorn or prick from the stem of the same.

A. S. *brær, brér*. The word appears in Wicliffe's *Translation of the Bible*, *breris*, and in Chaucer, *breres*, much as it remains in Clevel. to this day. One local name in the township of Danby is *Red-brere*, which, though written in the registers as *Red-brier*, is always sounded as written above.

2. 'As sharp as a *bree*;' applied both literally, and as implying natural sharpness or acuteness.

'I have oone (a wife) to my fere

As sharp as a thystle, as rugh as a *brere*.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 100.

Bree, breese, sb. The gadfly (*Æstrus bovis*).

A. S. *briosa*. Another A. S. form of the name of this insect is *brimsa*; comp. S. G. *broms*; Dan. *brems*; Sw. and Sw. D. *brems, brims, broms*; Germ. *bremse, breme*; &c. *Bromma*, to buzz, is probably the origin of the S. G. *broms* (Ihre, Rietz), and similarly in the other cases. Our Clevel. and N. English **Bree** or **Breese**, with its original A. S. form *briosa*, are also most likely referrible to some derivative from a verb nearly related to *brimma*, and due to the sound made by the wings of the gadfly: enough of itself to set a herd of oxen or cows half wild. Comp. Dan. *bruus*, a rushing sound. The other Clevel. name for the insect in question is also referrible to the noise it makes. See **Bumbore**. The eggs laid by the **Breese**, when hatched, lead to the swellings in **Beasts'** backs known as **Warbles**.

Breeam, sb. (Pr. of broom). (*Genista scoparia*.)

Breest-beean, sb. (Pr. of breast-bone).

The breast-bone of a goose is still employed by some of our Dalesmen as a medium of prognostication for the coming winter. A translation of Thiele's notice, *Overtroiske, Meninger*, p. 11, requires only the substitution of a word or two in order to be applicable in Clevel.: 'From the breast-bone of a goose, eaten on Martinmas Eve (Old Style), it is possible to ascertain what the winter is likely to be. When picked it must be held up to the light, and the white marks then discernible betoken snow, the darker ones frost and cold weather. It should also be remarked that the front part of the bone foretells the weather before Christmas, the hinder part the weather after Christmas.' See also Grimm, *D. M.*

pp. 1067, 1068, where the same notion is quoted as mentioned by several different writers and as pertaining to divers localities. Here, a mottled appearance of the bone is held to prognosticate changeable winter-weather, alternating snow and thaw; a prevailing whitish-opaque cast much snow; a dark colour severe frost; and comparative transparency, open weather. The goose also must be eaten before Martinmas (New Style), though not necessarily on Martinmas E'en. It is observable that the Clevel., Germ., and Dan. signs or tokens all vary more or less, according to the prevailing climate of the district they obtain in.

Breed, sb. A brood, a litter of young ones.

I do not think this word is simply the English *brood* with the Cleveland pronunciation; as it wants the peculiar accent which in its effect is almost to convert a monosyllabic word into one of two syllables, as *stone*, *steean*; *school*, *scheeal*, &c. It is not, however, given in Hall., Brock., or *Wb.* or *Leeds Gl.*; although it is in very common use in Clevel. Cf. E. *breed*, a kind, strain, as in the phrase 'a *breed* of cattle,' 'fowls,' &c.

'A gran' *breed* o' pa'tridges.' Cf. *Pr. Pm.* 'Bredde or hecchyd, of byrdys.'

'Moor bods 's nane sae rank: t' *breeds* 's wakish, an' nobbut a few ov' em.'

'T' aud sow's gotten a gay guid *breed* o' pigs.'

Breekin', sb. The natural division of the stem of a tree into the branches or forks which form the head.

The tree 'breaks' or parts at the point in question; which may suggest the derivation. Comp. Germ. *brechung*, Dan. *brydning*, as applied to express refraction; and *Pr. Pm.* 'Breke or brekyng. *Ruptura*.' See also **Brecks**.

Breek-less, adj. Without breeches. See **Brecks**.

"Thae's varry needful, Ah's seear. Thae's nigh sarkless an' *breekless*;" almost in a state of nudity.' *Wb. Gl.*

Brecks, sb. Breeches.

O. N. *brók* (pl. *brækur*); O. Sw. *brok*; Sw. *brackar*; A. S. *bréc*, *bræccæ*; N. S. *brook*; Dut. *broek*. Cf. Lat. *bracca*, Irish *broages*, Arm. *brag*. Ihre objects to Junius' derivation of the word from *brecken*, to break or part, on the ground that it is not known what form the article of attire first named *breeks* (or its equivalent in other dialects) really had. Dr. Rietz gives his opinion that the M. Lat. word is derived from the Gallic tongue, and that the word is originally Celtic. Jam. gives a curious proverbial usage of the word in the sing., or as denoting one leg of the garment in question: 'They sit full still that have a riven *breike*.'

Breke, v. a. The accustomed form of to **Break**.

Pr. Pm. 'Brekin or breston (brasten). *Frango*.'

Breke one's day, To. To fail in keeping an appointment, break one's tryst.

'Certis (q'ð he) nothing anoyith me
To lene a man a noble, two or thre,
Or what thing were in my possession
Whan he so true is of condicion
That in no wise he *brekin* wolle his *daie*,
To soche a man I can nevir saie naie.'

Chanon's Yeman's Tale, p. 124.

Brent, adj. Another form of **Brant**.

Bride-ale, sb. The warmed, sweetened, and spiced ale, yet presented in some villages, to a wedding party on its return from church.

O. N. *brúð-öl*; A. S. *bryd-eala*, a bride-ale, bride or marriage feast. The latter word is of course the origin of E. *bridal*. Ihre, under the word *öl*, remarks, it is clear that this beverage has been a favourite one among the ancient Scythian and Gothic nations, and indeed the *sine quâ non*—whence all their more important banquets were named *öl*, e. g. *Arföl*, *Barnsöl*, *Kirkegângs-öl*, *Grafwa-öl*, &c., or, *Heir-ale*, *Child's-baptism-ale*, *Mother's-churching-ale*, *Grave-ale*. Comp. the old word *Church-ale*. Our Clevel. word is remarkable as presenting the two constituents of *bridal* in a separate form, and as dissecting out from the complex sense of *brúð-öl* the single element connected with the liquor chiefly drunk on such occasions. See under **Bride-door**.

Bride-door, sb. The door of the house from which the bride proceeds to church, and at which the wedding festivities are to be held afterwards; used in the phrase 'to run for the bride-door.'

With this word comp. Sw. D. *bryllopsbus*, *bröllopsbus*.

The custom in which it originates is doubtless of Northern extraction. It reappears under somewhat varying forms in many of the Northern counties, but always in such guise as in some way to embody the same idea. 'To "run for the bride-door" is to join in the race for the bride's gift, run by divers of the young men of the neighbourhood, who wait near the church-door till the marriage ceremony is over. The prize is usually a ribbon, which is worn for the day in the hat of the winner.' *Wb. Gl.* Hall. simply adds to a precisely similar statement, that the race is run 'to the bride's door,' and both might have added that the ribbon when won is supposed to be destined for the winner's sweetheart, actual or to be. In Cumberland, says Brock., it is usual 'for the bridegroom, attended by his friends on horseback, to proceed in a gallop to the house of the bride's father. Having alighted, he salutes her, and then the company breakfast together. After breakfast the whole party ride to church together, a fiddler in attendance, and at the conclusion of the ceremony they all proceed to some neighbouring *alehouse* where many a flowing bumper is drunk to the health of the happy pair. Thus inspired they set off full speed towards the future residence of the bride, where a handkerchief is presented to the first who arrives. In Craven,' he continues, 'after the service is over a ribbon is offered as the winner's prize, either in a foot or a horse race. Should any of the competitors, however, omit to shake hands with the bride, he forfeits the prize, though otherwise entitled to win. Whoever first reaches the bride's habitation is ushered into the bridal chamber, and, after having performed the ceremony of turning down the bed-clothes, he returns, carrying in his hand a tankard of *warm ale*, to meet the bride, to whom he triumphantly offers the cup he bears, and by whom in return he is presented with the ribbon as the trophy of his victory.' From a MS. I have been permitted to make use of it appears that much or all of what is thus described is 'still practised at St. Helen's, Auckland, and other villages in Durham: only the handkerchief is supposed to be a delicate substitute for the bride's garter, which used to be taken off as she knelt at the altar; and the practice being anticipated the garter was generally found to do credit to her taste and skill in needlework, and was made the chief prize at the ensuing sports.' In Clevel. and the neighbouring district the hot ale (see **Hot-pots**), duly sweetened and spiced, was presented by the friends of a bridal party at some point or points of the return journey from church. 'This custom is upheld in full force at Robin Hood's Bay, near Whitby; and as many as twelve **Hot-pots** have been brought forth and partaken of in the one-mile distance between the church and the town.' *Wb. Gl.* The foot-race, or, as it is now more commonly designated, **running for the ribbon**, is by no means fallen

into desuetude in Clevel.; indeed, it is almost too much to say it has totally superseded the horse-race. Within twenty or twenty-five years these races were hotly contested in Danby by mounted men, two or three of whom, together with their steeds, were well known for their many racing exploits on such occasions. The writer has met with an old and dim tradition that in days gone by, the race was always from the churchyard gate to the **Bride-door**, and that the prize was not barely the bride's garter, but the added privilege of taking it himself from her leg as she crossed the threshold of her home. The **Heeat-pots** of the Dales, no less than the potations of ale in Cumberland and Craven emphasized by Brockett; the mounted cavalcade; the rapid riding (comp. *brullup*, or *brudlaup*, hasty thronging to a wedding; *brudguma-reid*, the bridegroom's journey with a mounted cavalcade to the bride's-house),—all point explicitly to Northern customs. Comp. also the following:—'The most ancient mode of wooing had at least the merit of simplicity: it consisted in carrying off the desired object by physical force. There are traces of the custom in a game or ceremony still occasionally practised on the marriage of a Welsh peasant. After the wedding, the bridegroom mounts on horseback and takes his bride behind him. A certain amount of "law" is given them, and then the guests mount and pursue them. It is a matter of courtesy not to overtake them, but whether overtaken or not, they return with their pursuers to the wedding feast.' Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* ii. p. 155; *Notes and Queries*, xi. 415; *Anglo-Saxon Home*, p. 22, and note. To the above may be added, from Jam., that to 'ride the bruse or broose' is to ride a race on horseback at a wedding. 'The custom,' he says, 'is still preserved in the country. Those who are at a wedding, especially the younger part of the company, who are conducting the bride from her own house to the bridegroom's, often set off at full speed for the latter. This is called "*riding the bruse*:" he who first reaches the house is said "*to win the bruse*."' For some time, the author states, he thought the word *bruse* must be closely connected with some ancient word signifying a wedding, or relation to a wedding; but that he changed his view on meeting with the following account of a custom common in the N. of Engl. seventy or eighty years ago. 'Four young men, with their horses, were waiting without: they saluted the bride at the church-gate, and immediately mounting, contended who should win what they called the "Kail;" that is, a smoking prize of *spice-broth* which stood ready prepared to reward the victor in the race.' Query, was it *kail*, or *ale* (yall)? Was it 'barley-bree' or ordinary 'brose'?

Bride-wain, sb. A waggon, loaded with household goods, to be conveyed from the bride's father's house to the bridegroom's.

'Clown. Good speed, good speed, old Geoffry now, and unto thee good day.

Ah've got a tale to tell to thee as we go on the way;

For Ah'm to be tha' son-i'-law an' marry thah lass, Margery:—

What portion you will give to her, discover Ah pray to me.

Geoffr. Wheeah! ma dowther shall ha' hawf of a' Ah hez, except ma' grizzle meear:

She's have a *bridewain* o' t' best: she's have a' she s'ud, Ah decleear.'

From a MS. copy of the *Egton Sword Dance Interlude*.

'Mr. Marshall observes that formerly great parade was exhibited in connection with the *bridewain*. The waggons were drawn by "ten, or perhaps twenty pair" of oxen garlanded with ribbons, while a young woman sat at her spinning wheel in the centre of the load, and the friends of the parties increased the gifts as the procession went on.' *Wb. Gl.* 'In Cumberland,' says Mr. Brockett, 'it is a custom for the friends of a newly married couple to assemble, upon invitation given, and after partaking of "cold pies, furmity and ale, to join in various country pastimes." The bride and bridegroom are then placed in two chairs, the former holding a pewter dish on her knee, half covered with a napkin. Into

this dish every person present makes it a point to put something ; and these offerings occasionally amount to a considerable sum. I suppose it has obtained the name of *wain* from a very ancient custom, now obsolete in the North, of presenting a bride who had no great stock of her own, with a waggon-load of furniture and provisions. On this occasion the horses were decorated with ribbons.' In Northumberland such a waggon is styled the 'plenishing-wain.' To this I may add that some forty or fifty years since it was the custom here to place one of those curious and handsome black oak cabinets or presses, not long since common in the Dales, well stored with the necessary **Graithing** or **Gear** for a newly married couple, in a **Wain**, and harnessing to it several yoke of oxen gaily garlanded, to drive it as a part of the bridal procession to the church. Arrived there it was lifted off and carried within the church porch, remaining there the whole time during which the service was going on. It was essential that the waggon should travel along the ordinary church-road, and not make short cuts, or other deviations from the established route. One such **Bridewain**, which took its departure for the church from Danby Castle, is specially mentioned by my informant as having had no less than sixteen oxen yoked to it.

It is interesting to find traces of the same custom in Normandy, as well as in other districts indebted to the Danes for no small infusion of their present population.

Brief, sb. A document carried by one who solicits pecuniary assistance, under circumstances of loss or calamity ; a begging petition.

O. N. *bréf* ; S. G. *bref* ; Dan. *brev*. The **Brief** in former days was the recognised or formal mode of seeking assistance, whether on behalf of communities or individuals, towards the performance of works to which their unassisted means were inadequate. Thus, to mention but one instance, the inhabitants of Scarborough, when the parish church had been partially destroyed during the siege of the castle, 'were under the necessity of having recourse to a Brief, in 1660, 12 Charles II, to enable them to rebuild it.' Hinderwell's *Scarborough*, p. 103. Many **Briefs**, duly signed by minister and churchwardens, may commonly be seen still in course of circulation through the country side in Clevel., sometimes to help the bearer replace his 'lahtle coo,' or the horse he carried on his trade with, or the furniture or stock lost by a fire, &c.

Brigg, sb. A bridge ; a quasi-natural pier projecting into the sea.

O. N. *bryggia*, a bridge, a pier ; Sw. *brygga*, a bridge ; Dan. *brygga*, a pier ; A. S. *brycg*, *bricg*, &c.

'But ackerd fields, an' narrow riggs,
They've spoiled us quite for building *briggs*.' *Castello's Poems*.

'Do boote to *brugges*
That to-broke were.' *P. Ploughm.* p. 139.

Brigg, vb. To bridge ; to build a bridge over a stream, &c.

Brigg-stane, sb. 1. A stone culvert laid across a **Gate-stead**, or carried beneath a road, the upper stones, or **Coverers**, of which are of sufficient length to span the entire width of the water-way. 2. Each of the single stones thus employed.

Brim, **breme**, v. a. and n. 1. As applied to a sow ; to desire the boar. 2. As applied to the boar ; to serve the sow.

O. N. *brimi* or *brýme*, flame. Comp. A. S. *bremman*, to be hot, furious, raging, vehement. Hald. gives the word *blæubrymi* as signifying the first enjoyment of coition by

newly married people: a use of the word *brimi* exactly coincident with that of our local word. The following passages may serve to illustrate the transition of thought and sense from flame, heat, to the heat of passion or lust.

'Ant spreche in ham sprekes of lustes swa luðere thet ha forberneð in wið ant þurh þe *brime* ablindeð,' *Seinte Marb.* p. 15: and strike in em sparks of lust so lither (bad) that they burn away inwardly, and through the burning go blind.

'Then spake the turke vith wordes thraw,
Saith, "Come the better of your tow (two)
though ye be *breme* as bore."'

To which Bishop Percy's note is, '*breme*, i. e. fierce;' Mr. Furnivall's, 'One of the commonest phrases in early romances.'

'I see the bull dothe bull the cow;
and shall I liue a maiden still?
I see the bore doth *brim* the sow;
and yet there is neuer a lacke for gill.'

Percy's *Loose and Humorous Songs*, p. 29.

Note also,—'And erðe *brimen* and beren dede.' *Story of Gen. and Ex.* p. 4. See also *Ib.* p. 33.

Brissling, adj. Brisk, blowing freshly; of the wind.

Under *Breeze* Mr. Wedgw. quotes Fr. *brise*, a cool wind; It. *brezza*, a cold and windy mist or frost. And he adds, 'The origin is the imitation of a rustling noise, as by the Sc. *brissle*, properly to crackle, then to broil, fry.' Our word then approaches the proper meaning of *brissle* very nearly, denoting the mitigated rushing or whizzing of the wind. Cf. Sw. D. *brisa*, to rush along hastily; *brusa*, id.

'A canny *brissling* wind: 't'll soon dry t' land.'

Broach, broche, sb. 1. The spire, or steeple, of a church. 2. The instrument, or spindle, on which yarn used to be wound.

The leading idea in each of the applications of the word (as also in a spit, a skewer; besides those above given) is of pointedness. Wood splintered or broken presents instances of such pointedness: hence the p. p. *brocen*, from *brecan*, to break, is taken as the origin of *broche*. Bosw. quotes the Fris. word *brok* as meaning a fragment or broken piece. Comp. Fr. *broche*, a spit; Welsh *procio*, to thrust, stab; Gael. *brog*, to goad, to prick; and also E. *brooch*. *Pr. Pm.* 'Broche for a thacstare (see our *Thack-prods*): *Broche*, or spete; *Brochyn* or settyn a vessel a broche;' piercing it, i. e. with some pointed instrument.

'Then broyled and *broacht* on a buchers pricke
The kidney came in of a holy sister.'

Loose and Humorous Poems, p. 42.

'As kenspack as a cock on church *broach*.' *Wb. Gl.*

Brock, sb. The badger (*Meles taxus*).

Dan. *brok*; A. S. *broc*; Erse *broc*; Welsh and Cornish *brock*. See Jam. in v. *Broakit*.

Brock, sb. The froghopper or cuckoo-spit insect (*Aphrophora spumaria*); the latter popular name being due to the froth in which the creature envelopes itself when in the pupa-state.

Welsh *brocb*, foam.

'Ah sweetats like a *brock*.'

Brockle, bruckle, adj. Easy to be broken, frail, brittle.

O. Sw. *bræckelig*; Sw. *bräcklig*; Sw. and O. Dut. *brokel*; G. *bröcklig*. Comp. S. Jutl. *brok*, broken pieces of bread; *Pr. Pm.* 'Brokdol, or frees (brokyl, brokill). *Fragilis*.
'Ay, thae pankins at is gotten oot in t' houes,—they's desput *bruckle* for seear.'

Brog, v. n. To browse; to crop the short herbage or small hedge-shoots, as cattle do.

Almost certainly a frequentative from a verb signifying to break, crush, bruise; e. g. S. G. *bræcka*, Sw. *bräcka*, A. S. *brecan*, Dan. *brokke*, &c. Comp. Sw. D. *brogga*, to break or crush, reduce to fragments or small pieces. In fact, the standard word *browse* is itself probably referrible to an analogous origin. See Wedgw. in v. *Browse*, and also under **Brake**, 2.; where he collates O. E. *brog*, a swampy or bushy place; O. Fr. *brogille*, *bregille*, *brocl*, &c., copse-wood, cover, brush-wood; Prov. Germ. *gebröge*, *gebrüche*, a brake, thicket. Comp. our definition.

Broken-bodied, adj. Ruptured, afflicted with hernia.

Comp. Dan. *brok*, Sw. *bräck*, a rupture; A. S. *brocod*, afflicted with a rupture; and Germ. *gebrochen*; Sw. D. *bräcklig*, *bräkkter*, id.

Cf. *Pr. Pm.* 'Brostyn man, yn þe cod. *Herniosus*.'

'He's *broken-bodied* i' baith sahd's.'

Brole, brol, sb. 1. An impudent girl; a hussy, bold and unblushing. 2. A saucy, forward child.

Hall. gives '*brol*, a child or brat, A. S.;' but I know not on what ground. Our word seems always used in an offensive sense, and I am doubtful whether to refer it—not directly to E. *brawl*, but—to some such origin as Dan. *brøle*, to roar, to bellow (cf. O. N. *bralla*, Dan. D. *bralla*, to talk at the top of one's voice; Germ. *brullen*, Sw. *vråla*; in which case the idea is primarily that of one who is loud and violent in word, passing on then to the sense given in our definition, and in the following example from *Wb. Gl.*—'Thoo's a brazzened young *brol*'); or to Welsh *brawl*, a shooting out, an offshoot; in which case a child is the primary meaning.

The word occurs twice in *P. Ploughb.* precisely in our first sense:—

'Now mot ich souter hys sone
Seten to schole,
And ich a beggeres *brol*
On the book lerne.' (p. 494.)

'I dorste have leyd my lif,
And no lasse wedde
He sholde have be lorde of that lond,
And also kyng of that kith
His kyn for to helpe,
The leeste *brol* of his blood
A barones piere.' (p. 55.)

Brough, bruff, sb. A faint luminous ring or disk about the moon, technically called a 'corona.'

Jam. supposes the name *brough* to have been given to this appearance 'because of its circular form, or resemblance to the encampments so designated;' from O. N. and O. Sw.

borg, A. S. *borg*, *burb*. Still, it may be expedient to notice a word yet current in Iceland: '*Rosa-baugur*, or storm-rings, formed about the moon.' *Iceland, Sc. and Sagas*, Introd. xxxi.; and Hald. gives *rosa-baugr*, a circle about the sun or moon; although *baugr* can scarcely be the origin of our word, unless it has passed through a stage of great corruption. Comp. *bur* in Hall., and *burr* in *Lincolns. Gl.*

Brow-band, sb. A leathern strap, passing across the forehead of the bearer, by which the **Fish-creel** is suspended.

Browl, v. n. To scold, to urge a demand in violent or abusive terms.

'When these three women's brought to bed and after thee does *browl*,
Thou must reply immediately I know ye not at all.' MS. *Sw. Dance Interlude*.

Another reading is, 'and round thee thae does *browl*.' As the person advised is 'the Lusty Miller,' who has seduced his landlady, her daughter and her servant, each under a promise of marriage, the idea in the word *browl* is apparent enough. Probably the vb. is derived from the sb. See preceding word.

Brown-leemers or **leamers**, sb. Brown or ripe nuts that separate or slip easily from the husk or hull. *Wh. Gl.* simply says 'large filberts,' without specifying any degree of ripeness, which is insufficient. See **Leam**.

Brock. suggests, not too happily, that *leamers* may be *les mûrs*, the ripe ones. It is simply *gliders* or *slippers*. Hall. says, ripe nuts which leave the husk readily are called *brown-shuffers*. The sense is the same. See our **Shurl**, **Shool**, or **Sholl**, to slip, glide, slide.

Bruff, adj. Full-faced and florid or fresh-looking; hearty in look and manner; loud and rather rough, or more than jolly, important.

Comp. Sw. D. *borger*, *borg*, *berg*, full-grown, strong, hearty; *byrg*, *burg*, *byrgr*, self-sufficient, confident, self-satisfied. These words are all derivatives, with secondary meanings, from S. G. *borgare*, civis, one possessed of real rights and importance, therefore; and *borga*, to act as bail or surety. See S. G. *berga*; O. N. *biarga*; A. S. *beorgan*.

Brully, sb. 1. A broil, squabble, disturbance. 2. Moderate roughness or motion of the sea.

O. Sw. *brylla*, to disturb, create a disturbance. *Brylla* or *brilla* is still used in the same sense in Sw. D. Ihre quotes as synonyms or derivatives, Arm. *brella*; Eng. *broil*; Fr. *brouiller*; Ital. *imbrogliare*.

Brummel-nosed, adj. Having a nose with the characteristic signs of intemperance, purple and granulated, like the **Bramm'l** or **Brumm'l**.

Brummels, **brum'ls**. See **Brambles**.

Brunt, adj. 1. Abrupt, precipitous, steep. 2. Blunt, uncereemonious, abrupt, in manner.

Probably the same word as *brant* or *brent*; or, if not, from S. G. *bryn*, vertex montis, præcipitium; for comparison with which Ihre quotes O. N. *bruna*, to lift up, or exalt one-self; adding, that he looks upon *bryn* as denoting whatever prominently overtops other things near. Comp. Sw. D. *brynt*, a bank, or steep hill.

2. 'He's a bit *brunt*-mannered; but he's not a bad sort.'

Brussel, sb. Pr. of E. bristle.

Another instance of the change of *i* into *u*, and as compared with Sw. *borst*, Sw. D. *bust*, *börste*, Dan. *børste*, Dut. *borstel*, also of the transposition of *r* and its vowel. Comp. Pr. Pm. 'Brystylle, or brustylle (burstyll). *Seta*.'

Brussen-hearted, adj. Broken-hearted. See **Heart-brussen**.

Brussen-kited, adj. Possessing a very protuberant, or swollen-looking abdomen. See **Kite**.

Brussen-out, adj. Covered with blotches, or pimples, or sores.

'He's *brussen-out* wi' lahtle water-blebs all ower his body.'

Brusten, pcpl. (pr. brussen). Used adverbially; as in

'"*Brussen-big*;" exceedingly stout or corpulent.' *Wb. Gl.*

'"*Brussen-breedways*;" about as broad as long, for excess of fat.' *Ib.*

Brusten-up, adj. Reduced to small pieces, pulverised, as bread by satiated children; clods by frost, or the roller and harrows; crockery-ware by a fall, &c.

Buch, butch, v. n. To act as a butcher; carry on the trade of a butcher.

Mr. Peacock gives the vb. *butch* as in use in N. Lonsdale. It seems to be simply derived from the sb., formerly spelt *bochoure*, *bucher*.

Buckheads, sb. The live stems or stumps of a thorn hedge after the branching heads have been cut off, leaving the stumps to shoot forth again.

The word is probably due to, or expressive of, the idea of shooting forth from the head into many branches, as the horns of the buck do. And from the noun is taken the verb *buck-head*, to lop. See Hall.

Budge, v. a. and n. 1. To move or be moved, as a nail in a wall, or a screw in its socket (or female) or in a piece of wood. 2. To lower or abate (in a demand, or price asked).

E. *budge* is usually connected immediately with F. *bouger*. Looking to the sense our word takes, I am disposed to collate O. N. *bjuga*, *buga*, to master, get the better of; the primary meaning of the word being to bend, to make to bow. Comp. Dan. *bugte*, *bugt*, S. Jut. D. *bøge*, *bøgge*, to bend, to sway. Comp. also the O. N. phrases, *aka einum á bug*: in fugam pellere; almost literally, to make him budge; *enginn befir mēr svá a bug ekit*, *sem þú*: no one has ever made me budge as you have.

1. 'Ah caan't *budge* 't a hair-breed: it's stiff as a stithy;' of any object fixed in another.

'It's gran'est drag at ivver Ah seen: 't weean't *budge* for now't;' of a Coleman's Cultivator, which passed steadily on in its work at the same level, however hard the ground.

2. 'Price is fower pun', an' he weean't *budge* a hau'pny.'

Buer, buver, sb. A gnat.

This word is probably derived from the same root as the Germ. *pfeiffer*, to pipe, to whizz. Comp. S. Jutl. *pibe*, sounded *pif*. *Kok*, p. 118. In some Sw. districts also, *pipe*

becomes *pive*. Thus the name would mean the *piper*. *Piping* is a north-country word for 'the noise made by bees preparatory to swarming,' Hall.; a peculiarly sharp buzzing: and the word is certainly very applicable to the sound emitted by the gnat.

Bugh, sb. (pr. bufe or beeuf). A bough. Compare the pronunciation of **plough**, **eneugh**.

Doubtless this form or pronunciation of *bough* is preserved in the following stanza:—

' But Robin he walkes in the greene fforrest
as merry as bird on bughe,
But he that feitches good Robin's head
heelee find him game enoughe.' Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. p. 19.

Bull, v. a. and n. 1. To serve a cow, as a bull does. 2. To desire the bull, as a cow does; to shew symptoms of such desire. See quotation under **Brim**.

Bullace, sb. The wild plum, or 'wild bullace' of botanical works (*Prunus insititia*): 'fruit globular, austere, black with blue bloom.' Neither to be confounded with the sloe, nor with the ordinary fruit known as **Bullace**, which is green, with a partial russet tinge when ripe.

Pr. Pm. 'Bolas tre. *Pepulus.*' Also 'A bulas tre. *Pepulus.*' *Cath. Angl.*

The word is no doubt due to the same origin as *bull* (Papal), *bullet*, *ball*, &c., and simply expressive of the spherical shape of the fruit.

Bull-dance, sb. The festivities or merry-makings of the country people on occasion of 'Cattle Shows,' or Agricultural Exhibitions. *Wh. Gl.*

Bull-faces, sb. (pr. bull-feeaces). The turfey hair-grass (*Aira cæspitosa*); called also, as it appears from Hall., 'Bull-fronts' and 'Bull's-forehead': probably from some supposed resemblance between the manner of its tufty growth and that of the hair on the bull's forehead.

Bullock, v. a. 1. To bully, to address another with violently abusive language. 2. To use loud unmeasured tones and terms in speaking.

1. 'Noo, thoo lap oop! Ah' wean't bide nae mair o' thah *bullockin*.'

2. 'I should like him better without all that *bullocking*.' *Wb. Gl.*

Bullocking, adj. Loud-tongued; overbearing, imperious in word.

Bulls, sb. The crossbeams of the harrow in which the teeth or tines are inserted.

Bul, pl. *buller*, kaldes de træer paa barven hvori tænderne indsættes: *bul*, pl. *buller*, the name by which are called the beams of the harrows in which the teeth are set; Jutl. and Sjælland. Molb. *Dan. D. Dict.* Comp. Sw. D. *bol*, a plank; *släa-bol*, the runners of a sledge, the gunwale of a boat, its planking. I do not find this word in Hall., or in any of the Yorkshire Glossaries, though it is common throughout a wide district in the North and East Ridings; nor yet in Jam. It presents one more instance such as **Segg**, **flan**, **peen**, **skare on**, &c., of the singular illustration thrown by the Scand. dialects on our Yorkshire forms of the Northumbrian dialect.

Bull-seg, sb. A bull castrated after having arrived at full maturity.

See **Segg**. None of the derivations hitherto proposed for this word has been the least satisfactory. Probably the suffix *seg* refers to the alteration which has been made in the beast's power or spirit, or both. And in this connection we may note, not only the Crav. words *seg-bead*, a blockhead; *seg-kite*, an over-grown and greedy youth—one, therefore, who is proverbially neither active, nor sharp or bright; A.S. *sceac*, piger, lazy, slow; O.N. *seigla*, animal tardum et lentum; but also the fact that with *seeg* or *sæg*, a boar castrated after arriving at maturity, Molb. couples *seeg* or *seg*, a lazy, indolent drawler.

Bull-spink, sb. The chaffinch (*Fringilla cælebs*).

The word *spink* occurs in the Sw. names of birds in several instances. Thus *gul-spink*, the greater tom-tit; and Pennant quotes *gol-spink* as applied in *Faun. Suec.* to the yellow-hammer. See **Gold-spink**. It is worthy of notice, that *bo-finc* is the Sw. name of the chaffinch, or **Spink**: the prefix *bo* possibly answering to our bull. The name *spink* seems to be applied, with some prefix or qualifying word, to the mountain-finch, goldfinch, yellow-hammer, and chaffinch, in the north of England.

Bull-stang, sb. The dragon-fly.

Bull, here, is, it is likely, expressive of size or power (see Rich.); as also that *stang* implies the supposed power of the insect in question to sting, to inflict a venom-tainted puncture. See **Flying-ether** and **stang**. Comp. also the name given by the fisher-boys to the weever, viz. **Stang-fish**.

Bum, bumble, v.n. (pr. bumm'l). To hum or buzz, like the humble-bee, or like a top.

O.N. *bumla*; Pr. Pm. 'Bombon as been (*bummyn* or *bumbyn*). *Bombizo, bombilo*;' Sw. D. *bumlä, bumblä*, to give a dull sound like an empty cask; Germ. *bommen* or *bummen*, *bommeln, bummeln*, to give a dull reverberating sound, to buzz. Jam. quotes also Dut. *bommen*, to resound. 'Bumblar i tunnunni' is a phrase given by Hald. Comp. Teut. *bommele*, a drone; the name taken from the sound, doubtless.

Bum, bumm'l, sb. The humming or buzzing noise emitted by the bee, drone, or top.

Bumble-barfan, sb. A horse-collar made of reeds or rushes, as distinguished from a leather **Barfan**. *Wh. Gl.*

Hall. gives *bumbles* as signifying rushes in Lincolnshire, which explains the first part of the word; for the other, see **Barfam**.

Bumble-bee, sb. (pr. bumm'l-bee). The general name for the varieties of the humble-bee family. Comp. the name quoted by Brock. for the same insects—'bumbler;' and also the name 'bum-clock,' as applied to the beetle, which makes a loud humming noise in its evening flight.

'The bum-clock hummed wi' lazy drone.' *Burns*.

Bumble-kites, bummel-kites, sb. Common blackberries. See **Brambles**.

It is not all plain sailing suggesting a derivation for this word. Brock. gives it as a Durham word; Hall. quotes it; and it appears in *Wb. Gl.* It is also found in the *Leeds Gl.*; but there in a totally different sense—that of an unluckily clumsy person. A child,

by some awkwardness or carelessness, upsets a table covered with crockery, and is at once greeted as a '*bumble-kite*.' Kite in Clevel. usually means *belly*, while *bumble* or *bummel* imports a buzzing or humming sound. But, then, *bumble-foot* means a thick foot; *bumble-staff*, a thick staff: so that it is possible that in *Bummel-kite* there may be a reference to the form of the fruit, bellying or bulging all round. The simpler explanation is, that it refers to the effect produced, by eating them in sufficient quantities, in the stomach of the eater; namely, no little rumbling, or *bummling*.

Bumbore, sb. The gad-fly (*Æstrus bovis*). See **Bree**.

The prefix is the same as in *bummel-bee*, *bum-clock*. See **Bum**, *bumm'l*. The latter part of the word is doubtless due to the piercing or boring process passed through when the insect's eggs are deposited, or, at least, to the perforation in the skin in the **Warbles**. See **Burtree**, **Boretree**.

Bunch, v. a. To kick or strike with the foot or knee; (never applied to an animal).

Pr. Pm. '*Bunchon. Tundo, trudo.*' Comp. H. Germ. *pochen*, L. Germ. *bocben*, Dutch *beuken*, S. Jutl. *boke*, S. G. *boka, banka*, Dan. *banke*, Welsh *ysbong*. Possibly the Celtic may be the more direct source of our word. The *k* in the Jutl. dialect has a somewhat guttural sound. *Kok. Danske Folk-sp. S. 7.* p. 65.

'He *bunched* me wiv his foot.'

'Deean't thee coom na furder, or Ah'll *bunch*;' addressed to a clegyman at the font in a Dale's church, by a juvenile candidate (!) for 'Christening.'

Bunch-clot, sb. An uncomplimentary name for a farm-labourer or his master, nearly equivalent to the south-country 'clod-hopper.' See **Bunch**.

Buns, bunnons, sb. The dry hollow stems of the cow-parsnep or hogweed (*Heracleum sphondylium*), and other like plants.

A. S. *bune*, a cane, reed, pipe. Jam. gives both *bunwand* and *bunnerts* as synonyms of the cow-parsnep. The first is identical with our **Bunnons**, and the second is simply *bun-* or *bune-wort*. The Sw. names of this and like plants at least suggest a comparison of them with our names and their A. S. original; viz. *björn-floka*, the cow-parsnep, *björn-loka*, the wild angelica (*A. sylvestris*). Sw. D. names for the last-named plant are *bjän-stut*, *björn-pipa*, both meaning *bear-pipe* or *tube*; and for the former we meet with *björn-ram*, or *bears-paw*. It may be a matter of enquiry whether there is any real connection between A. S. *bune* and the prefix in all these words.

Burden, v. a. (pr. *bodden*). 1. To oppress, in the way of imposing too much work for given pay. 2. To charge with or impute to.

1. 'T' highway maaster *bodden'd* t' men over sair wi' t' flints; maist part iv em had brakken mair 'n twee hund'ed ower mich fur a leead.'

2. 'Ah *bodden'd* her heavily wi' 't (pregnancy); but she steead me out she warn't.'

Burden-band, sb. A hay-band made of hemp; used to bind bundles of hay for conveyance by hand from one place to another; as from the stack to the **Byre**, at foddering time. Comp. 'Burn-rope, a rope for carrying a burden.' Hall.

Burn, sb. A brook, a stream of water.

A. S. *burne*, *byrna*; Gael. *bùrn*. A word very little used in this district. 'A *burn*,' says Brock, 'winds slowly along meadows, and originates from small springs; while a *beck* is formed by water collected in the sides of mountains, and proceeds with a rapid stream, though never applied to rivers that become estuaries;' a statement which is perhaps hardly borne out by facts. Strictly, the difference is simply one of language; and O. Sw. *brunn*, O. N. *brunnr*, &c., are more significant (as Jam. remarks) of a well-head, or the water of it, than of the same water in rapid motion away from the source. Comp. Rietz on Sw. D. *brunn*.

Burnt-wine, sb. A preparation of port wine, sweetened and spiced, offered to the guests at a funeral entertainment. See **Arval**.

Burr, sb. The stone or other obstacle placed behind the wheel of any vehicle going up hill, for the purpose of preventing its recession while the horse or horses stop for rest and wind. Properly the wooden cylinder or barrel-shaped object with which some waggons are furnished, and which is so arranged, by means of a spindle and chains, as always to roll in rear of the hind wheel.

Cf. *Pr. Pm.* 'Berwbe, sercle (burrowe). *Orbiculus*;' which in the notes Mr. Way connects with Norf. *burr*, our **Brough**, adopting Jamieson's derivation, and adding that, probably, 'burr of a lance, the projecting circular ring that protected the hand; and also the burr of a stag's horn, or projecting rim by which it is surrounded close to the head,' may be referred to the same derivation: i. e. to A. S. *beorg*, munimentum. Mr. Wedgw., however, with more reason, connects the word *burr* named in the note under mention—and our word is, I think, certainly coincident with it—as also *burr*, the flower-bud of hops, with Fr. *bourgeon*, *bourjon*; O. E. *burion*, *bourion*, *burjown*; Engl. *burgeon*, the young bud or putting forth of a vine, a pimple on the face. *Pr. Pm.* form of the verb is *burgyn*, or *burryn*, and the Lat. definition is *germino*, *frondo*, *gemmo*. The idea in *burr* = **Brough**, is simply that of a ring or annular disk, which applies but badly in the case of our present word.

Burr, v. a. To block or stop the wheel of a waggon or cart, when going up hill, by placing a stone or other sufficient object behind it, so as to prevent its going back. See **Burr, sb.**

Burst, v. a. (pr. *bost*). 1. To break up into small fragments, to pulverise. 2. To break. 3. To bruise or crush one's members badly.

O. N. *bresta*; Sw. and Sw. D. *brista*; Dan. *briste*, to break, be broken, into fragments and with a crash. See Hald. Comp. A. S. *berstan*, Germ. *bristen*, to burst, or be burst.

The signification and the conjugation equally correspond with those of the Scand. verbs:—

Sw. and Sw. D. *brista*; *brast*; *brusti*; *bröste*, *bråsti*, *brustä*.

Dan. *briste*, *brast*, *brusten*.

O. N. *bresta*, *brast*, *brostið*.

Clevel. D. *burst* (pr. *bost*), *brast*, *burst* (pr. *bost*), *brusten* (pr. *broossen*).

Comp. 'Beateð þe ant busteð þe as his ibohte þrel.' *Hali Meid.* p. 31.

'With mighty macis they the bones to *brest*.' *Knight's Tale*, 2613.

'Him gainith neithir, for to get his life,
Vomit upward, ne downward laxatife;
All is to *borstin* thilke regioun,
Nature hath there no dominacioun,' *Ib.* 2757.

'The knight stode in the middle, and fought,
that it was great Ioy to see,

till his collaine brand brake in his hand,
and his millaine knife *burst* on his knee.
and then the danish axe *burst* in his hand first,
that a sur weapon he thought shold be.'

Percy's *Folio MS.* i. p. 69.

1. 'Gan thou an' *bost* thae clots i' t' far intak'.

'Ay, it wur a noble pankin (cinerary urn). 'T'war a shamm te *bost* it all i' bits.'

2. 'Thoo'll get thah head *brussen*, ef thee deean't tak' heed.'

3. 'He's gotten his foot sairly *brussen* wiv' a wheel gannan ower it.'

Cf. 'The neighbouris alle, both small and grete,

In ronne for to gawrin on this man,

That in a swoune lay both pale and wan,

For with that fall he *brostin* hath his arme.' *Miller's Tale*, 718.

Burthistle, sb. The spear, or spear-headed, thistle (*Cnicus lanceolatus*).

Comp. Sw. D. *bolm-tistel*; where the prefix *bolm* is expressive of magnitude. It is questionable whether the syllable *bur* originates in the idea of the resemblance between the blossom-head of the thistle and the 'bur' of the *burdock* (Dan. *borre*, O. Sw. *borre*, *kard-borre*; Sw. *kard-borrrar*, Sw. D. *burrar*), or whether it is due to an equivalent to the *bolm*, *bål*, *bol* of the Swedish, and our E. *bull*.

Busk, sb. A low bush or tuft of a growing plant; a single or detached growth, or **Rush**, of a plant.

Sw. *buske*, a shrub; O. N. *búskr*; Dan. *busk*.

'A Ling-busk.' 'Seave-busk,' &c.

Butt, sb. The halibut (*Hippoglossus vulgaris*).

Pr. Pm. 'But, fysche. *Pecten*.' In a note Mr. Way adds, 'Yarrell, in his *Hist. of Br. Fishes*, observes that the flounder is called at Yarmouth a butt, which is a Northern term; the name is likewise given by Pennant, but does not occur in the Glossaries of Northern dialect.' The term is quite common in this district, applied as in the definition; not to the flounder.

Butter-scot, butter-scotch, sb. A superior kind of toffee or hard-bake, more butter being said to be used in its composition.

Buzznacking, buzknacking, pcpl. Gossiping, tattling.

Probably a popular compound of two words of much the same signification. Hall. gives 'buz, a report or rumour,' and the phrase 'buzzed about' is a common one. To **knack** is to talk in an affected way, and may have had a less restricted meaning once.

'She's in an' oot t' toon thruff, *buzknacking* aboot.' *Wb. Gl.*

By-gang, sb. A by-way, by-road. See **Gang**.

A compound precisely similar to the Dan. *bi-time*, leisure time; *bi-aarsag*, subordinate cause; *bi-navn*, by-name, &c.

By much; equivalent to 'by a good deal;' as,—

'There's nit eneugh *by mich*.'

By now; equivalent to 'by this time;' as,—

'Ah lay he'll be there *by now*,'

Cf. 'I'le get my horse betimes in the morn,
by it be break of day.' Percy's *Folio MS.* i. p. 41.

'I hold here a grote she lykys me not weylle
Be we parte.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 148.

By-past, adj. Bygone, passed by; used in reference to past time.

'At all times *bypast*.' *Wb. Gl.*

By the time; equivalent to 'past or beyond the time;' fixed, namely: as,—

'They'r' a lang way *by the'r tabm*.'

Byre, sb. The building, or house, in which the cows are tied up, or kept; commonly, **Cow-byre**.

Comp. S. G. *bur*; O. N. *búr* or *býr*, &c., and its applications:—S. G. *suefnbur*, a sleeping-place ('box-bed' of North Britain); *fatabur*, store-chamber; *jungfru-bur*, women's apartments; Dan. *fugle-bur*, bird-cage, &c., in all of which the use of the *habitaculum*, which is implied in *bur* is qualified by the prefix. Collate **Cow-byre** with *fugle-bur*.

C

Cabajeen, sb. A cloak with a hood to it; as worn by females many years ago. A corruption of Capuchin.

Comp. also Sw. D. *kabusa*, a furred hood for winter wear, with lappets to fall down over the face and ears; Dan. *kabuds*, N. S. *kabuus-bood*.

Caddle, sb. Confusion, disarray, disorder: applied when the furniture, &c., of a room, or the house, are, or have been, undergoing the process of cleaning, and are not yet put back into their usual order.

Comp. Welsh *cad*, striving, battle, tumult; as also E. *coil* with Gael *coiled*, stir, movement, noise; and it with *goil*, boiling, fume, battle, fury. See Wedgw.

Cadge, v. a. and n. 1. To pick up and convey something portable; as corn to the mill, parcels to their destination, &c. 2. To go about on such an errand as may furnish something to be carried: hence, to beg, to play the part of a 'dinner-hunter.'

This word is coincident with Sc. *cache*, *caich*, *cadge*, which bear the sense 'to toss, to drive, to shog.' Cf. *Pr. Pm.* 'Cachyn away. Abigo.' Jam. says, 'the origin certainly is Teut.—*katsen*, *ketsen* (*cursare*, *cursitare*, *discurrere*, to run, or cause to run about). Cf. Rouchi *catcher*, Fr. *chasser*, to hunt, 'from the first of which we have E. *catch*.' Wedgw.

Still, Haldorsen's verb *kiagga*, to move as one does when carrying a burden, may possibly suggest another derivation. See **Cadger**.

' & alle (þat) swypped un-swolþed of þe sworde kene
þay wer *cagged* and kaʒt on capeles al bare
& broþely broʒt to Babyloyn.' *E. E. Allit. Poems*, B. 1254.

In *Sir Gaw. and Gr. Knyzt*, it is applied to going heavily, when the heaviness is that of the spirit and not of a burden; l. 1792:—

' " þat is a worde," quoth þat wyʒt, " þat worst is of alle;
Bot I am swared for soþe, that sore me þinkkeʒ;
Kisse me now comly, and I shal *cach* heþen
I may bot mourne vpon molde, as may þat much louyes." '

1. ' Ah aims he's *cadging* for t' miller at Deecal-end.'

2. ' He nivver diz nowght t' addle's meat: he nobbut *cadges* aboot fra spot t' spot, an' pikes oop owght he can.'

Cadger, sb. 1. A person employed by a miller to collect the bags of corn (see **Bakings**) set aside, weekly or oftener, by the several farmers in the country side, and to convey them to the mill, returning the flour on a subsequent *cadging* visit. 2. Any person who habitually picks up matters—not over honestly, perhaps—and conveys them to another.

1. ' What's thoo yan o' Willie M.'s *cadgers*?' said to one among some servants who were supposed to carry things, purloined from their master's house, to the W. M. in question.

2. ' Remember many years bygane,
When he that ruled us right was slain;
Respect to Quality was lost,
Tinkers and Coblers ruled the rost:
The Nobles were the Commons' *Cadgers*,
The Gentry but the Soldiers' *Badgers*.' *Joco-Ser. Dis.* p. 36.

Caff, sb. (pr. cauff). Chaff.

A. S. *ceaf*, *cef*; Germ. *kaff*; Dutch *kaf*, &c.

Caffy, adj. Worthless, mean.

Caff-hearted, adj. Unprincipled; of a mean, worthless disposition.

Caggy, adj. Ill-tempered, ready to quarrel.

Cf. Sw. D. *kagg*, a man of an evil disposition. It may be open to question if *kagg*, in its turn, be not a provincial form of *karg*, and through it derived from O. N. *kargr*, contumax.

Cahl. Pr. of Kyle.

Caingy, adj. Peevish, ill-conditioned, snappish.

Comp. Sw. D. *kangs*, *kång*, *kånger*, all with meanings more or less approximating to ours; e. g. full of fun, wild, pert, petulant. Hall. gives *cange*, to whine; as well as *caingel*, a crabbed fellow.

' As *caingy* and cankerous as an ill-clep'd cur.' *Wb. Gl.*

Cake, v. n. To cackle, as geese do. The word is applied also to the uneasy-sounding cry uttered by a hen which wants to sit.

O. N. *qvaka*, Dan. *kvække*, to cackle as geese, quack as ducks, do; also, Sw. D. *kåuka*, *käka*, *kåkä*; Norw. *kauke*; N. S. *käken*; all meaning to emit a high-pitched cry.

Cake-couping, sb. An interchange of social visits, at which such refreshments as cake are consumed; tea-visits, &c. See **Coup**.

Calf-bed, sb. The matrix of a cow. Comp. **Foal-bed**, &c.

Call, v. a. 1. To summon or cry to. 2. To scold, abuse, apply opprobrious and angry language to any one.

In its first or ordinary sense this vb. is used with the prep. *on* or *of* subjoined, as in the following sentence:—'Upon which, this informer *cald on* her master's daughter, who *cald of* other people out of the roome below.' *York Castle Depositions*, p. 202. A woman with her child in her arms, and seeing her husband out of the window, would say to it, 'Lookstee, there's dadda! *Call ov* him, honey! *call ov* him!'

Call of, call on. See under **Call**.

Caller, adj. 1. Fresh; of fish. 2. Cool, fresh, refreshing; of the weather.

Pr. Pm. 'Calvur as samoon, or obyry fysshe.' 'Palsgr. renders it "*caluer* of samon, *escume de saulmon*." This term appears to denote the state of the fish freshly taken, when its substance appears interspersed with white flakes like curd.' *Ib.* note.

Callet, v. n. To scold, to rail angrily.

'They snap and *callit* like a couple of cur dogs.' *Wb. Gl.*

Callet, sb. A scold, a railing, foul-mouthed, or impertinent female.

Wedgw. gives '*Callet*, a prostitute,' adducing 'Gael. *caile*, a girl, hussey, quean, strumpet. Fr. *caillette*, femme frivole et babillarde.' It would be too much to say that **Callet** does not mean prostitute in any case; for no doubt it does. Still I think that a stormy, or at least loud, use of the tongue is the leading idea in the word; and unchastity not thought of in nine cases out of ten when the word is applied. Chaucer's expression, 'A calat of leude demeaning,' sufficiently proves that lewdness was not the distinctive quality of a **Callet** in his time; and Shakspere's 'A callet of boundlesse tongue,' *Winter's Tale*, Act ii. Scene 3, is a telling description of a scold, and could scarcely have been intended to imply the grosser accusation: a remark which is equally valid touching both the passages in *Henry III* (Parts II and III), wherein the word occurs. Brock. gives '*Callet*, to scold; *calleting*, saucy, gossiping; a *calleting* housewife, a regular scold.' *Cr. Gl.* gives '*Callet*, to rail; *calletin*, pert, saucy, gossiping;' and *Wb. Gl.* '*Callit*, to rail, to chide.' See also example to vb. **Callet**. The Fin. word *kallottaa*, altâ voce ploro, ululo, seems to me much more nearly allied to our word than the Fr. word for quail (see Wedgw.), or the words *calle*, *calote*, which are merely designations of head-dresses. In fact, the word is most likely a derivative from the same source which furnished our **call** with its peculiar sense (to scold, to abuse), which is itself analogous to O. N. *kalls*, derision, mockery.

Callety, calleting, adj. Scolding, quarrelsome, saucy.

Calling, sb. Abuse, vituperation, a scolding.

Calm, adj. (pr. cau'm). Mild, in contradistinction to frosty or sharp.

“Well, I think it is softening a little, James.” “Ay, Ah thinks it's a bit *cau'mer* ;” spoken on a perfectly still day, when a thaw appeared to be commencing after the continuance of a **Storm**, or fit of severe weather, with snow, lasting ten or fifteen days.

Calven-cow, sb. A cow which has not long since had a calf.

Comp. Sw. D. *kalv-ko*, and Dan. *kalv-ku*, both with the same signification.

Cam, sb. A ridge or long earthen mound ; a hedge-bank.

O. N. *kambr* ; Sw. *kam* ; Dan. *kam*, &c. Ihre's remark is, ‘Saxones de vertice aggeris adhibere solent ;’ while the Dan. use is exactly equivalent to ours : *kammen paa en dige*, or *dige-kam*. Cf. dikes *comb* : *Gen. and Ex.* p. 73.

Cam, v. n. To form a bank, as for the purposes of enclosure ; to throw up a **Cam**.

‘It's te nae guid takkan yon bit o' moor in : why there's nae sods te *cam* wiv ;’ the soil is so very poor, no sward has ever formed.

Cambrel, **cambril**, sb. A somewhat crooked piece of wood, with three or four notches at each end, employed by butchers to keep the hind legs of a slaughtered animal apart, and at the same time to form a means of suspension. Spelt also **cammerell**, **caumerill**, **gambrel**, **gaumeril**.

Wedgw. quotes Welsh *campren*, crooked stick, as the origin to which our word is due, and which sometimes is met with in the form *campren*. Comp. Ir. and Gael. *cam* ; Bret. *kamm* ; Fr. *cambré*, arched or crooked ; and also *cam-*, *camow-*, or *camber-nosed*, crooked or hooked-nosed ; *cambril* or *cammerel*, the hough of a horse ; *cambering*, of a ship's deck, &c.

‘Soon crooks the tree
That good *cameril* will be.’

Camden's Remains, Proverbs ; Gl. to Finch. Priory.

‘“As crooked as a *gaumeril* ;” of a deformed person.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Can, sb. A tin vessel or utensil, the particular use of which is designated by a prefix.

Molbech explains Dan. *kande* by ‘a drinking-cup or vessel fashioned with lid, handle and lip ;’ and then adds—‘any other vessel which has some resemblance in form to a *kande* ; as *vand-kande*, water-can ; *malke-kande*, milk-can, &c. ; with which comp. our **Milk-can**, **Water-can**, a watering-pot, &c.

Canker, sb. Rust ; oxidisation on any metal, but especially iron.

‘Canker,’ says Rich., ‘is *cancer* differently written. It is applied to anything that eats gnaws, corrodes, consumes ;’ and is certainly singularly descriptive of the operation of rust or oxidisation upon iron.

Canker, v. n. To rust, or corrode.

Cankered, To be, v. p. To be rusted, or corroded.

Cankered, canker, adj. Cross, sour-tempered, out of humour.

See **Canker, sb.** The transition of idea from the fretting effect of rust upon metal, to the fretted condition of one's temper, is both natural and graphic.

'Said they, "wee had neuer such a *cankered* carle,
Were neuer in our companie." ' Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. 48.

Canny, adj. 1. Knowing, skilful, clever. 2. Prudent, cautious, handy. 3. Well-suited, possessing evident or admitted advantages, excellent.

This is a word of very frequent and varied application, which it is difficult to convey by dint of definition. Jam. alleges eighteen different senses. I believe, however, the three given above may prove sufficiently inclusive. Brockett's remark is, 'It refers as well to the beauty of form, as of manners and morals; but most particularly is used to describe those mild and affectionate dispositions which render persons agreeable in the domestic relations.' But there are two words, sufficiently distinct in themselves, yet confounded together, which must be noted before these remarks can become fully apposite; namely, **conny** and **canny**. The former of these I take to be a near relative of the Danish *kjøn*, pretty, &c.; but our present word to be analogous to S. G. *kunnog*, Sw. *kunnig*, Sw. D. *konnu*, O. N. *kunnugr*, Old Germ. *kunnig*, Dan. *kyndig*; and through them to the several verbs whence they are derived, O. Sw. and O. N. *kunna*, Sw. D. *kunna*, &c.: in most, if not all of which, the idea of power as complementary to that of knowledge seems to be involved. It is worthy of remark, that **canny** seems to be a word of comparatively recent growth: it is not met with in Hampole or *Townel. Myst.*, nor yet in *Early English Allit. Poems*, or in *Gaw. and the Gr. Knyzt*; and the earliest authority quoted by Jam. only dates from 1715. *Conandly*, however, which is no doubt allied, occurs in *Townel. Myst.*

'Mervelle, methynk, have I,
Where ever this barne has bene
That carps thus *conandly*.' (p. 160).

1. 'A *canny* skeely man.'
'As *canny* a workman as ivver Ah see.'
'A *canny* lass at 's worth a better spot;' a higher or better place or situation.
2. 'A *canny* chap with horses.'
'A *canny* au'd carle; yan wunna get t' blin' sah'd o' he.'
'Gan *canny*, man! gan *canny*;' cautiously or gently.
'A *canny* spot;' of one's residence or farm.
'A *canny* convenient house.'
'Ah wish Ah 'd bin still at *canny* Yatton' (Ayton). *Margery Moorpoote*.

Cannily, adv. Knowingly, cleverly; cautiously, moderately, gently; handsomely, suitably, fittingly. See, under **Canny**, the quotation from *Townel. Myst.*

Cannyish, adj. 'Canny' in a slightly modified sense.

- 'A *cannyish* bit o' ground;' e.g. a fair-sized garden or farm.
'She brow't him a *cannyish* lot o' gear;' of property.

Canting, sb. A sale by auction.

'Cant,' says Rich., 'It. *incantare*; Fr. *encant* or *incant*. An outrope or outcry of goods

(Cotgrave). From *cantare*, to proclaim (a public sale), to sell.' Comp 'horse-chanter,' a sharper who cries up the merits of a bad horse to the taking in of the unwary.

Canty, adj. Lively, cheerful, brisk.

'This word,' says Jam., 'is more modern than *cant*, and evidently is a derivative from it.' Kok, however, gives the Jutland expression *kante seg*, to turn oneself in one's bed, as a first step in approach to convalescence; and thence, he adds, *kanter*, fresh, brisk, hale, hearty after recovery from sickness = *kantes*, to be set up on end; the metaphor being identical with that in Engl. 'set up again.' Our word is nearly related to this Jutl. idiom and its general usage, implying a reference to some influence naturally opposed to the qualities specified: such as age, trouble endured, sickness or privation endured.

'She's a *canty* au'd deeam for her years' *Wb. Gl.*

(In Norfolk, to *cant* is to set a thing up on edge. Note to *Pr. Pm.* p. 60.)

Cap, v. a. To surpass or excel; to do that which cannot be surpassed; to astonish by some feat done or statement made.

O. N. *keppa*, contendere, certare; S. G. and O. N. *kapp*, certamen; &c. The Jutl. word *kappi* is a champion, one who strives successfully, outdoes his competitors; and, like the other Scand. words quoted or referred to, replaces an *m* with the first of its two *p*'s (*Kok*, p. 84), which connects our word with *kemp*, to strive for the mastery (which see): only, in *cap* the mastery is supposed to be obtained. The parallel forms *keppe*, *kempe*, occur side by side in the two texts, *Lay*, ii. 413.

'That *caps* owght that ivver Ah heared;' beats, or goes beyond.

'Weel, Ah's fairly *capped*;' amazed, astonished.

Cape-stanes, **caping-stanes**, sb. The several stones of which the **Caping**, as a whole, is composed.

Caping, sb. The uppermost or last course of stones in a wall, usually dressed to an angle, or perhaps in some cases merely rounded over.

A. S. *cop*, *cæppe*; N. Sax. *kop*; Germ. *kopf*, 'the prominent or uppermost part of a thing, top.' Hilpert. Sw. Dial. *kåpa*, the leathern pad forming the back or top portion in a set of harness, affords a curious coincidence with our word.

'Heo bið ikest sone adun, as þe leste ston is from þe tures *coppe*;' the coping of the tower. *Ancr. Riwele*, p. 228.

Cap-nebbing, sb. The peak or front of a cap which projects forward. See **Neb**.

Capper, sb. One that is super-eminent, or easily superior to others of the kind; of both persons and things.

Caps, sb. That which cannot be outdone or surpassed; occurring in the common schoolboy phrase, **to set one his caps**; i. e. to propose some feat which he cannot hope to equal, much less to go beyond.

In Chaucer's description of the Maunciple, at the close, there is this line (Bell's *Chaucer*, i. 101):—

'And yit this maunciple sette hem alle her *cappe*;'

to which is appended the note, 'To set a man's cap is to cheat him;' the gist of the whole description, notwithstanding, being to shew the eminent superiority of the man described. Among his 'moo than thries ten maystres,' 'that were of lawe expert and curious,'

' ther wer a doseyn in an house,
 Worthi to be stiwardes of rent and lond
 Of any lord that is in Engeland,
 To make him lyve by his propre good,
 In honour detteles, but if he were wood ;
 And able for to helpen al a schire
 In any caas that mighte falle or happe ;
 And yit this maunciple sette hem alle ber cappe :'

could set them their caps, skilful and experienced as they were, in respect of business qualifications.

In the *Miller's Tale*, the gist of which is to describe

' How that a clarke hath set a wrightis capp,'

the meaning is 'got the better of him,' by imposition, namely.

Cap-screed, sb. The border or edging of a woman's cap. See **Screed**.

Car, carr, sb. A flat marshy piece of land under natural herbage, usually lying at or near the foot of a bank, and, in that sense, low: not necessarily low otherwise. Generally used in the plural.

O. N. *ker*, *kiörr*; S. G. *kærr*; N. *kjerr*; Dan. *kær*. Of the latter word Molb. says, 'it is originally a Norse word, and is commonly used to express a tract distinguished by depth of soil and burdened with accumulated water; *mose*, on the other hand, implying a wider tract, whether wet or dry, possibly overgrown with scrub or trees, and more or less serviceable for pasture.

Car, carr, sb. A small wood, or grove, of alders. Usually **Alder-car**; and, of course, growing on boggy soil.

N. *kjerre*, a small wood, or grove, especially of trees of small size; as *olderkjerre*, alder-car, *isterkjerre*, osier-ground. Current in Helgeland and North Trondhjem district. Aasen.

Carberries, sb. Gooseberries.

This is the Northern equivalent of the German *stachel-beere* = prickly-plant, and the first element due to the same root as *gorse* = prickly-plant; A. S. *gar*, O. N. *geir*, a javelin, a pointed missile; N. *gar*, *garre*, a point, sharp piece of grass or heath. Wedgw. also quotes Fin. *kairi*, a borer; and A. S. *næf*-, *naue*-, *nuf*-, or *nafo-gar*, an auger or wimble; to which add, Sw. Dial. *gere*, a point, or pointed piece; Old Germ. *gêr*, *ker*, a pointed missile; Sansc. *cara*, *caru*, an arrow. The English *gore*, both vb. and sb., are very near relations; while, as Teut. analogues of sb. *gore*, and its sense, may be quoted Sw. D. *gere* or *gera*, Dan. D. *gære*, M. H. G. *gêre*, *geer*, Sw. *gere*, *geren*, *gairén*.

The latter words supply the explanation of *gair* in the 'Jew's Daughter' and 'Young Johnstone' ballads (Bell's *Early Ballads*, pp. 190, 172):

' And she has ta'en out a little penknife
 Hanging low down by her *gair*;
 She has twined the young thing of his life,
 A word he never spake mair.'

' But young Johnstone had a wee penknife
 Hung low down by his *gair*.'

Comp. Sw. D. *särka-gere*, *skörte-gere*, shirt- or smock-lappet, or 'tails;' and in the O. Dan. Translation of the Bible, 1550, Hag. ii. 12, 'If any one bear holy flesh in the skirt of his garment, and with his skirt do touch bread, &c.,' it stands '*Om nogen bær belligt köd i sin kjortel gere, oc rörde siden met samme gere, bröd, &c.*' In Luther's Bible, also, the words are, '*in seines kleides geren.*' Molb. *Dansk. Glossar*.

Card-up, v. a. To sweep up and make neat or tidy; applied to the fire-side, and consisting in the process of removing or shovelling up the fallen ashes.

S. G. *kara*, to collect, to sweep together. Ihre gives an example of the use of this word which leaves no doubt as to the correctness of our derivation: *kara eld under grytan*, to gather together the scattered coals under the pot. Sw. D. *brannd-kare*, *brannd-kära*, means the oven-rake for withdrawing the hot coals or embers from the oven. Comp. our **Ass-card**.

Carking, adj. 1. Anxious, apprehensive, discontented. 2. Careful, diligent.

It would almost seem that there are two vocables instead of only one—one of Germ., the other of Northern affinities—here: A. S. *carc*, care; *cearig*, careful, anxious; O. Sax. *mod-charag*, sorrowful, for the first definition; and for the second, O. N. *kargr*, energetic, pig-headed, grasping; Dan. *karrig*, grasping, niggardly; Sw. D. *karg*, (1) industrious, (2) keen, (3) greedy; which latter word Rietz connects with the vb. *kara*, to collect or sweep together, to scrape up: a phrase, by the way, often used of greedy money-gatherers. Wedg. also adduces W. *carcus*, solicitous; Fin. *kärkäs*, greedy; words which help to shew that our **carking** is a word of very wide relationships.

Cf. 'Christ bad them be both simple and slie
And *carke* not for no cattell.' *Plowman's Tale*, p. 180.

Carl, sb. A country fellow, a clownish person: often with the idea of age associated.

O. N., Sw., Dan., M. G., *karl*; Germ. *kerl*; A. S. *carl*, a male, man, married man, old man, servant man, &c.: the idea of a male human being being the leading one. *Wb. Gl.* states that *carl* is a term often 'sneeringly applied to both old men and old women.' Comp. *Pr. Pm.* 'Carle, or *cherle*, bondeman, or woman;' as also the parallel forms in the extract following, which occur repeatedly in the same page:—

'Whan these kynges herde the wordes of the *karll* thei be-heelde the oon the tother, and than thei seiden, What deuell who hath tolde this *cherll*?' *Merl.* p. 168.

Carlings, sb. Grey peas steeped all night in water and fried the next day in fat or butter.

They are eaten on the Fourth Sunday in Lent, which is called **Carling Sunday**, the other Sundays in Lent having also their own peculiar designations, preserved in the old rhyme,—

'Tid, mid, miserā,
Carling, palm, and paste-egg day.'

The custom is still so far retained that bags of grey peas, specially provided to meet the demand, may be seen in the country shops as the day draws on. It is difficult to come to any conclusion with respect to the origin of this word. It is certain that the Fifth Sunday in Lent was called '*Care-* or *Carr-Sunday*' from a remote time. Ihre quotes *Kærusunnudag* as the name of the Sunday in question, and gives one explanation of the name thus:—'*Lundius* derives it from *kæra* or *tiara*, fluid pitch or tar, with which folks are wont to daub their doors in the sign of the cross.' Another authority—'*Vetus interpres Evangeliorum*'—is then quoted, who states that this Sunday has its name from the charges (*kæro-malomyn*) and purposed proceedings against Jesus Christ framed by the Jews, as recorded

in the Gospel of this day, and which they brought to full effect in His death-passion on Good Friday.

Again, Hospinian states that the German names *Karrwochen* and *Karrfreitag*, for Passion Week and Good Friday, depend upon the German word *karr*, which signifies a fine or penalty for an offence committed, or rather a satisfaction or atonement in lieu of such penalty. Besides these three suggestions as to the possible meaning of *care* or *carr* in the name in question, Ihre adds, and in reference to Marshall's statement, that 'Carr- or Care-Sunday' was not unknown to the English, that he does not feel certain the word should not be referred to some other source, such as *gara*, preparation, or *kara*, grief, concern. Yet again: a word *chbara* in the sense of *feralia* is adduced from Schiller's *Thesaurus*, and having reference to 'crimina et scelera, quæ, pœnam sanguinis irrogantia, efficiebant ut homines malefici novâ pompâ morti ducerentur.' From all of which six suggestions of an origin for *care* or *carr* only one thing is apparent, and that is, that the said origin is utterly obscure and uncertain. Next, it would seem that the Fifth Sunday in Lent was sometimes called 'Carle Sunday,' as well as 'Care- or Carr-Sunday,' and eventually, at least, 'Carling Sunday;' and the question is, whether the Sunday so called took its name from the *Carlings*, or the *Carlings* took theirs from the Sunday. In the first place, there is no evidence and no analogy to connect *carling* with *care* or *carr*, whichever of the significations above adduced be selected: all analogy is against such a connection. The evidence on the other side is scanty and not very consistent. In the old Scottish song, 'Fy! let us all to the Briddel,' quoted in Sir H. Ellis' *Brand's Antiquities*, and by Jam., where mention is made of 'Carlings both sodden and ra,' it is apparent that grey peas are called *carlings* before they are cooked. The *Leeds Gl.*, however, makes a vb. of *carl*; a vb. which describes the processes that go to make up the cooking. It gives 'Carled peas; grey peas, steeped all night in water and fried the following day with butter. Often a substitute for garden peas.' The probability seems to be, that *Carlings* is an old popular name for grey peas, perhaps in reference to their old-fashioned homeliness: and in the like spirit to that which in North Britain calls the last handful of corn cut in a late harvest the *carline*; and, in Sweden, a dish of potatoes peeled before they are boiled, *kärringa-bagg*; *kärringa* being merely another form of *källing*, and that of *kärling* or *kærling*, the original of Scot. *carline*. The connection of peas, as a viand, with the Fifth Sunday in Lent is another matter; like that of pancakes with Shrove Tuesday, or cross-buns with Good Friday: but being so connected, *Care-Sunday* might easily pass into *Carling-Sunday*, and then the verb *carl* be mistakenly coined from the noun.

Carry, sb. A kind of waggon with solid floor but unplanked sides; these being, usually, only rails. Used for carting stone, wood, &c., and also in hay and harvest-time.

O. N. *kerra*; S. G. *kârra*; Dan. *carre*, &c., a car or rude carriage.

Casings, cassons, sb. The droppings or dung of animals dried for fuel. Also written **cazzons**.

O. N. *kös*, a little heap; *kasa*, to pile in a heap; S. G. *kase*, congeries, acervus; inprimis, lignorum virgultorumque; Sw. D. *kas*, *kase*, a small heap of dried cattle-droppings, used by poor people in districts where wood is scarce, for burning. Hence also, Sw. D. and Dan. *ko-kase*, cow-droppings. Molb., however, simply defines *ko-kase*, as the round or disk-like heaps in which cowdung falls. Probably Rietz is the more accurate.

The *Pr. Pm.* word is *casard*, explained by 'Netes donge: P. casen;' and the note, "Casings, stercus siccum jumentorum, quod pauperes agri Lincolnensis ad usum foci colligunt; a Teut. koth, fimus, q. d. cothings," Skinner.' The derivation is mistaken: but the further remark that 'it is still the usage in the neighbourhood of Lynn to employ cow-dung for fuel' is worth noticing.

Cassen, kessen, (Pr. of *casten*, p. p. of *to cast*). 1. Thrown down; as applied to an animal, a horse or bullock, e. g., which has fallen, or been thrown, and is unable to rise again. 2. Added up; of an account or bill, for instance.

Cassen-hearted, cazzon-hearted, adj. Out of heart, dispirited, cast down; as being without energy, spirit, or hope.

Possibly, *cassen-hearted*, with nearly the sense of *down-cassen*, or *down-bearted*. Still, there is abundant rude energy in the metaphor *cazzon-bearted*, possessing a heart with no more pluck or pith than a clot of dried dung, to make it a probable word.

Cast, sb. A twist, a distortion or deflection from linear directness.

A meaning which has resulted, no doubt, from many adaptations and transitions of sense in the word as at first used. At an early period *to cast* was used in the sense of *to contrive, devise, plan*; as in these lines from *E. E. Allit. Poems*, p. 81, l. 143:—

‘Salamon sete him seuen ȝere and a syȝe more,
With alle þe syence þat sende þe souerayn lorde,
For to compas and *kest* to haf hem clene wroȝt.’

And **Cast**, sb. in the same way meant a device, stratagem, wile or trick:

Comp. ‘And comaundeȝ me to þat cortays, your comlych fere
þat þus hor knyȝt wyth hor *kest* han koyntly bigyled.’

Gaw. and Gr. Kn. 2411.

also;

‘This is a good gyse and a far *cast*;
Yet a woman avyse helpys at the last.’ *Townel. Myst.* p. 107.

Comp. also Sw. D. *kast*, a trick, a deceit.

At line 2376 of *Sir Gawayn* the word appears in, it would seem, a very similar meaning to ours;—

‘þenne he *kȝt* to þe knot, and þe *kest* lawseȝ:’

i. e. the twist, or interfolding of the knot, with which a certain girdle was fastened.

Cast, v. a. 1. To lay aside for a season, as warm or winter clothing when summer weather comes; or entirely, as clothes that are worn out, a crutch which has been used during temporary lameness, &c. 2. To be sick, to vomit.

Pr. Pm. ‘*Castyn*, or *brakyn* (as man owt the stomach). *Vomo, evomo.*’

1. ‘. . . . Never think to *cast* a clout
Until the month of May be out.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Cast, To be, v. p. To be warped, or have got a twist, or deflection from straightness.

Cast up, v. a. and n. 1. To mention a matter, in the way of reproach or upbraiding, to another. 2. To happen, befall, turn up.

Cat-collop, sb. Cat’s meat; more particularly applied to that which consists of parts of the inside of other animals. See **Collop**.

Cat-gallows, sb. The two uprights, with a cross-stick, set up by boys to jump over; jumping-bars.

Cat-haws, sb. The fruit of the hawthorn (*Mespilus oxyacanthus*).

The prefix of *cat* in this and some following words may be comp. to the like prefix in several Sw. Prov. names of plants: e. g. *katta-stövla*, cat-boots, the primrose; *katt-ballar*, cat-balls, *geum rivale*; *katt-klokkor*, cat-bells, *campanula*, &c.

Cattijugs, sb. Hips; the fruit of the **Cat-whin** or dog-rose.

Cat-swerril, sb. The common squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*).

Cat's-whelps, sb. Kittens, the young of the cat. See **Kitlins**.

Cat-trail, sb. The great white Valerian (*Valeriana officinalis*); or, rather, the root of it.

'The root, particularly when the plant grows in dry places, has a very peculiar disagreeable odour, and affords a medicine of considerable value. Cats are so fond of it as to be almost intoxicated by it into outrageous playfulness.' Johnstone's *Botany of Berwick-on-Tweed*.

Comp. Sw. D. *katte-leka*, a name for the same plant.

Cat-whin. sb. (pr. catchin). The dog-rose (*Rosa canina*); or perhaps, as generally applied, any of the varieties of the common wild or hedge-rose: Marshall says, the Burnet rose (*Rosa spinosissima*).

Cauff. Pr. of **Caff**, for **Chaff**.

Cauff-riddling, sb. A practice, in some instances still observed, of **riddling** chaff on St. Mark's Eve, with the view of deriving auguries or presages of the approach of death to persons connected with the riddlers, whether by family or vicinity, or possibly to the riddlers themselves.

The **Riddle** is filled with chaff, the scene of operations being the barn floor with both barn-doors set wide open; the hour is midnight or just before, and each person of the party takes the riddle in succession and riddles the contents. Should no appearance present itself during the action, death is not imminent to the person operating, or to his friends. But, on the other hand, the appearance of a funeral procession, or even of persons simply bearing a coffin, is a certain augury of death, either to the then riddler himself, or some one near to him. See **Ass-riddling**, **Marks-een**.

Causey, causeway, sb. 1. A narrow paved path or trackway; often leading directly across the moors. 2. A flagged path by the side of the road; for the use of foot passengers.

The first are the relics of the horse- or bridle-roads which, almost into the present century, were the only means of getting into or out of the 'Dales.' Many of these have been worn out and never replaced, or have been taken up, and others are nearly or quite overgrown by the ling and other moor-herbage, so that it is only by the revelations afforded by a moor-track, or a moor-current in wet weather, that their position and general direction can be ascertained. In the same way, the houses of call to accommodate the trains of loaded horses and their drivers, which used to traverse these wild roads, have, in several instances, disappeared; while others only preserve any memorial of their former purpose in some distinctive appellation, which to the present generation has lost its significance. See **Pannier-man's Causey**, **Bell-house**. These *causeys* are probably of very great

antiquity: because, while they of necessity tend, on either side of the Esk, to the sites of, if not to the actually existing, single-arched, high-pitched, narrow, picturesque **Bow-bridges**, all of which date back to the commencement of the fourteenth century or earlier, and which, it is very evident, were only reared in anticipation of horse-traffic; still by the side of each of these bridges there yet exists a ford, or **Wath** (often regularly paved or floored with slabs of stone evenly set), together with a set of **Beck-stones**: both of them concomitants which surely testify to a regular passage of the river at those spots at times anterior to the construction of the bridges, and therefore to settled means of crossing the country to the spots in question. Cf. 'There was a causeway at Lynn leading to Gaywood, on which was situated the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, and among the benefactors to the Hospital of St. John Baptist occurs Ufketel, "*filius sanctimonialis de Sceringes*," who grants "*totam terram in Linne super calcetam*." *Mon. Ang.* vi. 648.' Note to *Cawce-vey*, *Pr. Pm.*

Cess, sb. Rates, laid and levied for parish purposes.

'Cess, a tax. For *sess* from *assess*, but spelt with a *c* from the influence of the Latin *census*, the rating of Roman citizens according to their property. Fr. *cencer*, to rate, assess, tax, value.' Wedgw. The different kinds of rate are distinguished as

Church-cess, sb., the church-rate;

County-cess, sb., the county-rate;

Highway-cess, sb., the rate for the maintenance of the roads; and

Poor-cess, sb., the poor-rate.

Cess, v. a. To rate; to apportion the relative payments to be made by many persons to a common fund.

Cess-getherer, sb. The collector of any of these rates.

Chaff, v. a. 1. To banter, to address playfully-provoking language to another. 2. To use intentionally irritating, or highly provoking terms, likely to lead to resentment; to quarrel outright.

Káf, insultus ludicus; *káfa*, ludice insultare; Hald. Wedgw. also alleges Dut. *keffen*, to yap, to bark; also to prattle, to chatter; Wall. *cbafeter*, to babble; Germ. *kaff*, idle words, impertinence. Comp. O. N. *káfa uppa*, provocare; Sw. D. *ópp-käftig*, *áv-käftig*, insolent, impertinent, 'chaffy.'

Chaff-bone, sb. Jaw-bone.

Chaffer, v. n. To interchange testy or irritating remarks, to use mutually provoking language. The word implies something short of a serious quarrel.

Pr. Pm. 'Chaffaryn. *Negocior, mercor.*'

'fro galaad men wið *cbafare*

Sag he þor kumen wið spices ware.' *Gen. and Ex.* p. 56.

Both vb. and sb. are very common in O. E. See the etymons under **Chap**, **Chapman**. The idea in our word is of the altercation which often accompanies bargain-making, the true sense of the word being allowed to drop completely out.

Chaff-fallen, adj. (pr. chaff-fawn). Chop-fallen, dispirited, dejected.

Chaffs, chafts, sb. The jaws.

O. N. *kjafr*, *kjaptr*; S. G. *kæft*; Dan. *kjæft*; Sw. *käft*. The Danes appear to make a distinction between *kjæft* and *kjæve*: thus, *en kjæft bar to kjæver*, one *mouth* hath two *jaws*. Also, the vulgar use of the word is like that of our **Chap**, in the sense of person; *ikke en kjæft*, never a soul or person.

'Poor au'd Josey's gotten his *chafts* tied up; i. e. is dead.' *Wb. Gl.*

Chamber, sb. (pr. chaumer). An upper room: 1. In a house; a bed-room. 2. In a stable or other building; a loft: as, for instance, 'Hay-chamber,' 'Apple-chamber,' &c.

Wedgw. quotes Fr. *chambre*, besides Lat. and Greek etymons. The word appears, however, in all the Teut. tongues, and could scarcely come to us in the North viâ either Lat. or Fr., especially if it be, as is reasonably assumed, nearly allied to Celtic *cam* or *cam*, O. N. *kamers*, S. G. *kammar*, Sw. *kammers*, Dan. *kammer*, &c. The ordinary meaning, moreover, is that of a small room-space, or chamber, off, or subsidiary to, a large apartment. Thus in the sentence, '*en stor stue med et kammer ved siden*,' the relation of 'chamber' to 'apartment' is shewn. Molb. quotes the following sentence: '*Enbver stue og etbvert kammer er et værelse*' (room or apartment), '*men en stue er et større værelse; et kammer er et mindre. Man siger baade paa og i et kammer; men altid kun i en stue*.' Comp. 'Let us make a little chamber, I pray thee, on the wall:' 2 Kings iv. 10. Comp. also Dan. *bog-kammer*, *pige-k.*, *spise-k.*, *krud-k.*, &c. The idea in our use of **Chamber** is exactly coincident with that in the Danish usage.

Chance-bairn, sb. An illegitimate child. See **Come-by-chance**.

Changed, adj. 1. Having begun to turn sour; of milk. 2. Having begun to shew symptoms of approaching, or commencing, decomposition; of a dead body, or meat. 3. Somewhat intoxicated.

This is rather a curious instance of adaptation of sense, in the case of a standard word.

Chap, v. a. To knock, rap.

'Chap. Chip. Chop. These are forms having a common origin in the attempt to represent the sound made by the knocking of two hard bodies, or the cracking of one, the thinner vowel *i* being used to represent the high note of a crack, while the broader vowels *a* and *o* are used for the flatter sound made by the collision of hard bodies. Sc. *chap*, to strike, as *to chap bands*, *to chap at a door*.—Jam.' Wedgw. To me it would appear probable that there may be a strong affinity between our word **Chap** and the Dan. *kiæppe*, to strike, to drive with a stick: of course with a free use of the stick understood. This is a derivative from the sb. *kjep*, a staff, stick, switch; and this from O. N. *keppr*, Sw. *käpp*. Comp. S. G. *kæppla* or *kippla*, bacillo os obturare; and Ihre suggests that M. G. *kaupatian*, to inflict strokes, may belong to the same root.

Chap, sb. A customer or purchaser: or, more generally, a dealer.

O. N. *kaupi*; Sw. *köpare*; Dan. *kjøber*; Sw. D. *köpe*, a buyer, purchaser.

'Ah ha'e some bacon to sell. Canst 'ee f'ind me a *chap* for 't.' *Wb. Gl.*

Chap, sb. Any male person: of very various application.

O. N. *kiafr*; Sw. *käft*; Dan. *kjæft*, &c. Comp. Dan. *ikke en kjæft*, never a soul or person; Sw. D. *bvar äveliga käft*; *bvor evige käft*, every individual soul; *bä fanns int'n käft bäjm*: he found nobody at home. It is scarcely necessary to notice that, allowing for the

ordinary interchange of *p* and *f*, E. *chap*, mouth, jaw, the cured underjaw of a pig, Scand. *kjaft*, with its Clevel. analogue **Chaft** or **Chaff**, coincide precisely. Comp. especially, the S. Jutl. form *kjabe*, under-jaw, in opposition to *kinben*, upper-jaw.

Chapman, sb. 1. A dealer; one who enacts the part of a merchant, but in small matters only; one who buys and sells indiscriminately; a pedlar or hawker. 2. A distinctive name applied to horses of the Cleveland breed.

O. N. *kaupmadr*; S. G. *köpman*; Sw. D. *köbman*; Dan. *kiøbmand*; A. S. *ceapman*; Germ. *kaufmann*, &c.

'Ant, nis he fol *chepmon* bet, hwon he wule buggen hors oðer oxe, 3if he nule biholden but bet heaved one?' *Ancr. Riwe*, p. 208.

'Full many a draught of wine had he ydraw,
Fro Burdeux ward while that the *Chapmen* slept.'

Prol. Cant. Tales; The Shipman.

Char, v. a. To chide, to use querulous language to an offender; also, 'to bark at.' *Wh. Gl.*

O. N. *kjæra*; S. G. *kæra*; O. Dan. *kæræ*; Dan. *kære*; Sw. D. *käras*, &c., to complain, to be querulous, &c. See **Churr**. In *Pr. Pm.* we have '*Clenchbyn* a-3en (in wraw speche) or *chaueryn* a-3en for prowde heart. *Obgarrio*,' and the note, '*Chaveryn* may be here the same as *charyn*, or *geynecopyn*, which occurs previously.' But for the Latin explanation by *sisto*, there could be little doubt.

Chass, sb. (Pr. of chase). Haste, hurry.

Chass, v. a. To follow, walk after a person or thing.

'Ah's bin *chassin*' t' harras maist o' t' daay;' been busy harrowing the land.

Chats, **chatts**, sb. Cones of the fir-tree.

S. G. *kotte*, strobilus; Sw. *tall-kotte*, pine-cone; *gran-kotte*, spruce-fir-cone; Sw. D. *kottå*, the same. See Wedgw. in vv. *Chats*, *Chit*. Instead of the meaning given above, Marshall gives, 'Keys of the ash and maple; also the catkins of the hazle.'

Chaudy-bag, sb. The stomach of an animal; that part into which the various food-matters are received for the purposes of digestion.

There may be some doubt as to the origin of this word. Jam. quotes *jaudie*, in his *Supplement*, as having for its primary meaning the stomach of a hog: its derived meaning being a sort of pudding or haggis made in such stomach, and then, a pudding generally. Hall. quotes *chaudron*, *chaldrons*, *chaundron*, *chawtherne*, forms which do not harmonise too well with the etymons alleged by Jam., viz. C. B., '*gwaedogen*, omasum, a fat tripe; Arm. *guadec*, a pudding; *guadegen* *kig* *minset*, a haggis.'

Chavel, **chavle**, v. a. To chew slowly and imperfectly, as a person does whose teeth are gone; to mumble.

A. S. *ceafl*; Semi-Sax. *cheuele*; Dan. *kiæve*, the mouth, jaws, or cheeks; A. S. *ceovan*, to chew. From the motion of the jaws, or *chawles*, a word used in the account, *Early Eng. Allit. Poems*, C. l. 268, of Jonah's reception into the whale's belly—

'And þrwe in at hit þrote with-outen þret more,
As mote in at a munster dor, so mukel wern his *cbawle*z.'

Comp. '*Cbavyl-bone* or chawl-bone,' *Pr. Pm.*; and also Dan. *kjævle*, Sw. D. *käfte*, to scold, revile, &c., both descriptive of the motion of the jaws in the act designated.

Cheep, v. n. To cry as a young chicken does; or as a young grouse or partridge. Applied also to the notes of other young birds, or to any sound resembling these notes.

Sw. D. *kip*', to pipe or squeak; of chickens and birds in general. Comp. O. N. *keypa*, to cry as a seal does, or as children; 'Lith. *czypti*, to cheep like a chicken, or squeak like a mouse.' Wedgw.

'Nu hi (a pair of lovers) *chippeþ* and *cusseþ*
And makeþ togadere muchel blisse.' *Flori*z and *Blauncbeflur*, p. 66.

Cheeper, sb. A young partridge or grouse, before it has attained its growth and powers of flight, and whose cry of alarm is acuter than that of the full-grown bird. The 'squeaker' of S. England.

Cheese-cake grass, sb. The common bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*).

Cheese-lop. See **Keslip**. Other forms are **Cheslip**, **Cheslop**.

Chet, sb. Pap, soft food prepared for infants.

I have met with this word only in *Wb. Gl.* If a word of more than local coinage, or if it have more than a merely modern existence, it may be allied to Sw. D. *kåta*, *köta*, to mince, cut fine with a knife or the like, in reference to the finely comminuted state of the solid ingredients of the prepared food designated.

Child-bed, sb. The matrix or womb in a woman.

Childer, sb. Children. The still-preserved plural of child. Comp. brether, old pl. of brother.

'*Esau*. Welcome, brother, to kyn and kythe,
Thi wife and *childre* that comes the with.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 48.

'His awen chosen *cbildyre*.' *Rel. Pieces*, p. 31.

Chimpings, sb. Grits, oatmeal of a coarse description or only roughly ground.

Probably nearly allied to **Chump**, a lump or knobby piece cut off a larger. Comp. Sw. D. *kumpa*, to cut smaller lumps from a larger; *kumping*, the pieces cut.

Chip, v. n. To crack or begin to break: 1. As the hands or lips do in cold weather or when imperfectly dried. 2. As the egg-shell does when the hatching-stage is just begun.

There is probably a very near connection between this word and our **Chap**, to knock or rap: the one, that is, the crack, being the result of the other, that is, the blow. Comp. Teut.

kippen, *cudere*, *icere*; and Dut. *kippen*, same meaning, and also, to *hatch*. This is Jamieson's view; Wedgwood's being that *chip* is one of those words which depend upon sound for their origin.

Chip up; chipped up, To be, v. n. and p. To trip or be tripped up, as by the foot catching against a stone, or other obstacle, in walking or running.

See **To Chip**. The idea here also would seem to be that of striking, and with a short, sharp contact. But the occurrence of such a phrase as the following—*maðr kipti fótum undan Bárði sua at bann fell*, the man tripped Bardr up so that he fell, leads us at once to O. N. *kippa*, which is explained by Hald. by *raptare*. Sw D. *kippa*, besides the meaning, to totter, to be unsteady, also has those of, to slip one's shoes on hastily and imperfectly; and, to go slip-shod. And the adj. *kipped* means to be unsteady, ready to fall. In these words again, the first idea seems to be of hasty contact, as in the act of snatching, catching up hastily.

Chisel, chizzel, sb. Bran; the coarser portions of the husk of the wheat-grain, dressed out after grinding.

A. S. *ceosel*, *ceosl*; Dut. *kesel*; Germ *kies*, gravel, coarse sand, sand. A transference of sense to the coarse parts of the rougher matters resulting from grinding gives our word. Cf. 'In Norfolk, chizzly signifies dry and harsh under the teeth, which Forby derives from Teut. *kieseles*, gluma. The *Lat. Engl. Vocab.* Harl. MS. 1002, f. 147, gives among "*pertinencia pistrine, Cantabrum, Anglice chycelle*,"' Pr. Pm. note to '*Chysel*, or *grauel*.'

Chitterlings, sb. The small entrails.

Comp. *kötelen*, intestina, quoted by Ihre as current '*apud Silesios*;' Germ. *kuttel*, Belg. *schysterling* (quoted in *Cr. Gl.*). Wedgw. makes '*chitter*, to chirp or twitter, then to shiver,' the origin of the word. Ihre refers it to the same root as Sw. *kött*, O. N. *kjöt*, &c., flesh. Cf. 'Let us have trypis, chitterlyngis, and tryllybubbys (see **Trollebobs**) ynough,' Pr. Pm. note to *Chytyrlynge*.

Cholter-headed, adj. Thick-headed, stupid, dull of apprehension: another form of '*jolter-headed*.'

Wedgw. thinks that '*joult-head*, or *jolter-head* comes from the notion of wagging the head to and fro, and not from the idea of thickness.' Possibly; but still from the notion of the head being moved or jolted, scarcely '*wagged*,' about on account of its great weight, size, or disproportion; as in the case of an idiot's head, which is often of abnormal size, lies over on one shoulder, and, if moved at all, is moved with a sort of jolt, or uneasy roll or shock.

Chop, v. n. To cut or break in abruptly upon the course of man or animal; to cut across one.

'*Chop ayont!*'—to a sheep dog = run ahead of and across the flock. '*Chop amell!*' run in amidst the flock.

Chow, v. a. To chew. A mere vocal change of the standard word, as in the Pr. *yow*, = (1) ewe; or (2) you.

Chucky, sb. A chicken, a hen. Of most frequent use, in the plural, in speaking to children, or by children themselves.

Probably due to the note or manner of calling domestic fowls. Comp.

'And with that word he flew downe from the beme,
For it was day, and eke the hennis all,
And with a *chucke* he gan hem for to call.' *Nonne's Priest's Tale*, p. 171.

Chunter, v. n. To murmur, to complain or be querulous; to mutter or continue speaking half inaudibly, like one not disposed to give up a dispute.

Hall. gives *cbunder* and *cbunner* as other forms of this word; and according to *Cr. Gl.* 'Mr. Wilbraham refers the latter word to A. S. *ceonian*, obmurmurare.' But that word seems only to be a mistake or misprint for *ceorian*; and if otherwise, though *cbunner* may be a vocal variation of *cbunder* or *chunter*, the converse is not true. It is at least not impossible that as the Dan. *kjævle* is a derivative from *kjæft* or *kjæve*, and expressive of the motion of the parts in question in the act implied in *kjævle* (see **Chavel**); and as O. N. *kjapta* means to work the jaws, and Jutl. *kjabse* (the exact equivalent, in sense, of our **chavel**), the same, in point of action, so **chunter** may originally have been a derivative from Sw. or S. G. *kind*, or some of its etymons, and have been used to imply the motion of the lower jaw observable in a muttering, discontented person's action.

Church-priest, sb. A clergyman of the Church of England: in contradistinction to the R. C. priest, or the travelling preachers of the Wesleyans.

Churlish, adj. (pr. chollos'). 1. Ill-natured, ungenial; of persons. 2. Ungenial, cold, rough, bleak; of the weather, or wind. 3. Cheerless, rugged; of a look out, or a piece of bad rough road.

A. S. *ceorlic*, *ceorlisc*, churlish, in the sense of belonging to or characteristic of the clownish or commonalty, as distinguished from the gentle or well-born; '*Cherlyche*, *chborlysche*, *carlysche*.' *Pr. Pm.* Our **churlish** affords a curious instance of transition of sense in a word, the original meaning of which is strictly limited to human beings or what belongs to them. Comp. Sw. D. *kar(l)sker*, distasteful, disgusting.

1. "'To be dour and *chollos*;" to look dismal and act ill-naturedly.' *Wb. Gl.*

2. "'A shill *chollos* wind;" a cold pinning wind.' *Ib.*

Also; 'Certain medicines, as saline solutions, are deemed "cold and *chollos*."' *Ib.*

3. "'A bad *chollos* road;" a piece of stony, uneven turnpike.' *Ib.*

Churr, v. n. To emit a murmuring sound as partridges do when undisturbed in their haunts and collected in the covey; to chide or chatter in symphony, but with low, not shrill notes, as sparrows going to roost in a winter's evening, starlings or fieldfares when sitting together in companies; to make a whirring sound as the night-jar in its nocturnal flight.

O. N. *kurra*, *kura*, *knurra*, to murmur, make a low, whirring noise; Sw. D. *kurra*, *korra*; O. Sw. *korra*; O. D. *kurrae*; N. *kurra*, to coo or murmur as a dove; Swab. *kurren*. Cf. A. S. *ceorian*, *cerian*, to murmur, complain. *Eve-churr*, as a name for the fern-owl

or night-jar needs no comment. Connected with our word are *charm*, a hum, low murmuring noise. Hall. 'Charm of birds' in Milton's line; *cherme*,—'I cherme as byrdes do whan they make a noyse a great number togyther.' Palsgr. (quoted by Hall.) A. S. *cyrm*, noise, shout, &c. See **Char**.

Cinder-hills, sb. Deposits of scorix, or slag from ancient iron-furnaces, often of considerable extent, and of very frequent occurrence in most parts of Cleveland.

Bosw. quotes W. *sindw*, forge-cinders: Somn. explains A. S. *sinder* by 'sinders, dross, the scumme of metal tried by the fire;' and Dut. *sindel* is slag, scorix; all of which are probably allied radically to O. N. *sindr*, Germ. *sinter*, &c., the scorix or red-hot sparks which fly off from heated iron under the blows of the smith's hammer; as well as to Lat. *cinis*. Comp. *Pr. Pm.* 'Cyndyr of þe smythys fyre. *Casuma. Cochiron.*' It would appear that the deposits of slag referred to in the definition are of remote antiquity, and that the name **Cinder-hills** has been attached to them time out of mind. From a document yet extant it is known that the Rosedale Stone was wrought in King John's time; but I have met with no similar testimony as to the time down to which the Cleveland iron continued to be wrought. In the township of Danby alone there still exist more than sixteen accumulations of the slag in question; but no traces whatever of any source from which the ore could have been obtained: and in many instances the position of the **Cinder-hills** is such that the stone must have been brought to these furnaces, from which they are the residuum, from some considerable distance. It would seem probable that, as wood must have supplied the source of heat for smelting, and as this entire district, from the earliest historical time downwards till a century or so since, abounded with wood, the ore must have been brought from afar, on mule- or horse-back, and smelted on the spots where we find the deposits of slag; as is well known was the case in Nottinghamshire and elsewhere. One of these sites, some thirty or forty years since, yet presented traces of the ancient furnace arrangement: rows of small conical-shaped pits in the vicinity of the **Cinder-hill** were still traceable. As in operation in times certainly very remote, there is at least a possibility that they were in operation contemporaneously with or before the Danish occupation, and that the name **Cinder-hill** may have been one of purely Northern origin.

Clag, v. n. To stick to, or adhere, as any viscid substance does to that which it touches; or as wet grass to a mowing-machine, interfering with its action. Used also metaphorically.

O. N. *kleggi*, a mass so pressed together as to be characterised by coherency: thence the idea of tenaciousness or viscosity which is expressed by Dan. *klæg* or *kleg*, viscid, sticky, tenacious; and *klæge* or *klegge*, to be heavy or viscid, as bread; as, *brødet klegger*, the bread is heavy; or heavy and tenacious, as soil. Comp. also A. S. *clæg*, clay; Dan. *klæg*, the same.

'Yan can't dig it, nae kin' o' form; t' *clags* te t' speedae sae.'

'Lahtle un *clags* tiv its mammy.'

Claggy, adj. Sticky, glutinous, adhesive; dirty or muddy.

'Desput *claggy* walking, for seear: 'frost's meead it ower mucky fur owght.'

Claggum, sb. Any viscid or glutinous substance in mass; specially applied to treacle lollipops, or **Goodies** made of treacle and sugar boiled together.

Clam, v. a. 1. To pinch, compress, force together. 2. To castrate by aid of compression. 3. v. n. and p. To suffer from the pinching effects of hunger, to starve.

O. N. *klemma*, co-arctare; S. G. *klæmma*, primere, stringere; Sw. Dial. *klämma*; Dan. *klemme*; Mid. Germ. *klimmen*; Germ. *klemmen*. Rietz observes that 'in all probability there must have once been extant in O. English a strong vb., *climan*, *clam*, *clemmen* or *clummen*.' Possibly our existing vb., generally current in one or more of its senses throughout the North, is the only vb. ever in use, no instance of its occurrence being quoted as a South English word; although the A. S. sb. *clam*, *clom*, bondage or bonds, constraint, exists.

1. "What's wrong with your hand, mun?" "Getten my fingers *clamm'd* i' t' vice."
3. 'Ah's fairlings *clammed* (or *clemmed*) for want o' meat.'

Clam, sb. 1. Moisture, especially viscid moisture. 2. Any soft adhesive substance.

A. S. *clam*, 'what is clammy; mud, clay, a poultice or plaister.' Bosw.

Clam, v. n. and p. To stick or adhere to, as one's shirt to one's back when hot, or moistened paper to a wall; to stick together as one's tongue and palate do with thirst.

This vb. probably depends upon the sb. *clam*, and it, no doubt, upon A. S. *lam*, loam.
'My mouth and throat are jest *clammed* up.'

Clame, v. a. 1. To smear or daub over. 2. To smear or daub over with some unctuous or adhesive matter. 3. To make to stick upon, or cause to adhere.

O. N. and N. *kleima*; Sw. D. *klema*, *kläima*; A. S. *clæman*; Old Germ. *kleimjan*, &c.; to smear, besmear, daub. In reference to definition 3, it may be observed that the word is applied to making a paper, or the like, stick (to a wall or door, say) by means of tacks, as well as by the use of paste or other glutinous, or unctuous matter. See example.

1. 'What's t'u *claming* t' walls fur, thatten a way, wiv thah nasty mucky hands?'
2. 'Whah, bairn, thee's gotten t' butter a' *clamed* ower thah feeace, an' t' treeacle ower tha' cleas.'
- 'Deean't *clame* that breead sae thick.'
3. 'See thee, gan and *clame* thae posters oop o' t' big yett.'
- 'Tell Willy Dogwhipper to *clem* that notish up o' kirk deear; put it up with tacks.'

Clammy, adj. Stickily moist, somewhat adhesive.

Cf. *Pr. Pm.* 'Clam', or *cleymows* (gleymous). *Glutinosus*, *viscosus*.'

Clamoursome, **clammersome**, adj. Noisily urgent, greedy, rapacious.

Comp. O. Dan. *klammer*, wrangling, litigation; and, for form, the words *lovesome*, *laboursome*, *lonesome*, &c.

Clampers, sb. 1. Fangs or claws, on any metal instrument or object. 2. Metaphorically, of an animal; the fingers.

O. N. *klampi*, a buckle or brooch, also a vice, *klömbrur*; N. *klåmbr*; Dan. *klamme* or

klammer, a vice, a thing to hold fast with. Comp. also Dut. *klampen*, to hook things together, to hold tight; *klem-*, or *klamp-vogel*, a bird of prey.

2. 'If I had my *claspers* on him he should feel the weight of my neif.' *Wb. Gl.*

Clan, sb. A considerable number, a great many; always with some bond of connection, however slight, supposed.

Gael. *clann*, children, descendants; of one common ancestor, namely.

'"A *clan* o' bairns;" a troop or crowd of children.' *Wb. Gl.*

Clap, v. a. and n. 1. To apply a blow, gently, but also quickly or smartly. 2. To use any action in which quick application of hand or other member, or material instrument, is characteristic. 3. To produce the sound which results from such quick action or application. 4. To squat, assume a sitting or crouching posture quickly, which may be maintained for any length of time.

O. N. *klappa*, to stroke or pat, to strike, to smite; S. G. and Sw. D. *klappa*; A. S. *clappian*. Ihre's remark on the vb. is that it implies 'a motion or action of the hand, whether for the purpose of patting or caressing, or of inflicting a blow.' As to the sense in definition 3, Wedgw. observes that the word itself 'is an imitation of the sound made by the collision of hard flat things;' an observation which is, perhaps, hardly borne out by the facts, as neither of the Northern words quoted above seems to imply the sound produced as well as the action producing it. The sense in question proceeds naturally from the other, as in many similar cases, *knock*, *crack*, &c.

2. 'Clap ho'd, mun;' catch hold quickly.

'T' cau'd *clapped* til her breeost, an' she went off intiv a wearing.'

4. 'Ah seen t' partridge run t' length o' this busk, an' then it *clapped*;' or squatted.

Clapperclaw, v. a. 1. To assail, or use violence, but with the open hand in opposition to the closed fist, the nails being employed as well as the hand proper. 2. To abuse, scold, vituperate.

Perhaps the word might be properly written—as it is certainly sounded—*clapper-clore*, from O. N. and Sw. D. *klora*, to scratch with the nails. Still we have *claw*, vb. in *Townel. Myst.* p. 149.

'Then the skalp shalle I clefe! lyst thou be *clawd*?'

and *Pr. Pm.* 'Clawyn, or cratchyn. *Scalpo*:' with which comp. O. N. *klæa*, Sw. *kla*.

Clart, v. a. To daub, smear, make dirty. See **Clarty**.

'T' bairn's bin an' gotten his feece *clarted*.'

'Tak' heed, mun! Thoo'll *clart* tha' new beeak.'

Clart, sb. 1. A spot; either of dirt or other substance that adheres. 2. Insincerity, outside show, flattery.

1. 'Loo' thee! there's a gret *clart* o' snow o' tha' neb;' a great snow-flake on your nose.

2. 'It's all *clart*;' not to be depended on, as mere profession, or compliment; what is on the surface only, and not in the substance.

Clarted over. Flattered up, propitiated by smooth and complimentary language.

Clarty, adj. 1. Unctuous, sticky; the idea being always of moist substances that are apt to stick. 2. Dirty, with the implied sense that the object or person qualified by the adj. would be likely to make dirty by contact.

Jam. in v. *Clatty* (with the same signification, and no doubt the same word, essentially), quotes S. G. *kladd*, filth, contaminating dirt, with the phrase, *kladda sig ned*—in the Clevel. vernacular, 'to muck one's self up.' He also notices S. G. *lort*, filth, ordure, and O. N. *leir*, which, besides its primary meaning of *clay*, signifies *mire*, *filthy mud*. There can be scarcely any doubt that the latter word is the origin of *slair*, *slairy*, *slart*, *slathery*, or *slad-dery*, all words of like meaning, and more or less in use in Linc. and ancient Northumbria, as also of *glair*, *glaur*, and *glairy*, meaning dirt, filth, a muddy puddle, and mucky. And just as the addition of *s* in the former case, of *g* in the latter, forms the derivative in question, so—even if *clarty* be not identical with *ge-leir-t*—a prefixed *k* would give our present word.

1. 'Ah 've bin amangst t' honey, an' ma' hands are jest that *clarty* wiv it.'
- 'T' pudden' 's sair and *clarty*.'
- 'It's gi'en agen a bit, an' t' rooad 's gotten varry *clarty*.'
2. 'A *clarty* hussy;' a dirty, dauby slut.
- '*Clarty* deed;' doings or circumstances such and so dirty, that some of the dirt may be expected to stick to any one concerned.

Clash, v. a. and n. 1. To clap, or shut suddenly with a bang, as a loose door does. 2. To cause a door to shut suddenly and with noise. 3. To throw down, or cause anything to fall, so as to make a noise.

Comp. Dan. *kladsk*, sb.; and *kladske*, v. n.

1. 'Whah, there 's street deear *clashin*' agen. Wheea 's left it lowse?'
2. 'Nay, marry. It's yon neer-do-weel Jōahny, *clashin*' 't fur spoort.'

Comp. 'With kene clobbez of þat clos þay *clatz* on þe wowe3.'

E. Eng. Allit. Poems, B. 839.

Clash, sb. 1. A blow or bruise, the result of a fall or any intended violence. 2. The noise of such a blow or fall, or of a loose door, &c. 3. Common talk or gossip; in the pl., news.

1. "'Thou's gotten a sair *clash*, Thomas." "Aye, Ah hes. Ah's dinged ma shackle oot;" dislocated my wrist.'
3. 'It was lang t' *clash* o' t' country side.'

Clash, sb. A large or considerable quantity or number.

Welsh *clasg*, a heap or collection; *clasgw*, to aggregate, collect.

'A *clash* o' good things.' *Wb. Gl.*

'"Clashes o' brass;" lots of money.' *Ib.*

Clashing, sb. A shaking or jolting, as in a roughly moving conveyance; the application of a blow, or the striking of one object or substance against another.

Clat, v. n. To talk fast, with but little meaning; to chatter or prate.

Mr. Wedgwood's remark on the word *clatter* is, that it is 'from the imitation of the sound of a knock by the syllable *clat*, equivalent to *clack* or *clap*.' The present word seems

to be simply a vulgar abbreviation of *clatter*, in its sense of loud, empty talk, and to supply the verb answering to such a noun. Comp. Sw. D. *klådra*, to prattle, as a child does; and observe that we have '*clat* or *clatte*' as synonymous with '*clappe* or *clakke* of a mylle' in *Pr. Pm.*

Clatter, v. a. 1. To beat so as to make a rattling noise. 2. To beat or chastise.

Jam. quotes Teut. *klettern*, fragorem edere, retonare, concrepare. Comp. also the A. S. sb. *clatrung*, anything which makes a clattering, a rattle. Bosw. Both these words testify to the former presence in the Northern languages of others formed from the same origin, and in which our present word also took its rise. We meet with it and its derivatives in Early English writers in sense 1; and also, more frequently, in the sense of falling noisily, or coming down with a crash or rattling sound. For instance, in sense 1;

'So harde sautes to the cite were 3even,
That the komli kerneles were to-*clatered* with engines.'

Will. and the Werw. 103.

In the other sense, this, from the account of the Fox-hunt in *Sir Gawayn*, and descriptive of the 'crash' when the fox was viewed by the pack:—

'When alle þe mute hade hym met, menged to-geder,
Such a sor3e at þat sy3t þay sette on his hede,
As alle þe clamberande clyffes hade *clatered* on hepes.' (l. 1720.)

Again,

'Sodomas schal ful sodenly synk into grounde,
And þe grounde of Gomorre gorde in-to helle,
And vche-a koste of þis kyth *clater* upon hepes.'

Early Eng. Allit. Poems, B. 910.

And,

'þer as *claterande* fro þe crest þe colde borne rennes,
and hinged he3e ouer his hede in hard 3sse-ikkles.'

Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn. 731.

Clatter, sb. 1. A blow accompanied by resonance or rattling sound, from a fall or otherwise. 2. Noise or din; hence chattering talk, loud and idle gossip.

'*Cayphas.* Weynde furthe in the wenyande
And hold still thy *clatter*.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 257.

Cf. 'And the women that her herde speke held her for a fool and untrewe, and *clatered* it aboute.' *Merl.* p. 12.

'Every one crieth and *clatereth* what him likith.' *Chaucer's Tale of Melibæus*, p. 149.

Claut, v. a. To scratch with one's nails.

Cf. 'Hweðer þe cat of helle *claurede* (*clachte*, *clabte*, in other texts) euer towarde hire.' *Ancr. Riule*, p. 102. *Cr. Gl.* gives *claucht* = scratched, clawed; a word exactly coincident in form with Jamieson's '*claucht* = snatched, laid hold of eagerly and suddenly;' both, as if from some verb the present of which is lost. It is observable that O. N. *klá*, *klæa*, *klæja*, to claw, to scratch, makes its imperf. *kló*, and *hefi klegit* in the pret., and so furnishes a word very like ours in form and sound, while the formation of a new verb from the pret. of an older one is not by any means an unprecedented proceeding.

Clavver, sb. A rabble; a numerous and not very orderly assemblage.

Possibly the same word as *caleever*, which is given by Ferguson as meaning *obstreperous conduct*, the vb. signifying *to make a riot*, and which are referred by him to O. N. *giálífi*, light-headedness, dissoluteness; *giálfra*, to make a riot. To me it would seem, however, more likely to be allied to E. *cleave*, Dut. *kleverig*, sticky; cf. also Germ. *kleben*, Sw. D. *klebbig*, &c.; and descriptive of the assemblage, or quasi-cohesion, of the individuals who collectively constitute the **Clavver**.

'Clavvers o' folk at your tail.' *Wb. Gl.*

Clavver, v. n. To climb, as one does a hill; or as a child does on to its father's or mother's knees.

O. N. *klifra*; S. G. *klifwa*; Dan. *klavre*; Sw. D. *klaiva*, to climb, scramble up, using both hands and feet. See Molb. in v. *Klavre*. The Dan. use is 'at *klavre op i et træ*,' to clavver up into a tree.

Cled, adj. Clad, clothed.

O. N. *klæddr*, clad, clothed; Dan. *klæde*, to clothe; E. *clad*, &c.

'They wur beeath weel fed and weel *cled*.' *Wb. Gl.*

'ffor þaire knaues ware *cledde* in clethyng full clene.' *Rel. Pieces*, p. 92.

'Some clowde, for sothe, that starne has *cled*
From us away.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 181.

'A lytter redy *cled*.' *Ib.* p. 133.

Cleeas, sb. Clothes, garments.

'If thou gif me mete and foode
And *close* to body.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 46.

The same form occurs again at p. 292, and our present word is just to that form what our *steean*, *beean*, &c. are to *stone*, *bone*, &c.

Cleg, sb. The common horse-fly (*Hæmatopota pluvialis*).

O. N. *kleggi*; N. *klegg*; Sw. D. *klägg*, *klägge*. I give O. N. *kleggi* on the authority of Rietz. The idea is that of sticking, adhesion; and certainly no other insect sticks so close and so tight to the animal it attacks as does the **Cleg**.

Cleik, sb. A hook, fixed in a shaft and intended to catch things up with.

The proper spelling of this word probably would be **Cleeak**, as the Clevel. form of the word *cloke*; as in *Ancr. Riule*, p. 102, 'And drouh al ut þet bodi efter mid *clokes* of crokede and of kene vondunges.' *Cleik* is properly a Sc. form. Comp. our **Click**, and Halliwell's *cleke*.

Cleik-hooks, sb. Four hooks of three inches in the bend, set back to back, affixed to a rope and used as 'drags,' or to feel for and attach themselves to things at the bottom of a pool or other water.

Clem, v. n. and p. To suffer from the effects of hunger. Another form of **Clam** (which see).

'there company was *clemmed*: and much cold did suffer;
water was a worthy drinke: win it who might.'

Percy's *Folio MS.* i. p. 225.

Cf. 'Et this whan the hungreth,
Or whan thou *clomsest* for cold
Or clyngest for drie.' *P. Plough.* p. 276.

Clep, v. a. To call, name, designate.

A. S. *clypian*, *cleopian*; Dut. *klappen*, to speak, call, say. An older and frequent use of the word seems to have been to cry aloud to or for a person or thing; as in *Pr. Pm. Clepyn owte, Clepe to mete.*

Comp. also 'Here he kneles and calle3, and *clepes* after help.'

E. Eng. Allit. Poems, B. 1345.

And, 'And he ryches hym to ryse, and rapes hym sone,
Clepes to his chamberlayn, choses his wede,
Bo3e3 forth, ouen he wat3 boun, blyþely to masse.'

Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn. 1310.

Clep, sb. Name, description, kind or species.

From **clep**, to name or designate: a transition of sense similar to that exemplified in 'description,' 'species,' our word **mak**, and the like.

'It was of a queerish *clep*.' *Wb. Gl.*

Cletch, sb. 1. A brood of young birds, especially domestic birds.
2. A collection, set, or party of persons.

O. N. *klekja*, to sit, as a bird; to hatch; Sw. *kläcka*; Dan. *klække*, id. The vb. itself appears to have been in use in Yorkshire in former days, and in its full sense of to rear or foster young, equivalent to the Dan. *klække op*; *at klække et lam op*: to foster a lamb, the mother of which is dead.

Comp. 'Thou art best on thi wax that ever was *clekyt*.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 311.

Cleugh, sb. (pr. cleuf). A narrow rocky glen, or ravine.

Cf. O. N. *kleyf*, fissura rupium, Hald.; Sw. D. *klöv*, a breach, gap, chasm, hole or den in the rocks; A. S. *clough*, a cleft of a rock. Cf. *Pr. Pm. clyff*, and Sc. *cleuch*.

Click, v. a. and n. 1. To snatch, to seize quickly. 2. To shrivel up or contract in folds, as leather or parchment under a hot iron.

There seems to be some little uncertainty as to the origin of this word. Wedgw. would refer it to an attempt to imitate sound, and together with Mr. Morris (*Gl. to E. Engl. Allit. Poems*) quotes Sw. or O. Sw. *kläncka*, *klänga*, to snatch, seize, as allied. These verbs are, it would seem, more closely connected with our **Clinch**; and the Jutl. expression *klække ved*, to stick tight to, to hold fast by, corresponds more nearly to our **Click**, especially when we find it occurring in the phrase, **click** ho'd, more frequently than in any other single allocution. In *E. Eng. Allit. Poems* the word occurs in the sense of take= get, acquire, become possessed of; but more frequently in the sense of taking or rather catching up, more or less of quickness seeming to be implied in the action spoken of: thus Abraham,

after desiring his wife to be 'cof and quyk at þis one3' in her preparation of food for his angelic visitors, and 'saying to his servaunt þat he hit seþe faste,' himself,

'To be bare-heued buske3 hym thenne,
Clecbe3 to a clene cloþe and keste3 on þe grene.' (B. 631.)

Again, of Lot it is said, at l. 857, that,—

'He went forthe at þe wyket and waft hit hym after,
þat a clyket hit clet3 clos hym byhynde.'

In the lines,—

'and whyle þat wat3 clet3 clos in his hert
þere wat3 no mon upon molde of my3t as hym selven,'

the sense is evidently the passive of the Jutl. word given above; viz. held fast.

In *Townel. Myst.* p. 324, last line but one,

'Fro dede you cleke in cloke,'

the sense is seize, snatch, lay grasp upon, which is coincident with ours.

Clickum fair. 'It was got at Clickum fair;' *Wh. Gl.* = purloined, stolen, taken without acknowledgment.

Clinch, v. a. 1. To clutch or grasp with the hand. 2. To meet with, or come upon a person suddenly, so as to arrest him in his course.

S. G. *klænga*, to seize or grasp with the hand; *kläncka*, to snatch, seize. Comp. Dan. *klinke*, to fasten together the parts of a broken plate, &c. by means of *klinker*, or flattened rivets.

2. 'I just *clinched* him at the corner.' *Wb. Gl.*

Clip, v. a. To hold close together, to compress.

O. N. *klípa*, to squeeze, gripe, compress, catch; Sw. D. *klipa* or *kliþ'*; N. *klipe*; Swiss *klupen*.

Cf. 'Power hem failleth
To clucche or to clawe,
To *clippe* or to holde.' *P. Ploughm.* p. 359.

'Somme sayde they lovyd a lusty man
That in theyr army3 can *clypp* them and kysse them than.'
Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. p. 109, note.

Clip, v. a. To cut short off; to shear, of sheep.

O. N., S. G., Sw. D., N. *klippa*; Dan. *klippe*; A. S. *clypan*. Dan. *at klippe baaret*, to cut the hair; *at klippe faar*, to clip, or shear, sheep. *Pr. Pm.* 'Clyppyn. Tondeo.'

Clip, sb. A short piece cut off; e. g. a pattern of cloth or calico.

Comp. Dan. *kliþ*, a cut made with a pair of scissors; O. N. *klippa*, a piece cut off.

Clipping, sb. The act, or occasion, of a general clipping of any farmer's flock (see **Sheep-clipping**), in which his neighbours are invited to assist, and which terminates in an entertainment: the farmer, in his turn, holding himself ready to return the same office to those who have been his assistants. The same system holds good with respect to the **Pig-killing** about Christmas.

Clipping-time, sb. The time or season for shearing sheep. See **Clip**.

'Laban ferde to nimen kep,
In *clipping-time* to hise sep.' *Story of Gen. and Exodus*, p. 50.

Cloam, **clome**, v. a. (sometimes pr. *claum*). 1. To clutch, with both hands at once: or, simply to clutch or seize with decided grasp. 2. To pull or make tugging efforts, with both hands engaged, as in pulling a sack, or the like, along; to pull about rudely or roughly.

I have little hesitation in referring this word to O. N. *klömbrur*, a vice; that which grasps firmly, holds in a tight clutch; N. *klåmbr*, Sw. *klämma*, Dan. *klammer*, &c. themselves derivatives from verbs signifying to grasp tight, compress, squeeze.

Clock, sb. A general name for a beetle; for instance, **Black-clock**, the common black-beetle, **Water-clock**, the water-beetle (*Dytiscus marginalis*); and **Lady-clock**, the lady-bird (*Coccinella septem-punctata*).

Hald. gives *brunn-klúka*, commonly but incorrectly written *brún-klukka*, as the name of the *Dytiscus*. The word is, therefore, an exact equivalent to our **Water-clock**. But I meet with no other instance in a Scand. tongue, in which the word *klúka*, or *klukka*, which must be the origin of our present word, occurs. Garnett, however, *Phil. Essays*, p. 68, speaks of it as 'a genuine Germanic word, and of remote antiquity, as is shewn by the ancient gloss published by Gerbert—"chuleich, scarabæus." It appears from Schmeller that *kieleck* was the Bav. appellation for the *scarabæus stercorarius*, late in the seventeenth century.' He also names the insects called **Bracken-clock**, *willow-clock*, &c.

Clock, v. n. To cluck as a hen does.

Sw. D. *klokka*, *klåkka*, *klukka*; Dan. *klukke*; N. S. *klukken*; A. S. *cloccan*; Lat. *glocire*.

'Sely Capyll, oure hen, both to and fro
She kakyls,
Bot begyn she to crok,
To groyne or to *clok*,
Wo is hym of our cok,
For he is in the shekyls.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 99.

Clock-seves, **clock-sives**, sb. The sharp-flowered rush (*Juncus acutiflorus*). Described as the black-headed bulrush in *Wh. Gl.* from Marshall, but mistakenly. (Other plants may be included under this name, but I am not able to ascertain.)

Aasen quotes *kløkk*, as applied to grass and plants, and meaning soft, flexible, yielding (as opposed to rigid, hard or harsh). This is the character of the leaves of the **Clock-seave**; and the existence of the distinctive local name **Wire-rush**, given in *Wb. Gl.* as synonymous with 'the seaves of the moors and wastes,' and really denoting the so-named 'hard-rush' of the botanists (*Juncus glaucus*), might be sufficient to decide the origin of the prefix in **Clock-seaves**, were it not that Rietz gives *klåk*, *klak*, *klök*, a word also applied to plants or vegetation; as *klak säd*, *åker*, luxuriant corn, or cornfields; *klök säd*, *klök stut*, *klökt barn*; the word in the two latter instances implying well-grown, vigorous. He also gives *klak*, *klog*, synonymous with N. *kløkk*, connecting it with O. N. *klökkr*, flexible, yielding. It is

not clear, however, that the two words, given by Rietz as separate, are unconnected. There is certainly no inconsistency between the meanings; luxuriant growth is apt to yield soft herbage; and besides that, the special application of the N. and Sw. D. words seems sufficient to do more than hint a relationship.

Clod-clags, sb. See **Clow-clags**.

Clodder, cludder, cluther, v. n. To collect in a close group, as chickens round the hen; to be closely packed, as people in a small room; to cluster together.

Garnett, *Essays*, p. 165, quotes Welsh *cluder*, heap, pile; *cludeiriaw*, to gather in a heap, as the origin of this word. There may be also a relationship between both and the O. N., N., S. G. *klot*, Sw. D. *klotr*, the main idea in which probably may be of concretion, or agglutination. Comp. Dutch *klotteren*, coagulare; and 'cluttered blood' is an expression met with in Holland's writings, as well as elsewhere; e. g. 'Cloteryn, as blode, or other lyke. Coagulo' *Pr. Pm.*

'“They were all *cluthered* up;” of a number of people collecting in a room comparatively only small.' *Wb. Gl.*

Cloddy, adj. Thick and short; full-fleshed.

O. N. *klót* is the pommel of a sword, and, generally, a rounded lump; that in which the idea of length gives way to that of thickness. Dan. *klod*, *klode*, *klods*, all have the same characteristic kind of application. Hence our **cloddy**.

Clog, sb. A log, block of wood. See **Hag-clog**, **Yule-clog**.

Comp. Dan. *klods*, Sw. *klots*, a block, log, clog; also Germ. *klotz*, *back-clotz*, a chopping-block, **Hag-clog**. Sw. D. *klakk*, a lump, L. Germ. *klak*, come nearer still to our form, and to *Pr. Pm.* 'Clogge. *Truncus*.'

Clogged, adj. Suffering under oppression of the breathing-tubes; wheezy, asthmatical. See **Closed**.

Cloggy, clogging, adj. Causing satiety or its consequent loathing; heavy, indigestible.

Clogs, sb. Ankle-shoes of thick leather, with wooden soles strengthened with iron at the heels and edges.

'From *clog* in the sense of a block or clumsy piece of wood.' Wedgw. Comp. Germ. *klotz-schub*, a clog or wooden shoe, Dan. *klods*.

Cf. 'His luddokys thai lowke like walk-mylne *clogges*.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 313.

Closed, adj. Experiencing much difficulty in breathing, as in pneu-monic affections.

I do not find this word in any of the north-country Glossaries, nor in Hall. It is, however, together with **Closing**, of extremely frequent occurrence in this district.

'“How is Willy T. to-day?” “Desper't' sair *closed*, an' like to lose his wind reeght oot, a' tahms.”'

Close-neived, adj. Niggardly, stingy, parsimonious. See **Neif**.

Closing, sb. 1. A difficulty of breathing, produced by cold or pneumonic affection. 2. The producing cause itself; pneumonia, bronchitis, &c.

1. "What is the matter with your baby, mistress?" "Why, it's a *closin'*; it's gotten a sair cow'd an' Ah's free'tn'd o' lossing 't."

2. 'T' au'd man's gotten a *closin'* on 'im, an' it'll fare te gan hard wiv 'im.'

Clot, sb. A clod, lump of earth.

A. S. *clud*; N. S. *kloot*, &c. 'A *clotte*, *cespis*, *occarium*. A clottyng malle, *occatorium*.' *Catb. Ang.*, quoted in note to *Clodde*, *Pr. Pm.* 'Ane *clot* of heui eorðe.' *Ancr. Riwe*, p. 140.

'That cursyd *clott* of Camys kyn
Forsoth was I.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 328.

the reference being to 'a lothly lumpe of fleshly syn,' as Judas describes himself as having been in his mother's womb.

Clot-bur, sb. The burdock (*Arctium lappa*).

'*Clot-bur*, in Chaucer and *Pr. Pm.* *clote*, sometimes spelt incorrectly *clod-bur*; A. S. *clate*, Germ. *clette*, a bur that sticks to clothes.' *Popular Names of Br. Plants*, p. 49.

Cloth, To draw the. To remove the cloth when the meal, during which it has been spread, is done.

'So she ete tylle mete was done,
Tylle they drew *clotbes*, and had wasshen,
As is the gyse and maner.'

Sir Gawan and Dame Ragnell, quoted in Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. p. 115.

Clour, sb. A lump or bump; an unevenness; the swelling occasioned by a blow.

Perhaps transposed from Su. G. *kullra*, decidere cum impetu, says Jam. Hall. quotes '*Bareyn Clowris*,' from Lydgate, as an instance of the sense, 'hollow ground, or a field,' and gives the word as A. N. I believe that in Lydgate as well as in the North, the idea implied in *clour* is that of *unevenness*. Hald. gives *klúr*, coarse, rough, unfinished, uneven, as a word which, in its metaphorical sense, implied a servant or slave, from the contrast of such an one's clownish, or boorish behaviour with that of a free-born gentleman. Superficial roughness, whether of conduct or manner, or such as may be left by a bad clumsy workman, or by a lack of pains in removing unevennesses, seems to be the radical sense of the word, and it is more than probable that our word is the same, scarcely altered in either sound or spelling.

Clout, sb. A blow, or stroke, as applied to some limited area or surface.

Jam., under this word, quotes Teut. *klotsen*, pulsare, pultare; but under the word *cluttering* he gives Teut. *kloteren*, *kleuteren*, tuditare, pultare, pulsare crebro ictu, in which the affinity seems even closer than in *klotsen*.

Clout, sb. 1. A cloth of limited size. 2. A patch or piece put over a ragged place. 3. A rag.

Garnett gives Welsh *clwt*, patch; *clytiaw*, to patch, as words which 'appear to be of Celtic origin,' *Phil. Essays*, pp. 161, 162. Ihre gives *klut* in our third sense, a rag; alleging also A. S. *clut*, *cleot* in its sense of a seam as the origin of our Engl. *clout*, to patch: adding that from this the conjecture is a reasonable one, that the ancient and original signification of *clut* must have been a scrap or segment of material applied to the repair of worn garments. Certainly, besides A. S. *clut*, 'a little cloth or clout,' (Bosw.) we have Sw. D. *klut*, O. N. *klútr*, N. *klut*, Dan. *klud*, in the senses of—a portion of material, or a part of the dress, as *clotb* in E. *neck-cloth*, &c. 'Clowte of clothe, (cloute or ragge.)' *Pr. Pm.*

1. Cf. Chaucer's 'An herin *clout* to wrappe me in,' *Pardoner's Tale*, p. 135.

'In *cloutis* he was wondene.' *Rel. Pieces*, p. 41.

2. 'Vor a lute *clut* mei lodlichen swuðe a muchel ihol peche;' for a little clout (patch) may very lothly impair a mickle whole. *Ancr. Riwle*, p. 256.

3. 'Thou wald nowthir in purpure ne byse
Be lappede, ne in nan oþer clothes of pryce,
Bot in vile *clouttes* for to couer thi body.' *Rel. Pieces*, p. 63.

'And when she of this bill hath takin hede
She rent it all to *cloutis*.' *Marchaunt's Tale*, p. 71.

Clout, v. a. 1. To patch, to mend a hole or ragged place, in a garment or the like, by the apposition of a patch, or piece of fresh material.

Pr. Pm. 'Cloutyn, sarcio.' The word was anciently employed to express what was rigid, as well as what was pliable, like leather or cloth. Thus '“A clowte of yrne, *crusta ferrea*, et cetera ubi plate.” *Catb. Ang.* In Norfolk the terms *cleat* and *clout* signify an iron plate with which a shoe is strengthened. A. S. *cleot*, *clut*, lamina.' Note to 'Clowte of a schoo.' *Pr. Pm.*

'Uxor. Yei, Noe, go *cloute* thi shone, the better wille thai last.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 29.

And in *Ancr. Riwle*, p. 256, where directions are given to the recluses to be very careful of what they say, on rumour, touching a sister, the writer proceeds, 'Cause the person who bears the message to repeat it often in the manner she is going to report it, that she may not report it otherwise, "ne ne *clutie* nanmore þerto."'

Clout, v. a. To strike, to inflict a blow or blows on any given part (see preceding word); no doubt from the idea of applying a blow as one claps on a patch.

'Clout his heead for 'im.' 'Clout him weel.'

Clovven, p. p. of **Cleave**. Stuck together by means of some glutinous substance; in a state of cohesion.

Comp. Sw. D. *klabbed*, cohering, adhesive; *kläjed*, sad, heavy, doughy; of bread, &c.

Clow, v. n. To work laboriously, to labour or strive at anything with much exertion.

Cf. Sw. *kluddra*, N. and Sw. D. *klatra*, to toil, to work with trouble and pains, to labour tediously and wearisomely, or to poor purpose. It may, however, be noted that the Sw. D. word *klor*, to make slow or laborious progress, by combination with *maur* = *myra*,

an ant, takes the signification of a laborious person who labours perseveringly like an ant, only very gently or deliberately; a sense which corresponds rather more nearly to that of Clower.

Clow-clagged, adj. Having their own dung adhering to their hinder parts, dried and clotted: said of sheep and cattle.

This word may be derived from O. N. *klof*, femorum intercapedo, or *fork*; which word Hall. defines 'as the lower half of the body,' adding that 'the haunch of a deer was called a *fork*:' this, with *clag*, furnishes our word. Cf. *Pr. Pm.* '*Clyff, clyft, Sissura, rima*:' and in the note, *Clift* = *la fourcheure*. Walter le Biblesworth.

Clow-clags, sb. Dried masses of dung adhering to the wool, or the hair, on the hinder parts of a sheep, or other animal. Another form of the word is **Clod-clags**.

Clow-clash, sb. Disturbance, or confusion; such as occurs when a house is turned inside out in the process of the spring 'cleaning.'

See Clow, Clower.

Clower, sb. One who works or labours at his occupation toilingly or heartily.

'“A clower at a trencher;” a hearty feeder.'

'“A clower efter pelf;” a striver after money.' *Wb. Gl.*

Cloy, sb. Nausea, inclination to vomit, or the sensation of it.

O. N. *kliá*, to feel sick: *kliá*, nausea; *kliu lækníngar*, emetics. Comp. Sw. D. *klo*, risings from the stomach, heartburn; found also in composition, as *vatten-klo*—answering to our **Water-brash**; *Cr. Gl. watter-taums*; Halliwell's *water-springs* or *water-springs*—and *brännvins-klo*, the regurgitation after drinking brandy. The idea involved in this is probably the origin of the expression 'as drunk as cloy.' See **Cloy**, v. a.

Cloy, v. a. To glut, satiate to the pitch of repletion, or rejection of more.

In the expression 'as drunk as cloy' (see *Wb. Gl.* in v.), is not our verb the word employed? This would surely be a preferable explanation to, 'as drunk as Chloe,' which has been suggested by some. See **Cloy**, sb.

Clubster, sb. The stoat (*Mustela erminea*).

Called *club-tail* in Linc. and elsewhere—A. S. *steort*, Fris. *stert*, Dan. *stiert*, Sw. *stjert*, &c., a tail—a name which leaves the origin of our word not at all doubtful. The merest comparison of the short stiff tail of the animal named, with, e. g., the flexible one of the rat, is a sufficient illustration of the appositeness of the name.

Cludder, **cluther**, sb. A cluster, close group; a large quantity, or mass of anything, gathered together. See **Clodder**.

'“A rare cluther of money;” a great sum.' *Wb. Gl.*

Clue, sb. Thread, string, cotton, worsted, wound, whether into a ball, or upon a bobbin or card.

Wedgw. says 'the origin of this word seems to be a form of the same class with Welsh *clob*, a lump; Russ. *club*, a ball, pellet; Lat. *globus*, a ball or sphere. The *b* readily passes through *v* into a *w* or *u*.' Comp. Dut. *klauw*, *klouwe*, a ball of yarn; Sw. D. *klavse*, *klause*, *klövse*; Dan. D. *klaus*; all with the same meaning. Rietz seems to refer these words to the vb. *kliova*, to cleave, to separate, as their stem-word. Possibly, however, *Pr. Pm.* 'Clow-chyn, or clowe, clewe. *Glomus*, *globus*,' indicates a guttural as the origin of the *w* or *v*.

Clum, **clumb**, adj. Tenacious, viscid, sodden, doughy, sticking toughly together; of heavy or clayey soil when trampled upon in a wet state; of heavy, ill-baked bread. See **Clung**.

Comp. N. Fris. *klum*, damp, sodden; Sw. D. *klam*, applied to snow when moist enough to be compressed into a compact mass; Dan. and N. Sax. *klam*; O. N. *kramr*, id.

Clung, adj. 1. Heavy, tenacious; as clayey soils become after saturation with wet, especially if trampled or otherwise kneaded while in that state. 2. Very tough, tenacious, unyielding; of extremely close-grained wood.

A. S. *clingan* seems rather to express the toughening or stiffening process which is the result of gradual drying of things which have been wet, as in the case of the Sussex phrase, a *clung bat*, for a clung stick. Wedgw. Cf. 'Whan thou *clynge*st for drie.' *P. Ploughm.* p. 276. On the other hand, the idea of drying or withering is wanting in the Scand. forms of the word, and simple adhesion or coherence seems to be involved: as in Sw. *klänga*, to cling, stick to, adhere; Sw. D. *kläng-borre*, the bur-dock—literally, *cling-bur*; and in Dan. *klynge*, a cluster, or knot; *klynge*s, recipr. v., to collect or cluster together. This approximates more to the idea of tenacious cohesion, which is the characteristic of our word.

Clunter, v. n. To walk or tread heavily, so as to make a noise with the feet.

Comp. Dan. *kluntet*, awkward, lump-like, or in a lumping way, from *klunt*, a block, a lump, which, there is little reason to doubt, suggests the original of our word. Wedgw. quotes Dut. *kluntet* and *klunt* in the same sense as the Dan. words.

Clunter, sb. Confusion, disarray, disorder.

See **Clunter**, v. n. The idea may be due to that of awkwardness or clumsiness.

Coal-coop, **coal-coup**, sb. A coal-scuttle.

Comp. O. N. *kúpa*, a circular vessel or pail; Sw. D. *kuba*, a round or oblong basket with two ears or handles; *päre-kuba*, a potato-coop; also, Sw. D. and N. *kupa*, and Sw. D. *kypa*, *gryn-kypa*; with similar or analogous significations. Comp. **Ass-coup**. See **Coup**.

Cobble, **cobble-steane**, sb. A roundish stone of moderate size, such as may be used for ordinary paving.

Wedgw. says, 'from the sound of pebbles rolling on the beach.' Comp., however, N. *koppel*, a cobble-stone; while Sw. D. has both *köbb*, a lesser rock, such as is not quite covered by the water, and *kobbel*, a **Mere** or boundary-stone. The latter may probably be a derivative from, if not a form of, O. N. *kumbl*, a pile, a **Ruck**; while the former, as probably, is nearly related to **cob** in our **Cob-stone**, **cob-nut**; *cob* = head; and to *cop*, a mound, the top or summit, &c. See Hall. The idea seems to be that of a rounded,

up-standing surface, like that of the upper portion of the human head, and the word itself to be referrible to A. S. *cop*, *copp*, the top, culmen; Fris. and L. Germ. *kop*, the same; and the like. Wedgw., however, takes *cob* as meaning 'a blow, and thence, as usual, a lump or thick mass of anything,' referring the word to W. *cob*, *cobio*. Comp. *Pr. Pm.* 'Cobyllstone, or cherystone. *Petrilla*, *lapis cerasinus*, *ceramus*.'

Cobble, v. a. 1. To throw stones at, pelt with stones or dirt. 2. To pave with **Cobbles** or rounded stones.

Cobble-tree, sb. A swingle-tree; the bar to the ends of which the traces of a draught-horse are attached before the plough or in double harness. Comp. **Stretch**.

This may be simply *couple-tree*; Dan. *koble*: as *swingle-tree*, from Dan. *svingel*.

Cobbling, sb. A stoning or pelting with **Cobbles** and such like missiles.

Cobby, adj. Brisk, lively, hearty; in good health.

Comp. Sw. D. *kopugur*, vigorous, lively: a word applied to the sea when the waves move briskly and with consequent sound.

Coble, sb. A kind of boat peculiar to the north-east coast, in use among the fishermen and pilots, with sharp bows, flat, sloping stern, and without a keel; used also as a pleasure-boat at the various watering-places on the said coast.

Welsh *ceubal*, a boat. From this source, perhaps, the A. S. word *cuople*, a coble, small ship, navicula (Bosw.), originally proceeded.

'And ða he ofstæg in lytlum scipe † in cuople:' and when he ascended into a little ship or coble. *Northumb. Gospels*, Matt. viii. 28.

Cob-stones, sb. Stones of a size to be thrown, or which may be applied to paving purposes. See **Cobble**, sb.

Cock-light, sb. (pr. cock-leeght). Day-dawn, the hour of 'cock-crow,' when the first gleams of light shew themselves.

Comp. 'The *cock*, that horiloge is of thorpes lite.' *Assembly of Foules*, iv. 204.

'The image,' it is said in the note, 'brings before us the little remote village, or thorpe, and the hinds called up in the early morning by the crowing of the cock, their only *boro-loge* or clock.'

Cockly, adj. Unsteady on its basis; easily moved or overthrown; wavering. Brock. gives the form 'cogly.'

The origin of this word is probably the same as that of Dan. *kugle*, and Germ. *kugel*, a ball; *kugeln*, to roll; O. N. *kogla*, id.; and the idea is that of a standing body, but standing on an unsteady basis, as a globular one would be. Wedgw. derives the word from 'cock, a rapid movement,' which he connects with Du. *kokelen*, to juggle, 'from the rapid movements of a juggler's tricks.'

Cock o' t' midden, sb. One able and disposed to assert his supremacy.

Cock-shut, sb. The twilight hour at the close of the day. Comp. **Cock-light**.

Cod, sb. 1. A bag, of leather, as in **Firecod**; natural, as in the scrotum. 2. A pod; the shell or outer envelope of peas, beans, &c.

A. S. *codd*, a bag, sack, cod. Comp. Welsh *cod*, *cwd*, the same; Bret. *kód*, *gód*, a pocket; O. N. *koddi*, a cushion; i. e. a bag with special contents; Sw. *kudde*, a cushion, but also the bag containing it; a pod. Collate *pod* with Dan. *pude*, a pillow, as well as *cod* with O. N. *koddi*, Sw. *kudde*. Wedgw. is of opinion that there is a near connection between the words in question, as in Gael. *plod* or *clod* = English *clod* or *clot*.

Cf. *Pr. Pm.* 'Codde, of frute, or pesecodde. *Siliqua*.'

'O belie! O wombe! And O stinking *cod*
Fulfilled of dong and of corrupcioun!' *Pardoner's Tale*, p. 134.

In the following extract, *Townel. Myst.* p. 84,

'For even or for od I have mekylle tene,
As hevy as a sod I grete with myn eene,
When I nap on my *cod*, for care that has bene,
And sorow,'—

the sense of the word is pillow, bolster. Cf. 'I serviale cum *codber* contexta.' *Pr. Finch.* clv. 'Codd, a pillow or cushion.' Brockett.

Coif, sb. A woman's cap or head-dress, of a style which used to be worn in days gone by.

O. N. *qveif*, a hood, a covering for the head. Comp. O. N. *kólfr*, a species of female head-gear. Hald. Allied to *búfa*, Sw. *bufva*, Dan. *bue*, A. S. *bufe*. The S. G. form of our word is *bwif*; Sw. D. *bviv*. See Ihre and Bosworth. *Coyfe* seems to have been the name for the head-covering of the tonsured clergy. Note to *Cappe*, *Pr. Pm.* Also, note to *Coyfe*—'A coyfe, *pillius*, *pilleolus*. *Pillius est juvenum, peregrinumque galerum*.'

Collar, sb. The leathern **Head-stall**, or halter by which the horse is secured to its stall in the stable. See **Head-stall**.

Collier, sb. The swift or deviling (*Cypselus apus*).

Collop, sb. A sliced piece of meat or bacon. Used also figuratively to express, according to the connection, the ideas of costliness, distastefulness, &c.

Ihre quotes the word *kollops*, slices of meat, well beaten and softened before cooking, as common to the O. Sw. and English tongues. 'From *clop* or *colp*, representing the sound of a lump of something soft thrown on a flat surface,' says Wedgw. Ihre is more cautious: 'If,' says he, 'the word originated in the kitchen, I should not doubt its connection with *klappa*, *klopfen*.' Probably, however, the source of the word is more distant, and not unconnected with the root of *κολοβός*, a cut-off piece; *κολοβόω*, to cut short, to mutilate. Richardson's derivation is 'Collop, by corruption from the obsolete *collow* or *colly*, to make black with a coal, and then applied to anything of similar form and shape to a *collop*' (1) It is worthy of notice, as at least a curious coincidence, that while Ihre mentions Gr. *κόλλωψ*, *pars spinæ bovis*,—and this word, in its metaphorical sense, means 'a youth hardened in debauchery' (Donnegan),—in *Wb. Gl.* we find that 'a young spendthrift is pronounced to be a costly *collop* to his parents.'

Example of metaphorical sense:—"It will be a costly *collop* to him"=prove a very expensive undertaking.' *Wb. Gl.*

' "A sau't *collop*;" something irritating or disagreeable or hard to put up with.' *Ib.*

"God saue the Queene of England," he said,

"for her blood is verry neshe,

As neere vnto her I am

as a *colloppe* shorne from the fleshe." Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. 141.

Collop-Monday. The Monday before Lent, a day on which the customary dish is **Collops**—i. e. rashers of bacon, and eggs.

'The poor in the country now go about and beg collops for the feast, of their richer neighbours.' *Wb. Gl.*

'A cock and bacon are, in some farm-houses, boiled on the day after *Collop-Monday*, Shrove-Tuesday, or Fasn's-eve; and if any one omits to do justice to the dish, Hobthrust is sure, at night, to cram him full with bigg-chaff.' Brockett, in v. *Hobthrust*.

Come again, To, v. n. Of a ghost, or the spirit of a deceased person.

Comp. Dan. *gjen-ganger*, a ghost, that which goes again; *gjen-færd*, an apparition or ghost; Sw. *gengångare*; Sw. D. *gen-färd*. The south of England expression is 'to walk.'

Come-away, v. n. (pr. cow-away, or cow-wa). To be on the move, leaving one's present place of tarrying or resting.

Comp. Do-way, as in the passages below:—

'*Angelus.* Do wa, Joseph, and mend thy thoght.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 79.

"Mak, with youre lefe, let me gyf youre barne bot vi pence."

Mak. "Nay, do way: he slepys." *Ib.* p. 114.

Come by, v. n. To move on one side, so as to be out of the way of one passing by.

Come-by-chance, sb. An illegitimate child. Called also **Chance-bairn, Love-begot, &c.**

Comp. O. N. *laun-getinn*, furto genitus, stealth-gotten, as another instance of the spirit which prompts the coinage of such names.

Comen, p. p. of to Come.

"Gan and see, bairn, gin Jossy be *comen*."

'What tydings hast thou brought me, child?

thou art *comen* home so soone to me.' Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. 183.

Comp. 'ouer *comene*.' *Rel. Pieces*, p. 43.

Commother, sb. A godmother.

Comp. Fr. *commère*, A. S. *cum-pæder*, godfather; the latter given by Bosw.

Company, sb. Any assemblage of persons for a special purpose; attendance at public worship, for instance; or at a concert or lecture.

Conceit, v. a. (pr. consate). To suppose or assume; to be of opinion.

'I *consate* you'll be frae Lunnun.' *Wb. Gl.*

Conceited, adj. (pr. consated). Somewhat flighty, weak, apt to entertain silly notions.

“A *consated* body;” a person given to foolish notions or of nervous temperament.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Conjuror, sb. One able to exorcise the devil or to lay ghosts.

The power involved here is, or was until lately, held to reside in the clergy; and I have myself been applied to by a woman, who was sane enough in most points, to lay certain spirits which pertinaciously disturbed her: one the ghost of a deceased ‘minister;’ another the evil one himself. But the power of the **Church-priests**, or clergymen of the Church of England, was held to be light, or almost nothing, in comparison with that of the Roman Catholic priests. See Ord’s *Hist. of Cleveland*, p. 301.

Conny, adj. Neat in person and figure; pretty, pleasing to look at; nice-looking.

Comp. Sw. D. *kinn*, *könn*, *kynn*, *kön*, neat, pretty, handsome, pleasant and pleasant-looking; Dan. *kjøn* (in the pl. *kjønne*); Old Dan. and Jutl. *kön*. Comp. also the mod. Dan. use: *en kjøn pige*, a *conny* maid; *saa lader en kone kjønt i et buus*, in the Clevel. vernacular, ‘a mistress i’ t’ hooss ’s *conny* t’ see;’ ‘*den gaard bar costet kjønne penge* :’ that farm cost a *conny* lot o’ brass; or *Anglice*, ‘a pretty penny.’ See **Canny**.

Con over, v. a. 1. To consider, think over. 2. To persuade or talk one over.

O. N. *kenna*; S. G. *kænna*; Sw. and Sw. D. *känna*; D. *kiende*; Fris. *kenna*, *kanna*; Germ. *kennen*; A. S. *cunnian*. The signification of the latter word is to enquire, search into, *con*; of the others, generally speaking, to know, to take knowledge of. In O. Sw. *kienna*, and in Sw. Dial. *künna*, there are senses almost exactly coincident with ours. Thus, as to sense 2, *swa kænner nöd nakna kono spinna*: necessity teaches or persuades the naked woman to spin, quoted by both Ihre and Rietz. So also of O. E. *ken*.

Consumpted, pcpl. Suffering under consumption or phthisis.

‘T’ doct’r says he’s heavily *consumpted*’

Coom, **cum**, sb. Dust, fine dirt; also dust or scrapings of wood produced by the saw, or in other modes. See **Saw-com**.

O. N. *kám*, a speck or spot of dust, soot or smut, &c. Comp. Sw. D. *kām*, dull, as bright metal becomes by the lodgment of dust, or corrosion; Dut. *kaam*, particles of mould on beer or vinegar; Germ. *kabm*, the same.

‘*Comys*, of malte.’ *Pr. Pm.* ‘*Cummynge* as malte, *germinatus*.’ *Cath. Angl.* (note, *Ib.*)

Coop, **coup**, sb. A vessel of wood, possibly made with staves, and something of the pail description, though not necessarily so now. See **Ass-coup**, **Coal-coop**, &c.

‘*Coupe* or *coule* for capons or other poultrie ware.’ *Pr. Pm.* note to *Coowle*. A *cowle* is a tub, and *coope* or *coupe* synonymous with it.

Cooscot, sb. The ringdove (*Columba palumbus*).

A. S. *cusceote*. The name takes a variety of forms—*cowscot*, *cowshot*, *cusbat*, *cusba-doo*,

kowschot, cuschette, &c. Brock. suggests that the name is due to 'A. S. *cusc*, chaste, in allusion to the conjugal fidelity of the bird,' pigeons of all kinds being understood to be particularly faithful in their loves: whence Chaucer's notice of the turtle-dove,—

'The wedded turtelle, with his herte true.' Bell's *Chaucer*, iv. 204.

Cordwainer, sb. A shoemaker.

Pr. Pm. 'Cordwaner. *Alutarius*. *Cordwane*, ledyr.'

'His shone of *cordewane*.' *Rime of Sir Thopaz*, p. 145.

'& doe me of thy *cordiuant* shoone.' Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. 185.

And in the note to the same,—'Cordivant: *proprie* cordwane, corium denominatum a Corduba, urbe Hispaniæ. The same as Morocco leather, i. e. cordovan. *Cordouan*, properly a goat's skin tanned. Cotgr.' 'Of felles of gheet, or of the bukke make men good *cordewan*.' Note to *Pr. Pm.* (ut supra).

In *St. Olaf's Saga* (Fletey. ii. 34), when the author gives an account of Olaf's visit to his mother and stepfather, King Sigurdr Syrr, the latter being busy in the harvest field when the visit is announced, and not in fit array consequently to receive so distinguished a visitor suitably, this is the notice given of his toilet:—'Then sat King Sigurdr down and caused draw off his ordinary shoes and drew on hose of *cordovan* (*kordunobosur*), and bound on his gilt spurs. Then took he off his cape and kirtle and put on a robe of fur,' &c. Whence *cordovan* was evidently a portion of what the Cleveland folks call their 'Sunday, or bettermy cleas.'

Corn, sb. A single grain or particle of any substance or article usually found aggregated; e. g. of sand, salt, wheat, shot, &c.

Comp. Sw. D. *korn* (*det som är smått*, anything that is little; *bierte-korn* being used as a word of affection or petting). Especially observe the Dan. use of the word—'any quite small and round, or nearly round, object.' Molb. *Guldet findes undertiden i korn*: gold may be occasionally met with in corns. *Sand-korn*, *bvede-korn*; *senneps-korn*, mustard-corn; *senepes-corn*, A. S. and N. Gospels; *bagel-korn*, hail-corn; *peber-korn*, and many other like compounds are in continual use. *Leeds Gl.* gives *corns* of tobacco, applied to the shreds left in an exhausted tobacco-box.

Corpse-yatt, corpse-yett, sb. A lych-gate.

Corruption, sb. Pus, or matter from an ulcer, boil, &c.

Corve, curve, sb. A small waggon, wheel-less, but having iron runners, in use in the coal-pits.

'Corf, a large basket made of strong hazel-rods, called *corf-rods*, in which the coals are drawn from the pits.' Brock. Our **Corves**, though now made by the carpenter and shod by the smith, yet retain the old name. Cf. O. N. *karfa*, *körf*; Sw. *korg*; Dan. *kurv*; N. S. and Dut. *korf*; Germ. *korb*.

Cot, sb. A man who does those offices for himself which are usually done by a female in a house.

Mr. Wedgwood connects this with 'Cotquean' (which he also spells quotquean), 'an effeminate man, a man interfering in women's concerns. Du. *kutte*; Fin. *kutta*, *kuttu*, the distinctive feature of a woman; thence as a term of abuse for a feeble womanly man.' But the old Sw. word *kætisquinna*, a strumpet, from S. G. *kât* (*salax*, lascivus), Ihre—Sw. D. *kât*, *kåter*, and Dan. *kaad*, having the same sense still—suggests another origin for *cot-quean*;

and I do not see any very evident connection between our **Cot** and the true sense of *cot-quean*. I should be more inclined to refer it to the same source with Sw. D. *kutur*, *kåtur*, *kyttar*, a poor lodger in a cottage; O. N. *kotúngur*; O. N. and S. G. *kot-karl*, a poor cottager; the secondary or derived meaning being, a miserably poor or wretched being, who would naturally be obliged to do everything for himself, whether woman's work or not. See **Cot** vb., and Cf. *Pr. Pm. Coterelle* and note.

Cot, v. n. To cook for one's self; to do one's own household work.

Cote, sb. A building, hovel or shed, the customary dwelling of some species of domestic animal; e. g. **Pig-cote**, **Sheep-cote**, **Hen-cote**, &c.

O. N. *kot*; S. G. *kåte*; Sw. D. *kåta*; Dan. D. *kodde*; S. Juth. *kåd*; Finn. *kota*; A. S. *cóte*; N. Fris. and N. S. *kate*; M. H. G. *kote*; Dut. *kot*, &c.; Wall. *cwtt*; Hind. *kutir*, *koti*; Sanscr. *kota*, *kûta*. *Pr. Pm.* 'Coote, lytylle howse (cosh, cosche, cosshe). *Casa.*' See *Cr. Gl. Cosb.*

Cotten, **cotton**, v. n. To think and feel with another; to agree with him; to take very kindly to him.

Hall. speaks of this word as 'a common archaism,' by which he probably means that it is commonly met with in old writers. Rich. says 'it is, perhaps, merely,—to be, or cause to be, like cotton, as soft, as easy, as yielding as cotton; and thus to take anything easily or quietly; . . . to yield, to accede, to agree to.' It is more probable that, springing from the same root as *cotton*, it simply implies the idea of intimacy, harmony of sentiment and feeling, as a derivative from that of coherency or sticking together, as clotted wool, or locks of hair, &c., do. Comp. our **cotter**, and *cot*, a fleece of wool matted together in its growth. Wedgw. Comp. also Germ. *zote*, the knots on a fleece, clotted hair or locks; Sw. *tätte* = a number of hairs sticking together. Hilpert. See example to **Cotter**, and note *cot-gare*, refuse wool so clotted together that it cannot well be pulled asunder. Hall. Comp. also S. G. *kotte*, amicus.

'“I cannot *cotten* to him:” yield to him; give up my views for his.' *Wb. Gl.*

'We can't *cotten* together in any shape.' *Ib.*

Cotter, v. n. 1. To become entangled, to run into a confused twisted and interlaced mass, as string, thread, or worsted, carelessly handled, does. 2. To contract or run up, as a woollen fabric does under the action of moisture.

See **To cotten** or **cotton**. Comp. Lang. *coutou*, wool; *coutis*, matted; *coutisses*, the clotted locks of wool from near the tail; Wall. *cote*, fleece of wool; Germ. *zote*, a clotted lock of wool; *kotzet*, shaggy, **cottered**, &c.

1. 'All tettered and *cottered* like a wild colt's back.' *Wb. Gl.*

'*Cottered* up into snock snarls.' *Ib.*

Cotterils, **cotterels**, sb. Goods in general; money, cash. (*Wh. Gl.* adds, 'materials.')

May not the idea be of that which has, so to speak, grown together,—of accretions of substance,—and which therefore has come to form one lot or mass? See **Cotten**, **Cotter**.

Coul, sb. A wheal or lump on the person, such as rises after a blow.

Sw. D. *kul*, a lump, knob, hump; 'ba en kul på ryggen:' he has a hump on his back; Sw. *kula*, a bump; O. N. *kúla*.

Coul, v. a. To scrape or rake together; to pull towards one with a rake or other instrument.

Fr. *cueillir*, seems to propose itself to our notice here. The Sw. dialects have *kyllär* or *kjöllär*, to tie a lot of things together; *kylls* or *kjölls*, a promiscuous mixture of things of different sorts; *kylta*, to bundle things together carelessly; but I doubt the connection with our word. It is possible that it may be connected with O. E. *cowle*, a tub or vessel, the use of a smaller specimen of which for collecting matters together is conceivable.

'Tommy has spilt some o' t' flour oot o' t' poke, an' he's *couling* it oop wiv his hands again.' *Leeds Gl.*

'He's gotten a stick wiv a gib tiv it, to *coul* thae flowers oot in t' beck.'

Couler, sb. A wooden scraper, with a long shaft, used for pulling mould, &c. towards one.

'Reach me here yon *couler*, David;' spoken by a sexton who was about to use the implement designated for the purpose of pulling the up-cast earth back into the grave.

Coul-press, cowl-press, cow'-prise, sb. A lever of wood, or staff capable of being used as a lever.

'Mr. Malone says, that in Essex, *cowl* is used for *tub*; and hence that *cowl-staff* is a staff to carry *tubs* or baskets' (A. S. *cawl*, *cowl*) 'by the handles. Holland (in his *Pliny*) renders *fustes* by *bastons*, *clubs* and *coulstaves*.' Rich. in v. *Cowl*.

'Take up these cloathes heere, quickly. Wher's the *cowle-staffe*?' *Merry Wives of Wind. Act iii. Sc. 3.*

It is more than open to question if our present word has any connection with *cowl*, in either sense, tub or basket. It is met with in the forms *coupraise*, Hall.; *cowpress*, *cow-prise* *Cr. Gl.*; as well as in those given above, all of which seem to be corruptions of the compound word *coul-press* or *-prise* (comp. *Colpicke*, *Pr. Finch.* lii; *Colpice*, a lever, Hall.), the first member of which is due to O. N. *kylfva*, S. G. *kylfva*, Sw. D. *kylla*, *kyla*, *kölva*, a club, a strong, thick stick; Dan. *kølle*, M. H. G. *kuile*, N. S. *küle*, Germ. *keule*: the latter to O. N. *pressa*, O. Sw. *persa*, Dan. *perse*, N. S. *parsen*. It should be observed that, until a comparatively recent period, the press depended upon leverage for the power of compression obtained, and the majority of the cheese-presses in this district are made on that principle still; as are also not a few presses of other kinds, the printing-press, copying-press, &c., not excepted. But suppose for a moment the relative positions of the *fulcrum* and the *point d'appui* inverted, and the pressing power becomes a *prising*, or in our dialect, *pasing*, power: the latter word resulting from the form *perse*—comp. *persevere* always pronounced *passevere*, or *pa'sivere*. **Coul-press** or **Coul-prise**, therefore, seems to be simply, wooden lever.

Coul-rake, sb. A rake or scraper for collecting or scraping up manure, dirt, ashes, &c.

Pr. Pm. 'Coole rake (col rake). *Restellum, batillum.*' 'Cowyl rayk de ferro.' *Finch. Pr. ccxcix.*

Coums, sb. Hollow-lying places recessed among the hills or banks running up to the moor: a local designation of not unfrequent occurrence.

Welsh *cwm*, a valley; whence comes the term *comb*, a low place enclosed with hills, a valley; quoted by Bosw. in his *A. S. Dict.*

Coup, v. a. 1. To barter, to exchange one article for another in the way of bargain or trade. 2. To overset or overturn; a cart, e. g., so as to empty, or for the purpose of emptying it.

O. N. *kaupa*; S. G. *köpa*, to traffic, to barter. It must be observed that the ancient *kaupmaðr* or *köpman* must have conducted much of his business on the principle of barter; and these verbs just named, with their analogues in the other Northern tongues and dialects, all carry the meaning of *to exchange*, as well as that of buying and selling outright. Thus in *Ihre* is quoted the phrase,—*köpa jord i jord*; to *coup* land against land; and again,—*köpa til bättra och ej till sämbra*: to change for the better, and not for the worse. In fact, in *coup* we have what Rietz calls the general meaning of concluding a deal or exchange; as in *Chap* we understand his straitest sense (*inskränktaste bemärkelse*) of an out-and-out purchase. Sw. *köpa*, Sw. D. *kaupä*, *kepa*, Dan. *kjøbe*, A. S. *ceáþian*, *cépan*, O. Germ. *kaufian*, Germ. *kaufen*, &c., are other verbs cognate with those already given. From the sense of to exchange, to *cbop* (another form of *coup*: comp. O. Germ. *cbouf*, and the imp. and sup. of Sw. D. *kepa*, viz. *kjóffte*, *kjófft*), that is of one dealer turning over articles to another, so that the articles in question change place as well as hands, comes the sense of a literal turning over, or over-setting, as in 2.

1. 'Will you *coup* seats with me?'

'I'll *coup* thee;' = I'll exchange with you.

Coup, coup-cart, sb. A cart with a pole, but only two wheels, to which oxen were customarily yoked. See **Hopping-tree**.

Brockett defines *Coup-cart* as 'a short team, closed with boards.' In *Finch. Pr. Invent.* p. lii, the entry, 'I coupe bodi pro fimis' occurs. *Coupe-wagons* are also specified in the same documents, whence the editor objects to Brockett's definition, and assumes that the bodies were 'cooped' or planked at the sides, instead of, as more customarily, railed. Cf. *coup* or *coupe*, our **Coop** a pail or wooden vessel.

Couping-word, sb. The final or decisive word which establishes the bargain or other transaction.

Comp. O. Sw. *köpumal*, *köpmal*, the verbal part of making a bargain; Sw. D. *kaup-slagä*, Sw. *köpslaga*, to strike a bargain; *köp-slagan*, the completed striking of a bargain. *Ihre* quotes Germ. *kauf-schlagen*, that (obligation, namely) which is supposed to arise from shaking-hands on completing a bargain.

Coup over, v. n. To fall or tumble over.

'“He *couped ower* heeads an' tails;” he threw summersets.' *Wb. Gl.*

'Puir lahtle bairn, it's *couped ower*, an' hotten itsel'.'

Couter, v. a. 1. To comfort by the aid of refreshment and warmth, or other means. 2. To make better of a sickness by the use of remedies.

I am inclined to refer this to *cudde* the imperf. of A. S. *cunnan*, to know, to be able, as the origin of the O. E. adjective *coutbe*, with its gradation of meanings, known, familiar, affable, kind, comforting, comfortable, and so, refreshing. The word is of continual occurrence in the old writers in the four first of these senses, and Jamieson gives examples of the others: thus, 'the spence was ay *coutbie* and clean.' *Jam. Popular Ballads*.

'A mankie gown of our ain kintra growth

Did mak them very braw, and unco *coutb*.' *Galloway's Poems*.

'Cleanliness is *coutbie*, said the wife, quhen she turned her courche.' *Sc. Prov.*

And, the adjective once in use in these senses, a vb. might easily be formed from it, admitting of analogous application.

Covins, cuvvins, sb. Periwinkles or pinpatches; the common sea-snails, eaten with the aid of a pin to extract them: (*Turbo littoreus*).

O. N. *kúfungr*, *kufungr*, and *kuðungr*; N. D. *kuvung*, *kuungje*, the sea-snail or periwinkle: more generally a snail-shell, from O. N. *kúfr*, convexitas; N. *kuv*, *ku*, a small round prominence or bump; Sw. D. *kuv*, a small rounded heap, or knob on an otherwise even surface, which express the idea suggested by the form of the pinpatch in its natural habitat.

Covin-scar, sb. The low flat expanse of rock especially, where **Covins**, or pinpatches, are found in quantity. See **Scar**.

Cow, v. n. 1. To subdue, render tractable. 2. To bend or twist: hence 3. To walk with the foot atwist, or turned awkwardly inwards. See **Pow**.

O. N. *kuga*, cogere, adigere; O. Sw. *kufwa*; Sw. *kufva*; Sw. D. *kugga*; Dan. *kue*, to constrain, subdue, make to yield, to bend: 'de børn, som kues under væxten:' children who are taught to obey while young. Molb.

1. 'His wife will *cow* him, I'll a-warrant her.' *Wb. Gl.*
2. 'Cowed shoes;' shoes worn down on one side; twisted by awkward walking.
3. "'To *cow* and *pow*;' to walk atwist, or with the toes turned inward.' *Wb. Gl.*

Cow-byre, sb. The farm-building appropriated to the use of the cows. See **Byre**.

Cow-clags, sb. Probably a corruption of **Clow-clags**; which see.

Cowdy, adj. Frisky, frolicsome, pert.

O. N. *kátr*; S. G. *kåt*, full of life and spirits; Sw. D. *kåt*, *kåter*, *kåd*; Dan. *kaad*, lively, frolicsome, wild with overflowing health and spirits. 'Ret som man seer den kaade dreng, det nys er sluppen ud fra tvang og skole:' just as one may see a *cowdy* lad, newly escaped from constraint and school. Molb.

Cower, v. n. (pr. coor). 1. To crouch down, to squat, to stoop low by bending the knees, or sitting on one's heels, or the like. 2. To be or become submissive.

Wedgw. is in doubt whether to consider the *r* as intrusive, marking a frequentative form of the verb, or as an essential part of the root. In support of the latter view he quotes 'the Celtic and Finnish relations,' instancing Welsh *cwr*, a corner, nook; *cwrian*, to squat, to cower; Esth. *käär*, crookedness; Fin. *kaari*, bow, curvature. But the purely Scand. relations are omitted or unnoticed, and they surely settle the question. Thus, referring *en passant* to O. N. *kura*, to maintain a crouching posture, expressive of abject submission, misery or despair, we find S. G. *kura*, to hide oneself, bending the legs in order to do so; Sw. D. *kura*, to bow oneself down for the purpose of concealment, to sit bowed together with the head on the breast; Dan. D. *kura*, to hide oneself by ducking one's head down; N. *kura*, to bow down the head on the breast, to remain quiet and cowering. Molb. quotes '*kure*, som en bone paa æg eller kylling:' to cower, as a hen over eggs or chickens. Further, the phrase, *gammel bund at kura*, for an old hound to cower, is given in Molb. *Dansk Gloss*. The second sense follows naturally as a derivative from the first.

2. 'I'll mak' thee *coor* under me.' *Wb. Gl.*

Cow-footed, adj. Having an awkward gait; of a person who walks with the toe turned in and on the outer side of his foot. See **Cow**, vb.

Cow-gate, sb. Pasturage for a single cow. See **Gate**.

Cow-grip, sb. The channel in the floor of the cow-house just behind the part where the cows stand, intended to carry off the **Mig**, or urine, &c., of the cows. See **Grip**.

Cowl, v. a. To clip, or cut close.

S. G. *kulla*, verticis capillos abradere; Sw. D. *kulla*, to clip the hair; *kuull*, the same; and to cut the wool off, a sheep, namely. Comp. also O. N. *kollr*, bald-pate. Coll in Jam.

'I'll *cowl* his topping for him;' *Wb. Gl.*;—explained mistakenly by the compiler as meaning, 'I'll pull his hair for him.'

Cow-lady, sb. The lady-bird (*Coccinella bipunctata* or *septem-punctata*). See **Lady-clock**, **Lady-cow**.

This is a curious inversion of both name and sense; the name being curious, to begin with, as presenting an interesting analogue to continental words. The Fr. names are *Vache a Dieu*, *Bête a Dieu*, and *Bête de la Vierge*; the Germ. *Gottes-kublein*, little cow; *Gottes-kälb*; *Herr-Gottes-thierchen*, *Marien-kälblein* or *kälbchen*; and then come in the counterparts to our E. *Lady-bird*, viz. *Marien-vöglein* (*Herr-gottes-vöglein*, also), *Marien-bubn*. *Unsere Herrn-bubn* serves to introduce Dan. *Vor Herres Høne*; and *Marie-*, or *Mari-bøne*, corresponds to two of the Germ. names already quoted. Germ. *Marien-käfer* answers to our Clevel. **Lady-clock**, and the south-country *Lady-bug*. 'Just as in the case of divers plants and stars,' says Grimm, speaking of these names, 'so here the name of Mary seems to have superseded that of *Freya*, and *Mariebøne* in old days was *Freyjubæna*, which also lies at the root of our *Frauen-benne*, *Frauen-küblein*.' It does not seem absolutely certain that the old names of two beetles (*Chrysomela* and *Coccinella*) have not been confused in the list above given; for in Upper Germany the little *Goldkäfer* (*Chrysomela*), is called *frauachüele* or *liebe froue benje*, in antithesis to *berrachüelo* (the *Lady-bird* or *coccinella*); though, as Grimm remarks, the names probably alternate between both the beetles specified. This remark is illustrated by the fact that he quotes Sw. *Jungfru Marie nyckelpiga*, the Virgin Mary's key-maiden, as the *Gold beetle*, while another authority makes it to be the *Lady-cow*. In spring time the Swedish girls let them creep about their hands with the saying,—'Now, you shall show me my bride's glove.' Should the insect fly away, then, whatever direction it may take, from that quarter the bridegroom will be sure to come. Thus the creature has evidently been regarded as a messenger of the Goddess of Love, or *Freya*. But an augury of another kind, also, has been drawn from the number of spots on its wing-covers. Should they be more than seven, corn in the ensuing year would be sure to be dear; if, on the other hand, fewer, a plentiful harvest might be reckoned upon. Our own—

'Lady-bird, Lady-bird, fly away home,
Your house is on fire, your children will burn.'

or, as others read it, 'your children do roam,' or, 'thy children are flown,' may be set side by side with the Germ. 'Mary chafer, fly away! Your house is on fire! Your mother is crying, your father sitting on the door-step. Fly off, either to heaven or hell!' German children have also another address of the kind. Taking either a cockchafer or a **Lady-cow**, they set it on their finger and question it thus;—

'May-bug, May-bug, tell this to me,
How many years my life is to be?
One year, two years,' &c.,

'until the little beetle, whose home-place is the sunny air,' says Grimm, 'flies away and settles the question.' In Switzerland, it is further added, the children place a gold beetle on their hands, and say,

'O chafer, O chafer, fly off and awa'
For milk and for bread and a silver spoon bra.'

'Chafers in days of yore,' concludes the eminent philologist, 'must have been regarded as the messengers and confidants of the gods.'

Cow-leech, sb. A cow-doctor, a veterinary surgeon, or 'Horse-doctor' of the South.

Cow-pasture, sb. A pasture-field near the farm-stead, always kept in grass and always fed; never mowed, that is.

Crack, v. n. 1. To give a loud or resonant report, like a thunder-clap. 2. To boast or talk of in self-gratulatory tone.

'Hunteres wyth hy3e horne hasted hem after,
wyth such a *crakkande* kry, as klyffes haden brusten.'

Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn. 1165.

Comp. Germ. *krachen*, to crash; *der krachen des donner*, the burst of thunder. The word is also applied to the roar of artillery or the report of a single cannon. Cf. 'But when they heard our great guns *crakke*,' Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. p. 126. Comp. also Sw. D. *döne-skräpp*, crack of thunder. In its second sense, which results easily from the first, the word was in extensive use in archaic, and in even more recent, periods. Thus, *Townel. Myst.* p. 85:—

'Both bosters and braggers God kepe us fro,
That with thare long daggers dos mekylle wo,
From alle bylle hagers with colknyfes that go,
Siche wryers and wragers gose to and fro
For to *crak*.'

Chaucer's Miller (*Reeve's Tale*),

'*Cracked* bost, and swore it was not so;'

and Turberville, quoted in Rich., says—

'Then cease for shame to vaunt
And crowe in *craking* wise.'

2. 'To hear him *crack*, yan 'd say he wadn't own t' Queen, wiv her crown ov her heead, gin she cam' tiv 'im and said, "Hoo is 't wi' thee, Tommy?"'

Crack, sb. 1. A crash or peal (of thunder). 2. (And especially in the pl.), chat, talk, news.

Pr. Pm. 'Crakke, or dyn. *Crepitus, fragor*.'

1. 'A flaaysom' thoonner-*crack*, for seear. 'T' wur fit t' brust yan's ears!'

2. 'What *cracks*, lad, doon i' t' low-sahd?'

The second sense flows from the first—or rather, from the general sense, *sound*—by the arbitrary limitation of that kind of sound which is produced by the human voice in ordinary conversation.

Cracky, adj. 1. Not quite sound of intellect: equivalent to the more Southern 'cracked.' 2. Given to or fond of retailing gossip, talkative.

Crafty, adj. Ingenious, skilful, inventive.

A. S. *cræftig*, ingenious, skilful. Bosw. 'The A. S. *cræft*,' says Molb., 'signifies knowledge, cunning, or skill;' and our present word is an interesting instance of the preservation of the original signification of a word which otherwise would have retained only an invidious sense. However, while in *Sir Gaw. and the Gr. Kn.* we read

'The stif mon . . þe stel hondelez,
Dubbed in a dublet of a dere tars,
& sythen a *crafty* capados,'

where *crafty* = 'skilfully made;' and in *Early Eng. Allit. Poems*, A. 888,

'Nowþe-lese non wat3 neuer so quoynt
For alle þe *crafte3* þat euer þay knewe,
þat of þat songe my3t synge a poynt;'

and in *Pricke of Cons.* 9084, of heavenly 'wards' that were

'Clenly wrought and *craftily* tayled
Of clene sylver and gold enamayld;'

remembering besides Demetrius' *craftsmen*, Acts xix. 24; and such compounds as *leech-craft*, *witch-craft*, &c.—it will not be out of place to remark that the Scand. sense of the word, i. e. *power*, *might*, appears to have been at one time not unusual in Northumbria. Thus, only three lines below those just quoted from Hampole, we find, that those same 'wardes of the cité of heven'

'Er mare *crafty* and strang þan any kan neven;'

and in *Early Eng. Allit. Poems*, C. 128, the Divine rousing of the storm which was to cause the throwing overboard of Jonah is thus described:—

'For þe welder of wyt, þat wot alle þynges,
þat ay wakes and waytes, at wylle hat3 he sly3tes;
He calde on þat ilk *crafte* he carf with his hondes;
"Eurus and Aquiloun, þat on Est sittes,
Blowes boþe at my bode upon blo watteres."'

'He wur a *crafty* chap at fost fun oot thae sun-pictur's.'

Crake, **cruke**, sb. The common or carrion crow (*Corvus corone*): sometimes improperly applied to the rook (*Corvus frugilegus*).

O. N. *kráka*; S. G. *kråka*; N. *kråka*; Dan. *krage*; O. Germ. *kraia*, *cbrâa*; M. Germ. *krâ*, *kraje*; A. S. *crâve*, &c.

Crake, v. n. To cry, or utter its note, as the crow, or as the land-rail, does.

Comp. O. S. *kria*; Br. *kriá*; Sanscr. *kruc*.

'Bot begin she (a hen) to *crok*,
To groyne or to klok,
Wo is hym of oure cok.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 99.

Crambazzle, sb. An old man exhausted more by vicious indulgences or habits than by age merely.

It is not easy to derive this word, which I meet with only in *Wb. Gl.*

Cramble, v. n. (pr. crammel). 1. To be halt or infirm on one's feet; disabled by natural causes. 2. To hobble along, or walk with much difficulty.

We have the word *crump-footed* = *club-footed*, O. N. *klumbu-fotr*, quoted by Wedgw.; *crump-back*, *crumpt* or *crookt*, *Nomenclator*, p. 44, quoted by Hall.; also *crumple-footed*, having no motion of the toes, *Ib.*; all closely connected with A. S. *crumb*, *crump*, *crymbig*, from a possible or probable A. S. vb. *crimpan*, *cramp*, *crumpen*, to force together so as to cause flexures and wrinkles; see Rietz in v. *Krimpa* and comp. O. N. *kröm*, sickness, lasting and severe, from *kremja*, used of sickness in the sense to afflict, to oppress. Just as Gael. *crub*, to crook, has as an offshoot, *crubach*, a cripple, so *cripple* itself follows on *crimpan*, *crump*, there being an actual form, moreover, still retaining the *m*, viz. *crumpling*, a diminutive or deformed person. Hall. Sw. *krympling*, a cripple, one who hobbles or moves badly or awkwardly, also retains the *m*, while in the dialects it seems to be quite dropped. Comp. *krypling*, *kröpplingr*, *kröbling*, *krevling*, *kruling*; as also O. N. *krypplingr*; N. *krüpel*; Dan. *kröbling*; Germ. *krüppel*; Dut. *kreupel*. Our Clevel. D. corresponds with the Sw. in keeping the *m*. S. G. *krympling* is given as 'paralyticus, cujus membra ita contracta sunt, ut ambulare nequeat, sed reptando se promoveat;' a kind of action which would be almost exactly described by our participle *crambling*. Comp. also Sw. D. *krummel-fingrad*, having the fingers numbed with cold, so as to remain bent or curved; *krummel-bändt*, with a crooked or deformed hand.

'T' aud man's aboot matched to get him *crammel'd* along.'

Crambles, sb. (pr. cramm'ls). The larger boughs of trees, of gnarled and twisted growth; such as are frequent in the oak.

Comp. S. G. *krammel*, Sw. D. *krammel*, a piece of wood used in keeping down the flax during the process of steeping; a pole used in keeping the hay from shaking off the load: otherwise *krämmel* or *krämil*, and *kremmel*. These words are referred by Rietz to the same origin with *krum*, crooked; *krumma*, to bend; *krummel*, crooked or twisted, &c.

Crambly, adv. (pr. crammelly). Hobbly, lamely, with difficulty; of personal motion. See **Cramble**, vb.

Cramp-ring, sb. A ring made from old coffin-tyre, or the metal ornaments of decayed coffins, and worn as a preventative of cramp.

Cranch, v. a. and n. 1. To crush any substance, which gives a crepitating sound in the process, with the teeth; to crush the stones and gravel, with the attendant harsh sound, as the wheel of a heavy waggon does on a hard road. 2. To break up with a cracking sound, as salt or large sand, or a cinder, under the foot on the floor.

Probably a derivative from *crasb*, like *crunch* from *crush*, the insertion of the *n* contributing to a more efficient expression of the resonant action implied. Cf. *Pr. Pm.* 'Craschbyn, as tethe. *Fremo, frondeo, strideo.*'

Cranchy, adj. Gritty, apt to give a cracking sound in the process of breaking or crushing.

Cranky, sb. A checked linen fabric, blue and white, much in use as material for aprons some years ago.

Comp. *crank*, an arm bent at right angles for turning a windlass; *crank*, vb., to mark crossways on bread and butter to please a child. Hall. *Cringle-crangle*, a zigzag. Ib. The first idea is that of bending: O. N. *kringr*, O. S. *kringer*, Sw., N., Fris., &c. *kring*, a circle, a bending round; and then follows that of crossing, from the new direction the bent part takes in relation to the unbent. The idea of crossing is pushed much further than the limit of material transverseness in the Northern tongues, as indeed it is in our own phrase 'cross purposes.' Thus Dan. *krænge*, Sw. D. *kränga*, is to turn inside out; '*blir du villad . . så kräng tröjan å läs Fader vår avigt*:' if you get bewildered (or lost) turn your jacket and say your Our Father without ceasing. *Kränga* is also to be obstinate, cross-grained: or, full of tricks, in Sw. *vara krånklig*: comp. E. *crank* = jest, trick.

Cranky, adj. Ill able to move, whether from debility originating in sickness, or from stiffness the result of an injury, or of local ailment, or of age. See **Grenky**.

O. N. *kránkr*; O. Sw. *kranker*, *kranck*; Sw. D., Dan., and N. *krank*, sick, weakly, infirm.

Craps, sb. The shreds of fatty skin left after rendering the fat of pigs into lard. See **Tallow-craps**.

The prominent idea expressed by this word is that of contraction, the shreds in question from the combined action of heat and partial drying becoming shrunken and shrivelled, and, to a certain extent, even crisp. Comp. O. N. *kreppa*, to make to shrink, to contract; *kreptir lófi*, a contracted or shrunk hand; N. *kreppa*, Sw. D. *krappa* or *kräppa*. The Dan. adj. *krap* is applied to twine or cordage-work, wrought so tight that it breaks too easily, becomes, as it were, crisp or brittle. Note also Sw. D. *krapp*, Dan. D. *krap*, shrunk, scanty. There is another derivation possible which perhaps involves the Pr. Pm. word '*Crappes*, or gropys of corne. *Acus, criballum*.' These are what fall out (see note to *Crappe*) or are rejected. Comp. '*Scrap*, remnant, refuse, leavings, what is scraped off. Sw. *afskrap*, *skräp*, refuse, rubbish; Dan. *skrab*, scrapings, trash.' What Pr. Pm. *cracbyn* is to *scratch* that *crappe* may be to *scrap*, and our **Craps** may be simply *scraps*. Cf. Pr. Pm. '*Cracoke*, relefe of molte talowe or grese (crauche, crawke or *crappe*). *Cremium*.' The editor connects the word with Isl. and S. G. *krak*, *quisquiliæ*, from *krekia*, to throw away.

Cratchet, sb. The crown or upper part of the head.

Is this a mere cant word? Or does the same root give origin to it and to Gr. *κρᾶς*, *κρᾶτος*?

Craw, v. n. To caw or croak; said of the crow and rook.

A. S. *crawan*; M. G. *brukjan*; Germ. *kräben*, to crow like a cock; *krächzen*, to croak or caw; Dut. *kraeyen*: 'a direct imitation,' says Wedgw., 'of the cry of different birds.'

Creaker, sb. A rattle; a child's toy. See **Night-creaker**.

Creakwarner, sb. A watchman's rattle: called also **Night-creaker**.

Cree, **creeve**, v. a. To set to soak, soften and swell. Said of rice and wheat; of the latter, in course of preparation for making **Furmity**.

The grain, when duly prepared, is put into cold water and set by the fire to grow warm (or hot), but short of actually boiling.

I believe this obscure word to be closely connected with the Sw. D. word *krava*, to ferment, which is applied to the earth when subjected to the influences of spring—moistened and warmed. *Iola kravar seg*: the earth is becoming **creed**; *Iola doger inte te råg, för bo kravär*: the earth is unsuitable or unprofitable to the rye before it is **creeved**.

Creel, sb. 1. A basket or pannier; especially as intended for the reception or conveyance of fish. See **Fish-creel**. 2. A lathed frame upon legs, used to place the slaughtered pigs on after they have been scalded; or living sheep during the process of **salving**.

Jam. makes reference to Ir. *kril* or *crilin*, a basket, or coffer; Gael. *criol*, a chest or coffer; and to S. G. *kärl*, a dish or vessel; adding that O. N. *kurla* is to cut twigs or osiers. There is no connection between the two words last named, if between *kärl* and the Celtic words. O. N. *krila* is to weave, to plait; and may suggest an origin for **Creel**, if it be not rather referred to Ir. *kril*.

Creepings, sb. The peculiar cold sensation which often terminates in a shiver, and is usually a symptom of an approaching inflammatory cold.

“I believe I have got my *creepings*,” have caught cold.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Crewels, sb. (pr. crules or crewls). Fine worsted of various colours, used in a species of embroidery, and especially in covering balls for young children, or for indoor use.

‘Properly, a ball of worsted. Germ. *knäuel*, Pl. D. *klevel*, a ball of thread. The interchange of liquids in this class of words is very common.’ Wedgw. Ferguson refers the word to N. *krulla*, to blend or mix, to curl.

Cricket, sb. A small, low stool; which may serve as a milking-stool, a foot-stool, or a child’s seat, indifferently.

N. *krakk*, a little stool, without cushion or back-rail; Sw. D. *krakk*, a form or stool, originally formed of the end of a cleft fir-tree, and then furnished with three legs supplied by the boughs of the same. Rietz. Comp. Sw. D. *kränka*, a little stool; a bench to set tubs or casks on; Fin. *krenkku*, a four-legged form.

Crob, v. n. To revile, worry with bitter scolding; to hector or bully, by word.

Comp. S. G. *krepsk*, morosus; Sw. D. *kripinsk*, *krippäjnsk*, captious, ill-tempered; N. S. *kribbisch*, passionate; *kribbeln*, to provoke; Dut. *kribbig*, vexatious. Ihre assumes the word *kribben*, irritate, as the origin of *kribbisch*; and *kribbeln* is a popular Germ. word, as also *kriebel-kopf*, a passionate, or enraged man. Rietz says comp. Lat. in-*crep*-are. Note also O. N. *grobba*, to brag; *grobinn*, a braggart. Our word is another interesting instance of the way in which old words are crystallized in local dialects, like twigs in amber.

Crook, sb. (pr. cruke, or crëwk). 1. A nook or corner; such, e. g. as is formed in a field by the sudden and considerable curvature of a stream.

2. The iron hooks on which gates, doors, &c. are hung and swing.
 3. A disease in sheep which causes curvature of the neck. 4. Distortion or curvature of the hinder legs of an animal, originating in weakness or disease, or from injudicious confinement. 5. A crotchet, whim, piece of folly.

O. N. *krókr*, a crook or hook, a corner; O. Sw. *kroker*, a hook, a bending or crook, a deviation from directness, wile, stratagem, trick; Sw. D. *krok*, generally, whatever is crooked; a hinge or hasp; a corner or angle; an underhand device, a trick; a poor, miserable or wretched object or being. We have here all the meanings of our own word included. Dan. *krog* is used in most of the same senses; thus, *at sætte krogen for døren*: to fix a crook for the door; *veien gjør en krog*: the road makes a crook; *krog-lov*, crooks or quirks of the law, &c. Note also N. *krok*. Sw. D. *kroka*, is to fix crooks or hooks for the hinges of a door.

2. 'Ex t' smith t' coom an' fix thae deear-cruiks an' yat-cruiks t' moorn's moorn.'

'Yee, hangyd be thou on a *cruke*.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 249.

4. 'Pigs has gotten t' *cruik* sairly, fra bein' ower close kept iv a cau'd cote.'

5. 'What fond *cruke*'s he on t' waay wiv noo?' *Wb. Gl.*

Crook, v. a. and n. To become or to make crooked.

O. Sw. *kröka*; Sw. D. *kröka*, to make crooked, to become crooked.

'For I can nawthere *crowke* ne knele.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 163.

Crookt, adj. (pr. *cruickt* or *crëwkt*). Crooked, bent, twisted out of the straight line.

O. N. *krókóttr*; O. Sw. *krokoter*; Sw. D. *krocket*, *krokot*; Dan. *kroget*.

'A vast o' sticks to choose frav, but he's nobbud piked a *cruikt* yan efter a's deean.'

Crop, sb. A joint cut from the ribs of an ox, and with the bones shortened.

O. N. *kroppr*, *truncus corporis*; *en krop uden hoved*, a headless trunk. Hald.; Sw. *kropp*, Dan. *krop*, with same limitation of sense. In the expression, quoted by Molb., *at varme med sin uld hans nøgne lend og krop*: to warm one's naked loins and crop, the meaning at least appears to be more restricted still, and = that part of the body at large which lies between the head and the loins.

Cropen, croppen, p. p. of to **Creep**; perf. **creeped**.

A. S. *cropen*; a form which appears in the imp. and supine of almost all the Scand. tongues and dialects: e. g. Sw. *kriopa*, imp. *króp*; Sw. D. *krype* (*kröp*, *kröppe*); O. N. *kriúpa* (*kraup*, *kropit*); Dan. *krybe* (*krøb*, *krøbet*).

Cross-gang, cross-gate, sb. A cross-road; a foot-, or other path across a field or common, such as to shorten the distance in passing from one point to another.

Crous, crouse, adj. Brisk, lively, frolicsome, pert. Also spelt **crowse**.

Jam. suggests S. G. *krus*, *krusig*, Germ. *kraus*, Belg. *kroes*, all signifying curly, frizzled, crisp, as the possible origin of this word: 'the primary allusion, indeed,' he says, 'seems to

be to a cock who is said to be *crouse* when he bristles up his feathers, so as to make them appear as if *curled*. Dan. *kruse*, *adorno*, *concinnum paro*. Ferg. adopts the hypothesis. But neither of these authors observes that *krus*, *krusig*, *kraus*, all have precisely the application supposed in the languages they belong to. Under *krepsk*, Ihre quotes *krauskopff* and *krusbufvud*; and under *krus*, *krusigthufvud*, as signifying a cross, irritable or excitable man. Sw. D. *krus-buvud* seems rather to imply angularity of character than mere pettishness or irritability. Sw. *krusa* bears the meaning of 'to be highly complimentary,' and Sw. D. *kru-sera*, 'to be very polite.' The idea of crispness, curliness, smartness, lies at the bottom of all these expressions (which might be multiplied), and our own word gives another instance of a like and almost still more natural transition from the original and material conception.

'As fresh and as *crous*
As a new-washed louse.'

'“As *crowse* as a lopp;” as brisk as a flea.' *Wb. Gl.*

'Quite *crowse* and hearty.' *Ib.*

Crow-berries, sb. The fruit of the crow-berry (*Empetrum nigrum*).

Crowdle, cruddle, v. n. To crouch, to huddle together in a crouching manner, as frightened chickens about the hen, or folks over a fire that has burnt low.

'Crowd, Curd. A *crowd* is a lump or mass of people; *curds* or *cruds*, as it was formerly written, are milk coagulated or driven into lumps; to *cruddle*, to coagulate or *curdle*; to crowd or huddle. To *croodle*, to draw oneself together into a lump from cold or otherwise, to cower, crouch.' Wedgw. Comp. S. G. *krota*, conferta turba; A. S. *cruð*.

Crowdy, sb. Oat-meal porridge, made thick enough to turn out of the containing basin, like a pudding, when cooled.

'This word is very ancient, and claims affinity with a variety of similar forms in other languages; S. G. *grod*, O. N. *grautr*, porridge, made of meal and water, mixed and then boiled.' Jam. Note also Dan. *grød*, Sw. *gröt*. Comp. A. S. *grut*, *grit*, meal; E. *groats*, husked oats prepared for making gruel, &c.; *grout*, coarse meal, Jam.; ground malt, Hall. Belg. *grutte*, Germ. *gruss*, &c.

Crow-ling, sb. The common heath (*Erica cinerea*).

Crowp, v. n. 1. To croak, as toads do. 2. To rumble or murmur, as one's bowels do when full of wind, or when one has been too long without food. 3. To grumble or murmur, as a discontented person does.

A word radically identical with **roup**, which see: one of the many instances of 'the facility with which an initial *g*, *k*, *w*, or *f* is added or lost before *r*.' Wedgw. O. N. *brópa*; S. G. *ropa*; M. G. *bropjan*; Dan. *raabe*; Sw. *ropa*. It may be observed that, in either form current in Clevel., it is taken to express a hoarse sound or cry, as is also the case with *croup*, the fatal infants' disorder. Neither is the distinction noticeable in the use of the Scand. word, as specified by Molb., observed with us. His remark is: 'Both man and beast are said at *skrige*, to scream; but *raab* is applied in respect of man only.' Cf. *Pr. Pm.* 'Crowken as cranes. *Gruo*: as todes, or frosshes (froggis). *Coaxo*;' as also O. N. *ropa*, Dan. *ræbe*, to belch.

Crowping, sb. 1. The croaking of toads or frogs. 2. The rumbling in one's bowels induced by flatulence.

Crowpy, adj. Apt to grumble or repine; given to the expression of discontent.

'“ A crowpy body ;” a repiner.' *Wb. Gl.*

Crud, v. a. To coagulate, to induce the formation of curds: chiefly used in the passive.

From the older form of the present *curd*. See **Crowdle**. Cf. *Pr. Pm. Curde*, *crudde*, *cruddyd*.

Cruddle, v. n. To curdle, become coagulated.

See **Crowdle**, with which it would seem to be essentially coincident.

Crudge, v. a. and n. 1. To crush, or jam; as a person's body by a waggon against a wall. 2. To push, crowd, or thrust one against another, as in a throng of sight-seers, or people whose curiosity is excited.

This is possibly an intermediate form between O. E. *crowd*, to push, shove; *Pr. Pm. 'crowde* with a barow;' and *crush*; and serves to connect the latter with the former. Another form is *scrudge*. See **Crush**.

Cruds, sb. Curds.

Cruke, sb. The common rook; or the carrion crow (*Corvus frugilegus* or *C. corone*).

A. S. *bróc*. Another instance in which the initial *r* has taken a *c* or *g* before it. The strength of the aspirate would in many cases almost effect the same result as the prefixing of *k* or *g*. See **Grime**, **Griming**. Wedgw. is inclined to refer N. E. *crouk*, a crow—another spelling of our word—to *croak*, as expressing the sound of the bird's cry.

Crunk, sb. The hoarse cry or croak of the raven or carrion crow.

O. N. *krínk*, croaking; *krínka*, to croak. 'Crunk or crunkle. To cry like a crane or heron. Lith. *krankti*, to make a harsh noise, to snort, croak; *krunkinti*, *krankinti*, to croak.' Wedgw.; a word formed by the insertion of an *n*, so as to give a more nasal sound, in *croak* or *crake*; as in the case of *cranch*, *crunch*, from *crash*, *crush*. *Frank*, *frankie*, are Eastern-Counties names for the common heron: I believe, simply because there is some resemblance in the word to the sound of the bird's cry. Observe the use of the *n* in this case also.

Crunkle, v. a. To tumble or rumple linen, &c., so as to cause it to form creases.

'The interchange of *mp* and *nk* is so frequent that we can hardly separate *crank* from *cramp*, Du. *kronkelen* from E. *crumple*, E. *crinkle* from *crimple*.' Wedgw. This principle would bring us in contact at once with Sw. D. *krimpa*, to press together so as to form creases or wrinkles; but there seems to me a simpler and probably more correct way of proceeding. E. *crinkle*, *cringle*, &c., are of the closest relationship to Sw. *kringla*, *kring*, Dan. *om-kring*, Sw. D. *kring*, *kringel*, *kringla*, O. N. *kringr* or *bringr*, &c.; and what E. *crinkle* is to Sw. *kringla*, *kringel*—there is a curvature or flexure in every fold or crease or wrinkle made—the same is our *crunkle* to Sw. *krok*, O. N. *krokr*, Dan. *krog*, &c., to Sw. D.,

O. N., and N. *krokna*: and, be it noticed, this word in one Sw. district takes the form *krönkän*:—*ryggen göbbom ba krönknä*: the old man's back has grown crooked. Further, Sw. D. *krokli*, other forms of which are *krökla*, *kröklot*, and O. N. *brokkin*, have the sense of wrinkled; in other words, are equivalent to *crunkled*, the Sw. word expressing which is *skrynkelig*. We have here an interesting sequence: the *b* of *brokkin* changing into *k* prefixed to *r*, the first of the two medial *k*'s nasalised—collate Dan. *rynke*, O. N. *brukka*, to wrinkle; *brökka*, to shrink, of cloth—and then, as it would seem, an initial *s* assumed before all, as in not a few other instances, some of which will be fully noticed below.

Crush, sb. A crowd or throng of people; thence, a country entertainment; as a dance, or other merry-making. See **Crudge**.

Cry up, cry up and away. A phrase used in connection with bees, and applied to the peculiar note or tone of their buzzing within the hive, which, to a person knowing in bees, notifies that they are on the point of swarming.

'They'll be awa' inow; they's *crying oop* this ha'f-hour.'

Cuddle, v. a. and n. To embrace or hug; to interchange affectionate pressure. See **Crowdle**.

'The existence of forms like *cruddle* and *cuddle*, one of which begins with a mute and a liquid, and in the other the liquid is omitted, in the same or in related dialects, is a phenomenon of frequent occurrence,' says Wedgw.; and he proceeds to quote many instances in point; e. g. *cuff* and *cluff*, to strike; Du. *konkelen* and *kronkelen*, to crinkle; E. *speckle*, Sw. *spreckla*; E. *speak*, Germ. *sprechen*; Eng. *pin*, Sc. *prin*, &c. He also quotes from Prior, who speaks of the partridge, when a falcon is 'towering nigh,' as

'*Cuddling* low beneath the brake.'

Still this is a very unusual manner of applying the word, the next quotation serving far better to illustrate the more prevailing application of it as met with in the South of England:

'They hopped from spray to spray,
They billed, they chirped all day,
They *cuddled* close all night.'

So far as my own opportunities of observation extend, the idea implied in *cuddle* is that of two or more individuals in close and consenting contact; in the South, in a recumbent or, at least, crouching posture; here, in any posture whatever. The man *cuddles* the woman, who puts his arm round her as they walk or stand side by side; the child, or grown person, sitting on another's knee and held close to the supporter, is *cuddled*; and so on: and the idea in all this is but a far-off derivative from *crowd*, *cruddle*. It is at least open to question if the word be not rather, as Jam. suggests, a derivative from Teut. *kudden*, coire, or some like word.

Cuddy, sb. The hedge-sparrow (*Accentor modularis*).

Of *cuddy*, as the popular Sc. name for the ass, Jam. says that it is 'most probably a cant name.' Still, I believe, that so-called 'cant names' frequently have some very respectable origin; and, almost certainly, the names of our more familiar birds may be referrible to something beyond mere slang. I cannot, however, suggest anything as probable in the present instance.

Cuffidraft, sb. Light or easy talk, badinage, such as people indulge

in when they unbend among their friends, and are in a happy or jesting vein.

The latter half of this word may probably be a connection of the Sc. word *daff*, to jest; *daffin*, jesting, light or sportive talk. It is less easy to suggest an origin for the former element. Perhaps the idea involved may be that of light or quick interchange of words, and either A. S. *caf*, quick, rapid, or the same source which supplies Eng. *cuff*, might originate it. The former word is met with three or four times in *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, B., in the sense of *quick, bandy*. The etymology of the latter word seems uncertain. Wedgw. refers it to *clap*. Ihre refers S. G. *kuffa*, verberibus insultare, to *kufwa*, to quell, intimidate; and on Mr. Wedgwood's principle, alleged in the same page with the word *cuff*, E. *cuff* and Sw. *knuff*, should be set side by side, and the latter used as an index to the origin of the former. If *cuffi* in our word be related to E. *cuff*, the idea would be very like that implied in the expression 'to bandy words.'

'He was fain for half-an-hour's *cuffidaft*; and for myself I like to blow my horn when I list.' *Wb. Gl.*

Cumber, sb. (pr. coommer). Care, trouble, inconvenience, obstruction.

O. S. *kymber*; Sw. D. and Dan. *kummer*; Germ. *kummer*; Dut. *kommer, kombre*. Molb. quotes it as of Germ. origin.

For the vb. note the following:—

'& then they tooke him out againe,
& cutten all his ioyns in sunder;
& burnt him eke vpon a hyll;

I-wis the ded him curstly *cumber*.' *Percy's Fol. MS.* i. 197.

'Pay ware *cumbyrde* in covetyse, þe caytifs had care.' *Rel. Pieces*, p. 92.

Cumber-ground, sb. An useless person or thing; one that is unprofitable, or good-for-nothing.

Comp. 'Cut it down; why *cumbereth* it the ground?' Luke xiii. 7.

Cuprose, sb. The poppy of the corn-fields (*Papaver rhæas*, &c.).

Currant-berry, sb. The common currant (*Ribes rubrum*). For Black-currants (*Ribes nigrum*), see **Black-berries**.

Cushat, sb. The ringdove (*Columba palumbus*). See **Cooscot**.

Cush-love, (pr. coosh-loove). A pet or coaxing term of address to a cow.

Comp. Isl. *kusa, kussa, kusla*, to address a cow coaxingly.

Custard-winds, sb. The cold easterly winds prevalent on the N. E. coast in spring. Probably a corruption of **coast-ward winds**.

Cutter, v. n. To talk in a low and confidential tone; to whisper; to make private communications in an undertone.

S. G. *kuttra*, garrere; Sw. D. *kutträ*, to talk low and in secret. Other forms are *kudrä, käudrä; kuttra i bop*, to hold confidential communications; N. S. *quadern*. Brunsw. (H. G. Dial.) *köddern*; Dut. *koeteren*, to talk slang; Swab. *kudern*.

D

Dacity, sb. Capacity, ability or fitness for a position, duty, or office; also activity, energy.

Probably connected with *deed* nearly as *tricksy* is with *trick*. Hall. gives *dossity*, which is probably only another form of this word. *Dosome* signifies thriving, likely to do well; *deedy* is industrious, notable; *deedily* is actively, diligently; while, in the opposite sense, we have *deedless*, *dadless*. Comp. Sw. D. *dådlös*, O. N. *dadlaus*.

Daddle, **dadle**, v. n. To trifle, move lazily or saunteringly, to be listless. Also written **Daudle**.

This word is supposed to be a diminutive of *dau*, a sluggard, which is referred to O. N. *dá*, S. G. *då*. See **Daff**.

'A *daidling*, sauntering body.'

Daff, sb. A coward, a dastard, a fool.

Cf. *Pr. Pm.* 'Daffe, or dastard, or he þat spekythe not yn tyme.'

One of a numerous family of derivatives reappearing under various forms, and with various shades of signification, but all implying a want or a failure of some power or quality. Ihre remarks of the probable root-word (*dā*, deliquium animi), that it is 'like the stock of a felled tree which has pushed forth a great many shoots.' Among others, our Clevel. words **daffle**, **daft**, **deaf**, **dowly**, &c., are referrible to this stock, descending through the forms *dōf*, *dōfna*, *dafna*, *dālig*, &c. In Sw. Dial. we find *duven*, benumbed; *dāven*, powerless; *dāvna*, to become powerless or inert; and, in O. N., *dofi*, inertness, want of energy; *dofinn*, feeble, faint; in M. G., *divan*, to become feeble; Sansk. *div*, to be heavy, sluggish, &c.; and, just as in these words privation or loss of feeling, vigour, energy, and the like is implied, so in our word that of moral energy and vigour, or courage, or intellect. In the old writers it usually means fool.

"Thou doted *daffe*," quod she,
 "Dulle are thi wittes." *P. Ploughbm.* p. 23.
 'For lat a dronken *daffe*
 In a dyk falle,
 Lat hym ligge, &c.' *Ib.* p. 227

Chaucer, however, uses the word in the sense, cowardly fool:—

'He auntrith him and hath his nedis spedde,
 And I lie as a draffe sak in my bedde;
 And when this iape is told another day
 I shall be hold a *daffe* or a Coknay.' *Reve's Tale*, p. 33.

Daffle, v. a. and n. 1. To confuse, disturb one's mental powers, as by noise or disorder. 2. To become stupid or confused. 3. To grow weak in faculties, forgetful and childish, from old age.

See **Daff**. Comp. Sw. D. *dåvle*, N. *dauvvleg*, both of which adjectives involve or imply at least a part of the above significations.

1. 'Ah's just that *daffled* wi' thae bairns' din, Ah's nae use o' ma heead.'
2. 'He fails fast and begins to *daffle*.'

Daffly, adj. Half-imbecile, weakened in faculties, forgetful and childish; of old people, often.

'He's becoming quite *daffly*.' *Wb. Gl.*

Daft, adj. 1. Simple, half-silly, 'not all there.' 2. Flighty, giddy, thoughtless. 3. Foolish, stupid, dull of apprehension.

From its form possibly a p.p. from the vb. *daff*. Jam., it will be seen, gives that vb. in the sense, 'to be foolish;' but he derives *daft* from O. N. *dauf*, fatuus, or at least from its neuter *dauft*, quoting also S. G. *dôf*, stupidus.

1. 'Send *daft* Willie. He's nobbut hau'f theear; but he's canny eneugh aboot sik an earrand as yon.'

2. 'T' lass has gaen clean *daft*. She weean't mahnd her ain neeam lang, a' this gate.'

3. 'As *daft* as a goose;' 'As *daft* as a deear-nail.' *Wb. Gl.*

Daftish, adj. Only of very moderate quickness, or ability and sense.

'A *daftish*, dizzy soort o' body.' *Wb. Gl.*

Dagg, degg, v. a. and n. 1. To sprinkle with water. 2. To drizzle.

Sw. D. *dagga*; O. N. *döggva*, to bedew, sprinkle; það *döggvar*, it drizzles; Sw. *dugva*, to sprinkle or splash; Sw. and Sw. D. *dagg*, O. N. *dögg*, Dan. *dug*, dew.

1. 'Gan an' *dag* thae claites, Marget. Ah 'll mind t' bairn.'

2. 'A fine *dagging* rain.' *Wb. Gl.*

Dagged, adj. Wet, bedaggled.

'She's gotten her sko'ts finely *dagged*.'

Dainsh, densh, adj. Fastidious, dainty, nice.

This word occurs in the forms *daunch*, *danch*, *donch*, *dench*. Hall, and *Leeds Gl.* The last word has for its second meaning 'Danish.' The same meaning is given for *Densbe*. Hall. It is at least open to question whether this is not the origin of the word—if it does not bear with it a reminiscence of Danish assumption and haughty self-preference. 'So long as the Danish supremacy lasted (in England),' says Wörsaae (*Minder*, p. 187), 'the Danes naturally could only carry themselves as lords in a conquered country. Their innate taste for magnificence and luxury was abundantly fostered, and their pride was flattered by the subjugation of the Anglo-Saxons. The old English chronicles contain bitter complaints touching the humiliations the natives were exposed to. Thus if an Anglo-Saxon chanced to meet a Dane upon a bridge, he was obliged to wait in a posture of lowly reverence—nay even, if he were on horseback, he was obliged to dismount and wait, until the Dane had crossed over.' Verily the Dane might be looked upon as 'particular,' or 'nice,' under such circumstances, and his generic name, *Dansk*, pass into a word expressive of such characteristics. Further, it may be observed that the Sw. D. word *bänskas*—a derivative from *böj*, a (or rather the) city or town, and signifying, 1. To use fine or 'city' language, to talk big; 2. To set oneself up, or (to expound dialect by dialect) to be bumptious—assumes the form of *dänsk*, *dänska*, *denska*, in different Sw. localities, and thus furnishes a term identical with ours in form, and closely approaching it in meaning.

'Over *densb* by owght;' far too nice or fastidious.

Dainsh- or densh-gobbed, adj. Dainty about one's eating. See **Gob**.

Dale, sb. (pr. deéal). The distinctive name of the valleys which run

far up between the high moorlands of Cleveland and the adjoining districts, each with a small rapid stream, or **Beck**, running through it from **Head** to **End**, where it empties itself into the larger stream: in Cleveland, into the Esk, which runs along Esk-dale.

O. N. *dalr*, Sw. and Dan. *dal*. Comp. A. S. *dæl*. That **Dale** in Cleveland is a purely Danish word, to the entire exclusion of any A. S. intermixture, can scarcely be a matter of doubt to any one who gives a moment's thought to the nature of the prefixes which distinguish the various dales—all of them Scand.—not to mention the very important part filled by the same word in local Scand. nomenclature, especially in Iceland.

Dale-end, sb. The point at which the **Dale** attains its full expansion, and, so to speak, terminates; debouches or ends in the central or main **Dale**.

Comp. O. N. *dals-mynni*, os vel fauces vallis. Danby- or Dale-end, Fryup-end, Glaisdale-end, &c.

Dale-head, sb. The upper portion of the **Dale** at or nearest its narrowest or commencing part amidst the moorland hills.

Dall, **daul**, **dawl**, v. a. and n. 1. To tire or weary. 2. To grow tired, to become weary. 3. To become depressed, low-spirited. Also spelt **Dowl**.

Comp. Sw. D. *dala* *d*, *dåla* *d*, to become weary, heavy with sleep; the primary meaning of the word being *to fall*, the first derived meaning to *tend towards setting*, as the sun does. Cf. Dan. *dale*, to sink, to wane. Note, also, in another direction, O. N. *dvali*, torpor, swoon; and Old H. G. *twēlan*, to be overpowered with sleep.

1. 'It *dauls* me sairly, diz this thravellin' by t' reeal.'
2. 'Ah's *daul'd* o' t' spot. Ah can't heeaf tiv it naekins way.'
- 'Ah's *daul'd* o' my meat.'
- 'Ah's very *dauled*: it's bin a dree ganging.'
3. 'Ah's fairlings *dowled* to deeath.' *Wb. Gl.*

Dame, sb. (pr *deeam*). One's wife, the mistress of his house; also applied to an aged woman.

Dander, v. n. To tremble or shake with a tremulous motion, as a house does from the passage by of some heavy vehicle, or the like.

O. N. *dýa* (imp. *dúdi*), to shake, to totter. Comp. also O. N. *datta*, with a similar signification. Sw. D. *dandrä* likewise has very nearly the same meaning.

Danger, sb. Probability, risk.

'“ Ah's doo'tful Willy 'll not cast this ailment; he 'll dee.” “ Weel, there's a *danger* on 't.”'

Dangerous, adj. In a state or condition of danger; of persons.

'“ Mrs. Dale's very ill, they say?” “ Ay, 'Doctor says she's *dangerous*.”'

Danglements, sb. Fringes, tassels, or any such easily moveable pendants to a garment, &c.

Dap, adj. Clever, dexterous, handy. See E. dab.

Wedgw. says, 'A *dab-hand* is one who does a thing off-hand, at a single blow. Note also Langued. *tapa*, to strike, to do a thing skilfully and quickly.' See **Dap**, vb.

Dap, v. n. To move with short, quick steps.

'He goes *dapping* along, as if he were on springs.'

'*Dapping* up and down stairs.'

Dark, v. n. To listen insidiously, eavesdrop, seek for information in underhand ways, or with an insidious intention.

Hall. says, 'to watch for an opportunity of injuring others for one's own benefit. In old writers, to lie hid.' Our word scarcely implies the malicious intention, but doubtless the sense of lying hid contains the germ of its actual meaning; to conceal oneself for the purpose of hearing without being suspected as hearing, and thence, to hear in an insidious way. Brockett gives us the form *dart*. Comp. *Pr. Pm.* 'Daryn, or drowpyn, or prively to be hydde (privly to hydyn). *Latito, lateo.*' See also note to the same. The connection of our word is with this and not with E. *dark*. See Wedgw. in *Dare*.

'They *dark* and gep for all they can catch.' *Wb. Gl.*

'What are you *darking* at?' *Ib.*

Darr, v. a. To dare.

'Hoo *dar*' ye?'

'Ah *darr'd* him tiv it, an' he wur fleyed 'o tryin'.'

Cf. 'This gere may never faylle, that *dar* I undertake.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 27.

Dased, dazed, adj. (pr. *deeaz'd*). 1. Astounded, stupefied, struck with amazement or terror. 2. Suffering from the effects of cold, numbed, lifeless. 3. Dry, sapless. 4. Ill-cooked, ill-baked; from the oven being too slow, or the fire not properly kept up; or, perhaps, ill-leavened; the result being, in either case, that the bread is scarcely palatable or fit for food; and so of the meat, whether dried up, burnt, or not sufficiently cooked.

Comp. S. G. *dasa*, O. N. *dasadr*, *dasast*, exhausted, to be worn out. Ihre supposes *däre* and *ddse* to be essentially the same word, in which case the sense of 'stupefying' would come in. Comp. Sw. D. *dasa*, to be utterly lazy and inert; Dut. *daesen*, to be beside oneself; *dwaasen*, to be foolish; A. S. *dwæs*, N. S. *dwes*, *dwas*; Dut. *dwaas*, dull, heavy, stupid. *Pr. Pm.* 'Dasyd. *Vertiginosus*;' and *dasyn*, applied to the eyes, to become dull. O. N. *dasazst* (*Flatey*. i. 536), is applied to the joint effects of cold and exhaustion.

1. 'What's wrang wi' thee, man? Hast ee gotten a gliff? Thee luiks *deeazed* like.'

'I *dase* and I *dedir*

For ferd of that taylle.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 28.

2. 'It's nobbut a poorish cletch; bud maist o' t' eggs gat *deeazed* wiv t' aud hen bein' aff sae lang.'

3. 'Ay, it's a strangish frost: t' corn an' grass's fairlings *deeazed* wi' 't; an' Ah's about *deeazed* wi' t' cau'd mysel.'

4. 'T' breead-leeaf's *deeazed*.'

Dasement, sb. See **Deeăzment**, **Dased**.

Dauby, adj. Dirty, slovenly, untidy.

Comp. Sw. D. *dabba*, a ragged, slovenly woman of ill conduct; *dabba*, to make dirty, daub; *dabba sig*, to feed oneself dirtily; *dabba te*, to make anything *dabbigt*, that is, dauby.

'*Dauby folks*' are people who are 'slovenly in household matters.' *Wb. Gl.*

Daum, sb. A portion or share, with an implied idea of smallness.

Sw. D. *dom*, a small piece, a morsel. The word is connected with the verb-family. S. G. *dōma*, O. N. *dæmi*, A. S. *deman*, Sw. *dömma*, &c., to judge, decide, sentence. The idea is evidently that of portions allotted, or assigned at the judgment or will of another. See **Daum**, vb.

'*"It was a dear daum;"* a dear morsel; very little for the money.' *Wb. Gl.*

Daum, v. a. To deal out or allot, with the implied sense of sparingly, almost grudgingly.

'*"Daumed out;"* dealt out in small or scanty allowances.' *Wb. Gl.*

Comp. 'For David *demys* ever ilk deyll,
And thus he says of chylder ying:' *Townel. Myst.* p. 160;

where the sense of *demys* seems to be nearly that of *divide*, in the expression, 'rightly divide the word of truth.'

Day-nettle, sb. (pr. *deea-nettle*). The common hemp-nettle (*Galeopsis tetrahit*). Common in corn-fields, especially where the soil is very light and the crop thin.

'Labourers in harvest are sometimes affected with a severe inflammation of the hand, or of a finger, which they uniformly attribute to the sting of a *Day-nettle*, the name by which this plant is known among them.' *Botany of Berwick-on-Tweed*.

Daytal, adj. By the day; applied to a labourer who works 'by the day,' or to the work done by him.

Comp. O. N. *dagatal*, a diary, day-book or register.

Daytal-man, sb. A man who works, and is paid, by the day; in contradistinction to the **Farm-servant** who is hired by the **Term**—the year or half-year: May-day to Martinmas, or to May-day again—and paid at the rate of so much a year, in addition to his food (see **Meat**) and lodging.

'*"What is your father, Robert? A farmer?" "Nae, sir, nobbut a working-man."*
"What, a farming-man (farm-servant)?" "Nae, sir, on'y a daytal-man."'

Daytal-work. Work done by the day-labourer or **Daytal-man**; in contradistinction to work done by the piece—as a job of draining, or mowing or harvesting—or by the duly hired **Farm-servant**.

Dead, sb. (pr. *deead*). Death.

'Ah's harrish'd te *deead*;' 'dauled to *deead*,' &c.

Comp. 'He walde be-come mane, and for vs suffire þe *dede* in þat swete manhed.' *Rel. Pieces*, p. 41.

'With an Iron forke made of steele
he held him downe wondrous weele
till he was scalded to the *dead*.' Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. p. 100.

'How hee saued her from *deade*.' *Ib.* p. 461.

Deaf, adj. (pr. *deef*). 1. Barren, blasted, without produce, hollow or empty; thence of the soil, barren, incapable of producing. 2. Tasteless, insipid, without flavour or pungency; and thence, 3. Without power to sting.

The varying applications of this word are curious and interesting, all of them implying, however, deprivation: see *Daff*. A. S. *deaf-corn* is simply barren corn; O. N. *daufeggjaðr* is dull-edged, blunt; *dauf-fingraðr*, one with imperfect use of his fingers; *dauf-mæltr*, one who talks indistinctly; *dauf-skygn*, of defective sight; *dauf-litr*, a dull or not easily distinguishable colour. S. G. *döf-vidr* is a non-productive tree; *dauf-jord* unproductive soil. Besides which O. N. *dauf* is vapid or savourless, and Sw. D. *dåven* the same; while S. Jutl. *döv* corresponds precisely in meaning with our word—barren, blasted. Thus, in Clevel., 'A *deaf* ear of corn' is one which contains no grains or pickles, or **Corns**. 'A *deef* nut' is a nut which contains no kernel within it. Compare the saying, 'He does not look as if he lived upon *deef* nuts,' with the precisely like S. Jutl. expression, '*Han lever int' ved dövv nödr*;' literally, 'he doesn't live upon *deaf* nuts.' A good sum of money, or any other tangible benefit, also, is said to be 'nae *deef* nut.'

1. 'Ay, yon's a *deef* spot: nowght nivver grows iv it.'

'It's a varrey bad year wi' t' bees. Maist feck o' t' keeam (comb)'s *deef*;' contains no honey.

2. 'Ay, t' peers (pears)'s past their best. They's amaist a' *deef* noo.'

3. 'Nivver heed him, bairn. He wean't nettle thee wi' yon: it's nobbut a *deef* nettle.'

Deafly, adj. (pr. *deefly*; also written **deavely**). Lonely, solitary, in the sense of remote, out of the world.

O. N. *daufliqr*, sad, melancholy. 'Its neut. *daufliqt* signifies gloomy or saddening solitude: *einum þikkir daufliqt saman*; a lonely life is a sad life.' Egills. N. *dauvvleg* is synonymous with our word, and nearly identical in form and sound.

'They live in a far-off *deefly* spot.' *Wb. Gl.*

Deaf-nettle, sb. The dead-, or dumb-nettle: (genus *Lamium*).

Pr. Pm. 'Deffe nettylle. Archangelus.' 'The plant lamium, or archangel, known by the common names dead or blind nettle, in the *Pr.*, has the epithet *deffe*, evidently because it does not possess the stinging property of the true nettle.' *Ib.* note.

Deary, *deear*y, adj. (*Pr.* of **doory**). Minute, small, puny.

Deave, v. a. (pr. *deav*). To deafen, stupefy or stun with noise.

O. N. *deyfa*; Sw. *döfva*; Sw. D. *döva*; N. *døyva*, to stun or stupefy.

'A din fit t' *deave* yan.'

'Ah's fairlings *deav'd* wiv 't all: wife callin' (i. e. scolding) an' bairns skrikin'.'

Deazement, deeāzment, sb. (Pr. of **Dasement**). The effects or consequences of continued exposure to cold; the sensation of being chilled through which is often the fore-runner of a heavy inflammatory cold. See **Dased**.

'Ah's gotten a sair *deas'ment*.'

Deeāth. (Pr. of death).

Deeath-smear, sb. The clammy moisture of approaching dissolution.

Deeath-strucken, adj. On the verge of dissolution; said of one on whom the signs of closely approaching death are fully apparent.

Deeathy-groats, sb. One having a death-doomed look, evidently claimed by death as an early victim.

From O. N. *dauði*, and *grōði* or *grōðr*, a shoot, or production.

'T' ane is a fahn, fat bairn: t'ither was allays a puir dowly *deeathy-groats*.'

Deed, sb. Doings. A word of most frequent application, and more easily illustrated than defined.

'Mucky *deed*;' a greeting from one walker to another when the roads are in a very dirty condition: or, when a very foul pigsty (or the like) is being cleaned out; or, in short, when anything is proceeding which is emphatically 'a dirty job.'

'Bonny *deed*;' usually in an ironical sense, nearly equivalent to the south-country 'a pretty to-do.'

'Dowly *deed*;' applied in the case of a person or persons whose condition is one of depression, whether arising from sickness, or sorrow, or misfortune, or ill-luck, or even want of employment. 'It's dowly *deed* for t' working man when there's nae wark t' git.'

'Went *deed*;' great stir or excitement, as at a great 'coming-of-age' feast, or the festivities at the wedding of the squire.

'Great *deed*'—'great *deed* for the lawyers;'—an election which gives them plenty of work.

'Great *deed* at t' new hooss;' a grand housewarming.

'Great *deed* about nowght;' a great to-do about nothing.

Also, 'sad *deed*,' 'gay *deed*,' &c.

Deedless, adj. Helpless, inefficient, feckless. Hall. writes the word 'dadless.'

O. N. *dáðlaus*, alike unable and unwilling to help oneself; Sw. D. *dådlös*, *dålös*, *dålaus*, &c. A. S. has *dædlic*, deedlike, active, but no *dæd-læús*.

Deft, adj. 1. Pretty, neat. 2. Handy, clever.

A. S. *dæfte*, convenient. Hall., Brock., and Todd's *Johnson*, all look on this word as obsolete except in the North: wrongly, as I think.

1. 'A *deft* sight;' spoken ironically, says *Wb. Gl.*, and equivalent, or nearly, to 'a pretty sight, indeed.'

Deftly, adv. Cleverly, dexterously.

A. S. *dæftlice*, fitly, conveniently.

'"It was all very *deftly* done;" dexterously managed.' *Wb. Gl.*

Degg. See **Dagg.**

Delve, v. n. and a. 1. To dig. 2. To work, labour hard. 3. To indent or leave a permanent bruise or indentation in a metal vessel, or other object capable of such impression, such as a hat, a tin box, &c.

A. S. *delfan*, to dig; Dut. *delven*. In its original sense, to *dig*, the word is scarcely used at all in Cleveland. **Grave** is the word in all but exclusive use to express that operation. The derived sense, 'to labour or toil at anything,' is more frequent, but, in nine cases out of ten when the word is used, it is applied in the third sense. Comp. Sw. D. *dälpa*, *dölpa*, to vault or arch over, to turn over or upside down; *dulpa*, a hole or unevenness in the road, especially one produced by the inequalities of a heavy snow-fall, or by the continued passage of heavy loads; *dälpig*, uneven, holey,—spoken of a sledge-road over the snow; Dut. *délve*, a hole or pit. There is a curious mixture, or succession, of ideas common to our verb and its Sw. double; digging is turning the soil dug upside down; the piece dug leaves a hole and forms a kind of vault; the hole or rather indentation in a pewter pot or a tin box, looked at from the other side, also forms a vault. The coincidence is extremely interesting, and makes one anxious to trace the history of the lonely Sw. word; for it seems to have no fellows in the other Scand. languages.

2. 'He's allays *delving* at it, gan when ye will;' always hard at work at the specified task.

The vb. is in frequent use in *Chaucer*, *Townel. Myst.*, &c., in the sense to dig, and in *Religious Pieces*, Percy's *Fol. MS.*, &c., in that of to bury; e. g.—

'All quicke shee shold *dolven* be.'

Comp. 'He rasyd Lazare out of his *delfe*.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 230.

Dented, dinted, adj. 1. Notched, serrated, resembling the teeth of a saw. Comp. 'The woodpeckers have a tongue which they can shoot forth to a very great length, ending in a sharp, stiff, bony tip, *dented* on each side.' Ray, *On the Creation*, Pt. i. 2. Indented, impressed with a sunken mark; applied to soft substances, as the flesh, dough, &c., as **delved** is to harder ones. There is a stitch in use among tailors which is called **dinting**, which is done by passing the needle nearly but not quite through the stuff, so that the stitch forms a small depression on the other side.

Denty, dentyish, adj. Fine, genial, inspiriting.

Coincident with E. *dainty*, but with a more limited application.

'A gay fine, *denty* morning.'

'A *denty* day this has been, partic'r'ly for t' tahm o' year.'

Derse, (Pr. of **Dress**.) See **Dress**; 'durse' in Hall.

Desperate, adv. (pr. *despe't*). Used as an augmentative.

'A *despe't* bad cold;' 'a *despe't* awk'rt spot;' 'a *despe't* fahn miss,' a very smart young lady; 'a *despe't* grann' hooss.'

Dess, sb. 1. A layer or course in any pile or mass that is heaped or built up by degrees. 2. The entire pile or mass so built.

O. N. *des*, a hay-stack; *dys*, a tumulus, or grave-hill; S. G. *dös*, a pile made as described in the definition, a stack; *korn i dyss sættia*: to put corn together into a heap; Sw. D. *dös*, *döss*, piled heaps of stones: 'these *sten-dösser* have usually been heathen altar-piles,' Rietz; also *dösse*, a stack of hay or straw. Cf. *Pr. Pm. Dese*.

1. (Spoken by a working-man while engaged in excavating a tumulus or grave-hill, *Houe*.) 'Wheeah! it all ligs i' *desses*;' it is all laid in layers.

2. 'A *dess* of stones.' *Wb. Gl.*

Pr. Pm. '*Dese*, of hye benche,' denotes 'the seat of distinction placed on' the *dais* proper, or 'raised platform always found at the upper end of a hall.' Note to *Dese*. In *Townel. Myst.* p. 4, speaking of Lucifer and his beauty, 'Secundus malus Angelus,' says,—

'He is so fayre, with outten les,
He semys fulle welle to sytt on *des*;'

where the meaning of *des* corresponds with that of *Prompt. dese*. But at p. 20 the word evidently bears a sense nearly or quite coincident with that of grade, degree, Lat. *gradus*, and thus connects itself with our word:—

'Of alle angels in brightnes
God gaf Lucifer most lightnes,
Yit prowldy he flyt his *des*,
And set hym even hym by.
He thoght hymself as worthi as hym that hym made,
In brightnes, in bewty; therfor he hym degrade,
Put hym in a low degre soyn after.'

Dess, v. a. To pile up in an orderly fashion, or layer after layer.

'Gan thoo, William, an' *dess* that hay oop i' t' chawmer (hay-loft).'

'Here's a vast o' boxes, lad. Thee weecant get 'em a' in, wivout thee *dess* 'em oop canny;' pile them up orderly, in regular courses, in opposition to throwing them in a confused mass.

Dessably, adj. Orderly, in respect of arrangement. *Wh. Gl.*

Dib, v. a. and n. To dip.

Used in the same senses as the standard word, and identical with it. Comp. Sw. D. *dobb*, to dive, dip oneself; and Dan. *dyb*, deep, &c., in which *b* takes the place of *p*, as in our word.

Dib, sb. A depression in the ground, scarcely amounting to a **Slack**, and much less to a valley.

Didder, v. n. (pr. dither). To thrill or shiver from the effects of cold or fear.

Comp. *Pr. Pm.* '*Dyderyn* for colde;' *Catb. Ang.* '*Dadir*, to whake.' Dut. *sitteren*; Germ. *zittern*; and also O. N. *titra*, to shiver, tremble with cold or fear. **Dodder** or **dother**, as also **dander**, a nasalised form of *dadir*, together with our word, are connected with O. N. *datta*, to vibrate; palpitate, as the heart does; Sw. D. *datta*, *dutta*; and these probably

with Haldorsen's *dúa* (imp. *dúdi*), to be in a state of motion, or tremulous. Comp. also E. *totter*.

'I dase and I *dedir*,
For ferd of that taylle.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 28.

'She *dithered* and shu'k, yan thocht she wad ha' tummled i' bits.'

Didder, didderment, sb. Trembling, shivering, thrilling of the body from cold or fear.

'Ah wur a' iv a *ditherment*, 't wur sike a flaysome skrike.'

Differing-bout, sb. A verbal dispute or quarrel.

'Him and me had a sairish *diff'rin'-bout* along o' thae sheep at was worried.'

Dike, sb. 1. A ditch, a channel for carrying off water. 2. A bank or long earthen mound, a fence. 3. A pool, or small pond. 4. A rude stone wall on a **dike-back-top**.

O. N. *diki*; O. Sw. *dike*; Sw. D. *dike*; A. S. *díc*; Dan. *dige*; Hind. *diki*. The O. N. word seems to be limited in signification to a ditch, a water-channel. The S. G. *dike* has both the meanings—ditch and bank. A. S. *díc*, as Bosworth seems to think, means primarily a bank, a mound, which is the case with Sw. D. *dike* or *dige*; while New H. Germ. *deich*, and Beng. *diki* both signify a pond, a dam, as well as a mound. Ihre remarks that the contrariety of these meanings is easily accounted for when one recollects that the earth dug out in forming the *dike*, in the sense ditch, being laid on the surface at length, forms the *dike*, in the sense mound. Grimm's remark is that the sense of the word seems to depend upon the principal motive or object in doing the work, whether the sinking of a trench or the raising of a mound. A *dike* in the Scottish dialect, it may be observed, means a stone wall or fence; 'a slap in a dry stone dike' is a breach in a dry stone wall. Probably the gender of the noun may originally have decided the sense; a presumption that presents itself in more than one instance analogous to this of **Dike**. See **Dike-bank**, **Dike-cam**, **Hedge-dike**, **Hedge-dike-side**, **Water-dikes**.

Cf. 'Twen heuone hil and helle *dik*.' *Gen. and Ex.* p. 9.

Dike-back, sb. The bank which forms one side of a dike or ditch.

Dike-cam, sb. The bank of the **Hedge-dike**.

Dike, v. n. 1. To be engaged in the labour of making a dike. 2. To cleanse out, by digging, the dike at the foot of a hedge bank, using the material dug out to repair the bank where necessary.

'And he wold thresh and therto *dike* and delve.'
Prol. Cant. Tales, The Ploughman.

'Syche bondage shalle I to theym beyde,
To *dyke* and delf, bere and draw,
And to do alle unhonest deyde.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 57.

Dill, v. a. To give ease in pain; to allay or assuage pain; to soothe.

Perhaps connected with O. N. *dilla*, to lull or soothe as a nurse does a baby, with a derived or secondary meaning.

'Ah's aboot deead wi' t' teethwark. Ah wad gie' owght for somethin' t' *dill* it.'

'*Maria*. My son? Alas, for care!
Who may my doyllys *dylle*?' *Townel. Myst.* p. 136.

Ding, v. a. 1. To push or thrust violently. 2. To hurl downwards with force, or dash down. 3. To strike forcefully. 4. To batter or bruise. 5. To surpass, out-do, be superior to, in respect of achievement or argument, &c.

O. N. *dengia*; O. Sw. *dænga*, to dash, thrust, bang; N. *dängje*; Dan. *dænge*; A. S. *dencgan*; M. H. Germ. *tengen*; Sansc. *tung*.

1. 'Puir lahtle bairn! Didst'ee get *dinged* (or *dung*) off t' cheear?'

2. 'Tak' heed, man, or he'll *ding* thee doon t' steears.'

Comp. '24 of my Next Cozens
will helpe to *dinge* him downe.' Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. 236.

See, also, *Townel. Myst.* pp. 249, 141.

3. 'He *dang* t' geeaveloc reeght upo' mah foot.'

Comp. 'Fast upon his face I *dange*.' Percy's *Folio MS.* i. 359.

Cf. *Townel. Myst.* p. 260.

4. 'Wheeah, he's *dinged* a hole reeght thruff t' skell-beast, he struck sae sair;' of a kicking horse or beast.

5. "'I's *ding* him fairlings;" I shall beat him entirely.' *Wb. Gl.*

In *Townel. Myst.* p. 141, and *P. Ploughm.* p. 295,—

'Greatt dukes downe *dynges* for his greatt aw
And hym lowtys:'

'Down *dyng* of youre knees
Alle that hym seys:'

'Neither Peter the porter
Nor Poul with his fauchon
That wole defende me the dore
Dynge I never so late:'

the usage is of a vb. neuter.

Ding, sb. The crush and confusion of a crowd, as it sways and pushes in different directions; or the disturbance which always accompanies a crowd.

'What's all this *ding* and dordom about?' *Wb. Gl.*

Dingle, v. n. (pr. dinn'l.) To thrill, tingle; expressive of the secondary effects of pain or cold or a blow.

Comp. O. N., Sw. *dingla*; Dan. *dingle*; Sw. D. *dingäl*. The primary meaning of these verbs is to vibrate, to move as any pendulous thing does, whether more or less quickly. The transition is easy to the sensation which is described by Brockett as 'if of a tremulous short motion in the particles of one's flesh.' Hall., Brock., *Wb. Gl.* all spell the word as *dindle* or *dinnle*, *dinnel*; with which comp. *Pr. Pm.* 'Dyndelyn, tinnio,' and collate both with the Scand. verbs given above, and with E. *tingle*, which Rich. says is the same word as *tinkle*, and which he defines 'to sound, or cause to sound,—as metal stricken; to ring, cause or emit the sound of bells when rung; to feel a tremulous, jarring sensation, like the ringing of metal when stricken.' Comp. also Dut. *tintelen*, to tingle. This view of the essential identity of the forms in *g* and in *d* or *t* receives confirmation also from the meaning the verb bears in some parts of the North—to tremble or shake, as well as to reel, to stagger. The word is used metaphorically in Lowland Scotch:—'Ane aye thinks at the first *dinnle* of the sentence that they have heart enough to dee rather than bide out the sax weeks.' *Heart of Mid-Lothian*.

Dinnot, dinna, deeant'ee. Forms of 'Do not,' 'Do not thou,' used entreatingly or warningly.

Dint, sb. The greater part or proportion. *Wh. Gl.* says, 'it is a word we have never heard applied in the sense given, but which, it is stated, was formerly in use hereabouts to signify the greater number as compared with the less; "the *dint* of our town in those days were smugglers."'

A. S. *dynt*; O. Sw. *dynter*; O. N. *dyntr*. Our word takes an indirect sense derived from the original meaning, a blow, a push, the exercise of power or force, that is; just as 'by dint of argument' is by force of argument. Comp. a 'power of folk,' 'a power of beasts,' &c.; and also the use of the word given by Jam., 'an opportunity;' 'Stown *dints* are sweetest:' Ramsay's *Sc. Proverbs*; where the meaning probably is a stroke of chance.

Dinting, sb. A stitch in use among tailors. See under **Dented**.

Dither. Pr. of **Didder**.

Dizzy, adj. Simple, half-witted or deficient.

A. S. *dysi, dysig, dysg*, foolish, weak, ignorant. Bosw. quotes Low. G. *düsig*, and Dut. *duiselig*. The Scand. tongues do not seem to have any corresponding word. Hall. gives 'dizzardly, foolish, stupid;' and *Leeds Gl.* gives *dizzy* as a noun: 'What a *dizzy* (i. e. simpleton) he is.'

Docken, dock'ns, sb. The common dock, or dock-sorrel, genus *Rumex*: particularly the species *R. obtusifolius*.

A. S. *docce*; Pr. Pm. *Dokkewede*. See **Sour-dockens, Bur-docken**.

Do-dance, sb. 1. A roundabout way to a place, or to the accomplishment of a purpose. 2. A fool's errand or bootless mission.

Cf. Haldorsen's *dansar*, mocking rhymes; S. G. *dant*, mockery, making a fool of a person. '“They led me a bonny *do-dance* about it;” gave me a great deal of unnecessary or roundabout work in the matter.' *Wb. Gl.*

Dodded, adj. Without horns. *Wh. Gl.* gives it as applied to sheep with short horns.

Pr. Pm. 'Doddyd, withowtyn hornys; doddyd, as trees. *Decomatus, mutilus*.' The same authority gives also the vb. *doddyn*, to lop, cut short, which, of course, is the source of our *dodded*. Hall. quotes *dod*, to lop or cut as a tree; and also, to cut or clip wool from, or near, the tail of a sheep; the name for the locks so cut being *doddings*. The word is also applied to a person who has had his hair cut very short; whence *dotty-pols, Townel. Myst.* p. 145, applied in reference to the tonsured priests of pre-reformation times, Comp. 'Le schulen beon *i-dodded* four siðen iðe 3ere, uorte lihten ower heaued;' you shall be *dodded*—i. e. have your hair cut—four times a year for to disburden your head. *Ancr. Riwele*, p. 422. See, also, *doddunge*, hair-cutting, *Ib.* p. 14.

Dodder, v. n. (pr. dother). To be tremulous; to tremble or quiver, with age, or with cold, or fear.

O. N., Sw. D. *datta*; Sw. *darra*. See **Didder**.

'Puir au'd carl! He *dothers* mair an' mair.'

Dodderums, sb. (pr. dothrums). Tremulousness, trembling; implying both condition and accession.

'Ah thinks he's allays i' t' *dotbrums*, noo.'

'He tuik a fit o' t' *dotbrums*, afore Ah'd fairlings gotten him tell'd.'

Doff, v. a. To take or strip off clothes or wrappings.

In the following passages the origin of *doff* is sufficiently evident:—

'All my bloodye armour *of* me was *done*.' Percy's *Folio MS.* i. 362.

'When þou comest byfore a lorde
Yn halle, yn bowre, or at þe borde,
Hod or cappe þat þou *of do*

Ler þou come hym allynge to.' *Ib.* note i. p. 189.

'*Doff* the duds, Marget.' *Wb. Gl.*

'*Doff* t' bairn's wet cooats, wilt 'ee.'

Dog, v. a. To set a dog after sheep for the purpose of driving them off when straying where they have no right to be; to drive them off by such means.

Doggers, sb. The globular concretions or nodules met with in certain geological formations, usually containing each a fossil, and which are applied to the manufacture of Roman cement. See **Scar-doggers**.

Comp. Haldorsen's *doggr*, a projecting object of conical form, which may perhaps be suggestive.

Dog-jumps, sb. The fruit of the wild rose, or common dog-rose (*Rosa canina*, and other varieties). 'Dog-hip' in Scotland.

Marshall gives 'Choops'; heps, the fruit of the rose; and Hall. the forms *cboup*, *shoup*. Note also our **Cattijugs**. I look upon *jump*, *jug*, *choop* or *cboup*, and *shoup*, as merely varying forms of the same word, and dependent on Sw. *bjupon*, N. *bjupa*, *kjupa*, A.S. *biop*, &c.

Dog-whipper, sb. A parish official, whose duties consisted in expelling any dog or dogs which might intrude into the church during the performance of any service.

The office was usually joined with that of sexton and pew-opener, &c.; for one person discharged many offices in our remote and primitive-mannered moorland churches. The short, stout dog-whip was a regular part of the **Dog-whipper's** equipment; indeed, a quasi badge of office; and his duties, where the land is subdivided into a very great number of small freeholds or farms, and where each farmer has a **Sheep-stray** on the moors, and consequently keeps one sheep-dog at least, often more, who are used to follow their masters on all occasions and into all societies, was really not a sinecure. In Danby Church the office has existed down to the year 1862, and had become almost hereditary in one family, having been held by Richardsons, father and son, through three successions. Written *dog-noper* by Hall., and *dog-nauper* in *Leeds Gl.*, both corruptions of *Dog-knapper*.

Doit, sb. A jot, an atom, a fraction.

'Ah deean't care a *doit* aboot 't.'

Comp. Dan. *döit*; 'Jeg bryder mig ikke en *döit* derom:' exactly equivalent to our example.

Dole, sb. (pr. dooal). A distribution of money or food, at a **Burial**, to the poor. See **Arval**, **Bid**. Sometimes applied in reference to the entire preparation of food, &c., which is partaken of by—in a sense, therefore, distributed among—the assembled throng. In *Leeds Gl.* it is quoted as applying to the distribution of bread among certain poor persons in church after morning service. By Brockett it is limited to ‘Alms bestowed at funerals.’

O. N. *deila*; O. Sw. *dela*; A. S. *dælan*, to divide, apportion. The custom of giving **Dooals** at the funerals of persons of substance is only just extinct (if quite so) in the Clevel. Dales. The origin is doubtless connected with the old Scandinavian practice of presenting all (or most) of the guests at an Arval with suitable gifts. Thus when the celebrated Arval in honour of Hialti was held, not only are we told of his sons, ‘*þeir budo öllum höfðingiom, oc váro þeir tólf bundrut bodsmen* ;’ but also, ‘*oc váro aller virðinga menn med geöfum brott leiddar* ;’ all the principal men were let go with presents.

The following extract from *Townel. Myst.* p. 30, Noah’s wife being the speaker, gives a hint as to the object of the dole, at least in Roman Catholic times :—

‘Lord, I were at ese and hertely fulle hoylle,
Might I onys have a measse of wedows coylle;
For thi saulle, without lese, shuld I dele penny *doylle*.’

Dollop, sb. 1. An awkward or clumsy-looking portion of anything, as of bread or meat. 2. A quantity or number of individuals forming a shapeless whole.

Comp. Haldorsen’s *dolpr*, a shapelessly fat brute; Isl. *dolpungr*, a round, fat baby or puppy; though it may be, perhaps, open to question if the words be connected.

1. ‘Weel! thee’s gotten a fairish *dollop*, thee has. It’s a wem-fu’ fur tweea as big as thou.’

2. ‘Yon troot’s biggest o’ t’ *dollop* by owght.’

Dolly, dolly-tub, sb. A washing-tub in the form of a barrel, fitted up with an interior cross-headed shaft, terminating at its lower end in an object which is not unlike a small four- or six-legged wooden foot-stool. Used for washing blankets and other large and heavy articles, the shaft (see **Dolly-stick**) having a kind of semi-rotatory motion communicated to it by means of the cross-bar at the top.

Dolly-stick, sb. The shaft or interior instrument of the **Dolly-tub**.

Don, adj. Clever, dexterous, apt.

O. Dan. *dannes folk*, *dannes mæn*, or *dannemæn*, is a word or title implying some kind of distinction in the persons to whom it is applied. The prefix also occurs separately. Thus we have O. Sw. ‘*en höfwelig riddare ok væl dann* :’ a noble knight and a finished; as well as a Sw. D. word *dann*. Comp. Old D. and Dan. *dannes*; Dan. and N. Dial. *dan*; side by side with which may be placed the cognate words of Germ. origin—O. Germ. *than*, *thon*; A. S. *ge-don*; Germ. *gethan*, &c.

‘Ay, he’s a *don* hand, yon chap; he’s welly oop tiv owght.’

Don, v. a. To put on any portion or the whole of one’s clothing. See **Doff**.

‘*Don* thy bonnet.’ ‘*Don* tha’ claes: sharp, lad!’

Donk, adj. Damp, charged with moisture.

Identical with E. *dank*. Comp. Sw. D. *dänka*; Dan. D. *dænke*, *dynke*; Germ *dunken*, to make damp, cause to be moist. See Wedgw. under *Dank*, for the connection between closeness and dampness implied in this word.

'As *donk* as a dungeon.' *Wb. Gl.*

Donnot, donnet, sb. 1. A thoroughly worthless person; a **Good-for-nowght**. 2. A designation for Satan; probably as the chief **Good-for-nowght**.

'*Donnet* is derived by Brock. from *do-naught*,' says Ferg.; 'but in Cumberland *donnet* also means the devil, and *do-naught* would be a very inappropriate title for the ever-busy author of evil. It is evidently *dow-not*, not good; corresponding to "evil-one." But *naught* means *bad*, *evil*, as well as *nothing*; and thus the objection to Brockett's derivation falls to the ground. However, the origin of the word is due to the verb *duga*, as Ferg. suggests, with a privative suffix—cf. Dan. *døgenigt*, a good-for-nothing fellow; Germ. *taugenichts*; so that, as *dugtig* means able, eminent, excellent, **Donnot** means the exact converse, good-for-nought, and eminently such. Comp. Ihre in vv. *Dugan*, *Danneman*, and note the phrase, 'That o' t' donnot,' that which belongs to the devil, human or other.

"That o' t' donnot's never i' danger;" what belongs to the devil "is not in trouble as other men." *Wb. Gl.*

'That au'd donnot,' or, 'T' au'd donnot;' Satan himself.

Door-cheek, sb. (pr. deear-cheek). Either of the side-posts of a doorway.

Door-ganging, sb. The doorway; the means or space of passing in or out afforded by the door.

Door-sill, sb. The threshold of a door.

Door-stead, sb. The site or place of the door itself, or doorway, as opposed to the space or means of passage in and out. See **Stead**.

Door-stone, sb. (pr. deear-stan, deear-steean). The flag-stone, usually a single one of some size, placed at the going-in of a door. In the plural the word denotes the flags or pavement along the entire house-front.

Door, To get to the. To be able to get out or into the open air: of an invalid recovering from his illness.

Doory, adj. (pr. deeary). Diminutive, puny.

I look on **deeary** as being to **doory** what **Deear** is to **door**, **Scheeal** to **school**, &c. **Doory** may perhaps be due to the same origin as the Scot. *dearch*, *derch*, *droich*. See Jam. Hald. gives *dróg*, homuncio, which may mean either a manikin or a scamp: probably it means both, as Jam. quotes Gudm. Andr. as explaining it by *minutissimum quid et fugitivum*. In this case, without need of resort to O. N. *dvergr*, Sw. *dvärg*, A. S. *dverg*, *dweorb*, by the common transposition of *r* and its preceding vowel, we should have a word closely resembling our **doory** in form and sound, and exactly coincident in signification. Cf., however, Isl. *durgr* (derived from O. N. *dvergr*), a puny wretch.

'A lahtle **deeary** bairn;' a weakly or puny child.

'A lahtle **deeary** bit;' a very small piece or shred.

Dordum, durdum, sb. Uproar and confusion; tumultuous or riotous proceedings. Also spelt **dirdum, dirdam, dyrdum**.

'I take this word,' says Ferguson, 'to be from O. N. *dyra-dómr*, thus explained by Mallet: "In the early part of the Icelandic Commonwealth, when a man was suspected of theft, a kind of tribunal, composed of twelve persons named by him and twelve by the person whose goods had been stolen, was instituted before the door of his dwelling, and hence called a door-doom; but as this manner of proceeding generally ended in bloodshed, it was abolished." Hence the word might become synonymous with the tumult and uproar which, it appears, generally characterized these proceedings.' Still, note N. *dur*, an uproar, with the corresponding vb. *dura*.

'The street's a' iv a *durdum*.'

Dorze, v. n. (pr. dozz, duzz). Of grains of corn; to fall from the ear from over-ripeness, whether by the shaking of the reapers, or under the influence of wind.

Sw. D. *drösa, dråsa, drosa, dråssa*; '*Kornä var så ågjodt då vä skär, att ä drösst bodt i nä nea markä*:' the corn was so ripe when we shore it, that it *dorzed* out on the land. Dan. D. *drase, dråse*; '*Kornet dråsedde af negene*:' the corn *dorzed* out of the sheaves. Comp. Dan. *drysse*; N. *drysia*; A. S. *dreosan*. Another instructive instance of the transposition of *r* and its succeeding vowel under dialectic changes.

Dossel, sb. 1. A bunch of ears of wheat, selected for their size, and with their straw *sliped* (stripped of the exterior sheath), applied as an ornament or finial at the apex of the completed **Corn-pike**. 2. A homely kind of doll made of a quantity of rags tied up together.

Pr. Pm. '*Dotelle*, stoppynge of a vesselle: dossell. *Ducillus, ductidus*;' probably 'a corruption of ductulus, which in the Lat.-Eng. *Vocab. Roy. MS.* is rendered "dosselle," from the Fr. *dosil, doucil*, or, according to Cotgr., *doisil*.' lb. note. Hall. gives *dossel*, 'a wisp of hay or straw to stop up an aperture in a barn.' This supplies the connecting link between the meaning of our word and that given in Pr. Pm. Wedgw. looks upon 'a bunch of something thrust in to stop an orifice' as 'the fundamental idea.'

Dosted, pcpl. Dimmed, having lost its gloss or polish; dirtied; depreciated in appearance.

This is, perhaps, a corrupt pcpl. of the verb *derse*, given in Hall. as implying to *dirty*, to *spread dung*, &c. The Clevel. pronunciation of *dersted* would exactly give *dosted*: otherwise there seems to be no clue to the origin of the word.

Dotterill, sb. A silly old man; a doating old fellow; a dotard.

Pr. Pm. '*Dotrelle, idem quod Dotarde*.' From the same root, probably, as the Scotch *doited, doted, doittrie, dottar*, &c.; Belg. *doten*, to be of enfeebled intellect; Dan. D. *dode*, stupid, doting; which are, in their turn, traceable to O. N. *doda, dodna*, &c. Grimm, however, *D. M.* pp. 987, 988, suggests another connection: 'A. S. ist *dyderian, bedyderian*, illudere, incantare; womit vielleicht das H. D. *tattern, dottern* (angi, delirare) zusammenhängt.' Comp. 'dusie men t adotede.' *Ancr. Riwle*, p. 222.

Doubt, v. a. To entertain an apprehensive conviction; to believe, when believing is accompanied with pain; to fear apprehensively.

"If your father does not leave off drinking, he'll kill himself." "Ah *doo'ts* it, Ah's seear."

- Comp. "Beshrew his hart," says Litle John,
 "that bryer or thorne does *doubt*." Percy's *Folio MS.* i. 48.
 'For he will come this ilke night
 & into the forrest slippe anon
 for to waite thee for to sloen;
 but herof haue thou noe *dowbt*.' *Ib.* 484.

Doubtful, adj. 1. Entertaining an apprehension, or unpleasant conviction. 2. Implying the same.

1. "It will rain before night, Peter." "Ah 's *doo'tful* it will."
2. "He'll certainly be convicted, and hung," "It 's *doo'tful*, for seear."

Douce, adj. Decent, sober, well-conducted, neat.

'Fr. *doux*, *douce*, mild, gentle, quiet, tractable; from Latin *dulcis*.' Jam.

Douk, v. a. and n. 1. To depress one's head, or the upper part of one's person; to bow down. 2. To dive or plunge under water, as a water-fowl does. 3. To bathe or wash in the water.

Comp. O. Sw. *duka*, to press or put down; Sw. *duka under*, to yield, to submit; Sw. *dyka*, Dan. *dukke*, to dive, duck under water. The succession of ideas is plain enough.

Doup, sb. 1. The buttocks or posteriors. 2. A heavy, indolent person.

O. N. *döf*, the hinder parts of an animal, from the common interchange of *p* and *f*, is naturally suggested as the direct origin of this word. It is, however, at least open to question whether *döf* itself, as well as our **Doup**, be not referrible to the same source as Sw. *doppa*, N. *dyppa*, *duppa*, Sw. D. *duppa*, *dolpa*, A. S. *dyppan*, to dip, to plunge into a depth; O. N. *djúpr*, deep; O. N. *dypt*, *dypi*, N. *dypt*, *dyft*, &c., A. S. *deop*, depth, profundity, the deep. The English word for the specified part of the human body involves precisely the same idea, and it is easy to note by what transition. By a like transition again, among those who use very familiar or coarse and vulgar terms, a lazy, heavily- or reluctantly-moving person (and especially if somewhat 'Dutch-built,' or 'heavy behind,') is apt to be saluted by some appellation expressive of that peculiarity. Of **Doup**, thus applied, it is enough to say, that it is a great deal less vulgar than most of its synonyms. The word *dolpr*, Hald., an unwieldy or grossly fat beast, may suggest a derivation for the word in its second signification, if the above is not regarded as satisfactory.

'Loo' thee! there's a gret fat *doup*!'

Doup, dowp, sb. The carrion crow (*Corvus corone*).

Dour, adj. 1. As applied to the aspect; sullen, gloomy, sour-looking. 2. To the temper; stern, morose, repellent.

Jam. gives Lat. *durus*. O. N. *dár*, with a nearly coincident sound, and with a signification partly coincident, and partly correlative, may perhaps be as near the mark.

1. 'He looked as *dour* as a thunner-cloud.' *Wb. Gl.*
2. 'He's nobbut a *dour* 'n t' dee wiv; baith stiff an' hard;' inflexible and without feeling.

Douse, sb. A blow, as with the fist.

'Gie him a *douse* in 's chops.'

Douse, dowse, v. a. 1. To drench or saturate with water, whether by plunging into the water, or throwing a quantity over a person or thing. 2. To strike; thence to strike out, as a light; to strike off or down, as feathers or finery from a girl's bonnet or dress.

It is possible that *douse* may be nearly allied to *dasb*. The Sw. Dial. *daska*, with the same significations (except that, in connection with water, it is applied to soft or gentle and intermitting rain-showers), with its cognate words *disa*, *duska*, *dusk*, is referred to Sansc. *dās*. *Dusel*, a drizzling rain, *döseln*, to drizzle, are words used in the Tyrol. The connection with *dasb* would supply the rationale of the second meaning. But see Wedgw.

1. "Thou's gotten sair *doused*, Mally. Wheeah, thou's 'a' bin thruff t' beck, Ah lay."
2. 'She's *doused* o' her feathers.' *Wb. Gl.*

Dousing, sb. 1. A drenching. 2. A blow, a beating or thrashing.

1. "A good *doucing*;" a thorough soaking.' *Wb. Gl.*
2. 'Ah'll gie thee a *dousing*, ef thee dizn't heed.'

Dout, v. a. To put out, to extinguish; to do out.

Wedgw. suggests a doubt of *do out* being the origin of this word. His remarks certainly deserve attention, but are, perhaps, scarcely conclusive.

Dout, sb. An extinguisher, wherewith to put out—"do out"—a candle. *Wh. Gl.*

Dove, v. n. To dose, to be heavy and sleepy.

O. Sw. *dofwa*, to have one's senses dulled or stupefied. Comp. O. N. *dofi*, torpidity, involuntary indolence, &c.; Sw. *duva*, id.; Sw. D. *duven*, *dåven*; Dan. *doven*; also Sansc. *div*, to be sleepy.

- "You've been asleep, Joseph." "Naa, nobbut *doävin*' a bit."

Doving-drink, sb. A sleeping draught.

Sw. *döf-dryck*, Dan. *döve-drik*, an anodyne draught. Comp. *dowf* in Jamieson.

Dow, v. n. 1. To thrive, prosper, be successful; of either persons or things. 2. To mend, improve, become better, in respect of health, growth, circumstances.

O. N. *duga*, to be strong, to be strong enough, or able; O. Sw. *duga*, *doga*, to be good or fit for; A. S. *dugan*, to profit, avail, be good for; Fris. *duga*. Comp., especially, Dan. *due*, S. Jutl. *doge*, in which two words not only does the pronunciation approximate very closely to ours, but the sense also; a remark that is likewise true of O. N. *dafna*. The Scottish use of the word, which we do not appear to have preserved in Clevel., if in N. England at all, and which is strictly consonant with the simple meaning of these old verbs, is well illustrated in this sentence from the *Black Dwarf*:—"Nae single man can keep a tower against twenty. A' the men o' the Mearns *downa* do mair than they *dow*." But the transition of idea from this sense to that involved in our word is so simple and necessary—like that in *valeo*, from *I am strong or able*, to *I am well in health or body*, and in our words *strong*, *weak*, *silly*,—that there is no need to seek different derivations, as Jam. does, for *dow*, to be able, and *dow* in our sense.

1. "He *dows* bravely;" thrives or prospers exceedingly well.' *Wb. Gl.*
- "March grows, never *dows*;" applied to blossom shewing itself too early, or to any premature spurt of vegetation.' *Ib.*

'He'll never *dow*, egg nor bird.'

2. "'He nowther dees, nor *dows*;" neither dies nor gets any better.'

Comp. *North. Gospel* form in—'Huæt forðon deg ænegum men, gif he all middangeard gestriona,' &c.: what shall it therefore profit a man, if he gain, &c., Matt. xvi. 26, with 'Soe mote I *tho*,' Percy's *Folio MS.* i. 97, and

'Come thou onys in my honde,
Shaltin thou never *the*.' Coke's *Tale of Gamelyn*, p. 40.

'Evil mote I *the*.' *Ib.* p. 40, &c.

Dowled, dulled, adj. Dead, flat, vapid; of liquor which has grown flat by exposure to the atmosphere.

I refer this word to *dall* or *daul*. The succession of ideas is from weariness or distaste to want of spirit or buoyancy, in the person; and thence easily to want of savour or sharpness in the liquid. Cf. the O. N. idioms *dofnad öl*, *dofnad vin*, vapid or stale ale and wine, with their precisely analagous Dan. equivalents, *dovent öl*, *doven vin*, and the various applications of *deaf* in our and the Scand. dialects.

Dowly, adj. 1. Of persons; poorly, heavy with sorrow or anxiety, low or depressed in spirit. 2. Of things; lonely, melancholy, wearying or harassing. 3. Of the weather; dull, gloomy, depressing.

O. N. *dáleggr*, hapless, wretched; *daufleggr*, low-spirited; S. G. *dåleg*. Ihre quotes *dauf-ligr* as cognate with this; Sw. *dålig*, Sw. D. *dållig*, *döllig*, *dölig* (the *g* silent in all three), Dan. *daarlig*.

1. 'Ah's doo'tfu' its nobbut a puir *dowly* bairn: its nowght like down'.'

'She's varry *dowly*, Sir. She've nivver mended sen she gotten her bed;' lay in, was confined.

'"He's as *dowly* as deeath;" so ill, and looks it.' *Wb. Gl.*

2. "'It's a desput *dowly*, deeaflly spot t' won in;" it is a very lonely, out-of-the-world place to live in.'

Cf. *Dauflight pikir bonum þar*: he thinks it very *dowly* there; of a man in hiding in a lonely cave. *Flatey.* i. 136. See also p. 384.

'Wiv her man off on't, an' tweea bairns down wi' t' throat-sickness, an' on'y a silly body hersel', she's had a *dowly* time on't.'

'Its *dowly* deed carryin' on wi' sikan a lot o' feckless folk.'

'Ay, it's bin a *dowly* day, this yan: but we've wan thruff it wi' t' Loord's help.'

3. 'Its nobbut *dowly* weather: it owther rawks or rains ilka deea.'

'On'y a *dowly* seed-time. T' land's sae cloom' t' seead weean't hap.'

Comp.

'Now es the wedir bright and shynand,
And now waxes it all *douiland*.' *Pr. of Consc.* 1442.

This is the reading of the *Cott. MS.*; *MS. Harl.* reads *domland*; and *MS. Lands.* gives the word *droubelinde*. With our use of the word *dowly* (cf. Dan. *dårligt veir*, bad weather) there can be little doubt of the correctness of the reading *douilland*, although the question is suggested, is *douilland* a pcpl., and if so, what is the verb?

Down, v. a. To fell, as a tree; to knock down, as a man, or an animal; to level or pull down, as a wall or building.

Down-come, down-coming, sb. A fall in respect of condition or circumstances.

'She's had a sair *down-come*, she hev. Yance she war ower-mich set oop t' mak' her ain meat: she'll mebbe be matched t' come by 't noo.'

Comp. "Thou maun do without horse-sheet and surcingle now, lad," he said; "you and me hae had a *down-come* alike." *Black Dwarf*.

Down-comer, sb. The pipe (of iron or other material) which receives the collected eaves-drainage, and conveys it down the side of the house to the ground.

Down-dinner, sb. An afternoon meal, intermediate (as usually understood) between dinner and tea, but in which the beverage tea forms an important constituent.

It is scarcely possible to doubt that this is simply a corruption of the word still current in N. W. England in the form *aandorn*, *orndorn*, *orndoorns*, *undern*, &c. Professor Wör-saae unhesitatingly claims this word as coincident with the S. Jutl. *onden*, mid-day meal, or, as it is written by Kok, *undern*. By the latter it is defined as *middags-maaltid*, mid-day meal-time, dinner-time, and derived directly from O. N. *undorn*. In a passage from the *Völuspá* four divisions of the day are named: '*morgin, miðjan-dag, undorn ok aptan*;' morning, mid-day, *undorn* and evening. In strict accordance with this the Finland *onden*, and Sw. D. *undurn*, *undun*, imply a meal taken in mid-afternoon, *mid-aftensmad*. In the Kær district (S. Jutl.), where *undern* is the mid-day meal, or dinner, *for-undern* and *efter-undern* express respectively the meals intermediate between breakfast and dinner, and dinner and supper. But what is much to the purpose, in considering the derivation of *orndorn*, or our **Down-dinner**, as a corruption of it, is this,—that O. N. *undarn* is coincident with *undorn*, but with a special application to *drinking*. Egilss. Now the usual equivalent for **Down-dinner** at present current in some parts of the Dales is **Drinking** or **Drinking-time**. Hall. gives 'Drinking, a collation between dinner and supper;' and adds, 'that the term is now applied to a refreshment betwixt meals taken by farm-labourers;' while *doundrins* is 'afternoon drinkings' in Derbyshire, and *earnder* is 'forenoon drinking' according to Thoresby, and 'afternoon' according to Grose. The *Leeds Gl.* also gives 'drinking' in both these applications. In collating these words it is scarcely possible to escape noticing the connection which exists between the term *orndorn*, *aandorn*, *undern*, and the idea of *drinking*, or *drinking-time*; and thus one is almost led to assume that the Dales term for the mid-afternoon meal—**Drinking** or **Drinkings**—can be nothing else virtually than a translation of the O. N. *undarn*. The form of the word **Down-dinner** is probably due to a confusion or misconception about the word of which its prefix is a remnant, coupled with the conception that the repast meant is in a sense subsidiary, or, at least, in succession, to dinner. I have somewhere seen a hint thrown out that the first syllable of *aandorn* may be due to Dan. *anden*, second, the next. This, of course, is out of the question. Jam. gives a long discussion about the word, which is well worth consideration. In Chaucer, *undern*, *undren*, imply a certain hour of the day; early in the morning at pp. 98, 171; and possibly a later hour at p. 104.

Down-gang, sb. A path, or any similar means of descent from a height, such as the cliffs above the sea, or a very precipitous moor-bank.

Down-ligging, sb. A lying-in or confinement. See **Lig**, **Get one's bed**, **Sickening**.

Down-ligging-time, sb. 1. Down-lying-time, bed-time. 2. The time of lying-in or child-birth.

Down-pour, sb. A very heavy fall of rain, the drops both large and very thick. Comp. **droppy** and **degging**.

Dozzen'd, dozen'd, dozand, adj. Of persons; wrinkled or withered, shrunk, effete, feeble in mind and body, shewing the effects of age. Of things; (apples or other fruits, &c.) having lost all firmness and roundness, withered, wrinkled. See **Dwizzen'd**.

No doubt identical, radically, with **dazed** or **dased**. Comp. D. Dial. *dase*, to be heavy, listless; *dose*, to be numb in sense and faculty; Dan. *døse* (pcpl. *døsende*), to be drowsy, heavy or dull with sleep; S. G. *dåse*, &c. Hall. and Jam. give the vb. *dozen*, to slumber: our word is probably only the pres. pcpl. of this vb., and a kind of inversion of sense or idea has come to pass with it. In Essex and other parts of S. England a pear or other like fruit, which has entered upon the first stage of decay and has become spongy and tasteless, is said to be *sleepy*, just as in Denmark ale or wine that has become vapid is termed *doven* or *downande*. So with our word there is an analogous transition of sense, but in such a way as to convey rather the physical than the psychical consequences of age.

Dozzil. Pr. of **Drossel** or **Drasil**.

Draff, sb. 1. Dregs, refuse, especially brewers' refuse, or grains.
2. Mere rubbish or dirt.

O. N., O. Sw. *dráf*. Ihre conceives the primary sense to be *dregs*, lees of wine or beer. The secondary sense in the Northern tongues, as in our dialect, seems to have found its peculiar application in denoting what was intended to be food for swine, and specially what we understand by the word *grains*. Comp. Sw. D. *drav*, a mixture made with meal for swine or fowls; N. *drav*, grains. Comp. also A. S. *drabbe*, dregs, lees; Germ. *träber*, husks, grains, refuse. Again a derivative meaning, and we have the sense of mere rubbish; 'the offscouring of all things.'

1. 'Looks t' ee! thoo gi'e t' best o' t' *draff* te thae twee gilts. Deeant 'ee mak' spare on 't.'

'Ah 's gannan t' brewer's wi' t' draught, fur a leead o' *draff*, an' Ah 'll fetch t' toom barr'ls along.'

2. 'She 's nobbut a mean 'un. She 's bad as *draff*;' utterly worthless.

Drape, adj. (pr. *dreeăp*). 1. Not in milk, or dry. 2. Not with young at the usual or proper time; of cows and ewes: often used in application to the former as a noun.

Brock. gives Sax. *drepen*, to fail, with the comment 'having failed to give milk,' as illustrative of the origin of this word, and adds, '*drape* sheep, *oves rejiculæ*, *credo* ab A. S. *dræpe*, expulsio; *dræped*, abactus: Skinner.' It seems to me that this is rather putting effect in the place of cause. The probability appears to be that **drape**, and **drepe**, to speak slowly, and with effort—as if the matter to be spoken came forward very falteringly and slowly—are from the same source, and that probably the S. G. *drypa*, to pour in by drops, O. N. *driúpa*, A. S. *driopan*, *drypan*, Dan. *draabe*, supply that source. Comp. E. *drip*, to come in very small quantities; and the word *dropmele*, by driblets, or portions, coming in drops. The idea thus suggested tallies exactly with the marks of a **drape** cow. The milk comes in less and less quantities, until at last there is 'such a drop' only, that it is not worth while to continue to milk her; and strictly expressive of this condition is the word **drape**. It was then natural enough that the word should be applied to express the condition of an animal, which in farmer's phrase was 'nowther in milk nor in calf,' or quite unproductive at the proper time.

'An' nivver a *dreeap* amang 'em a'.' Cleveland Song of Solomon, iv. 3.

Drasil, drossel, sb. (pr. dozz'l or duzz'l). A sluttish female.

By metath. the word becomes *dorsel*, and then, by the tendency of the dialect to slur the *r*, *dossel* or *dozzel*. Comp. Sw. D. *drösla*, *drösle*, a lazy, slovenly female; *drösla*, to be lazy and sluggish over one's work. Mr. Wedgw. collates Dan. D. *draasel*, a dull, inactive person, and suggests a possible connection with Isl. *drægsli* or *drægsli*, a slut. Rietz, however, quotes O. N. *drösla*, and N. S. *dryseln*, *drieseln*, to be sluggish or lazy in moving. Comp. also Isl. *dróg*, a poor jade, and *dusill-bross*; both, moreover, applicable to persons.

'“A dizen'd dozzil;” a tawdry slut.' *Wb. Gl.*

Drate, drite, v. n. To talk slowly or hesitatingly, to drawl; to speak thickly and indistinctly.

Hall. gives *droot*, one who stutters, and *drotyne*, to speak indistinctly, to stammer; both from *Pr. Pm.* The derivation of the word can hardly be doubtful. It is a derived offshoot from the same root which produces the verbs, O. N., O. Sw. *draga*, A. S. *dragan*, &c.; and though I do not meet with any derivatives expressive of slow or drawn-out speaking (except E. *drawl*), yet there are so many implying slowness and halting in respect of this or that action, that it would have been strange indeed had not some of the family come to be applied as the present word is. I may instance O. N. *drattr*, procrastination, delay; Sw. D. *dratt*, advance by short uncertain steps; *dratta*, with corresponding meaning, &c. Comp. *drepe*, with the succession of ideas which it illustrates.

Draught, sb. A team of horses or oxen, together with that which they draw, whether cart, waggon, or plough.

'T' surveyor wants a' t' *draughts* he can git t' moorn, to fettle oop t' rooads about t' new brigg.'

'Willy Franks 's gotten' t' Langlands Farm takken, an' he's boun to have 's pleefing-deea t' moorn. He reckons he'll have mair an tunky *draughts* on.' See **Ploughing-day**.

Dream-holes, sb. The slits or loopholes in church-towers, stair-turrets, &c., to admit air and light.

A. S. *dream*, 1. joy, mirth, rejoicing: 2. what causes mirth; harmony, melody, song, instruments of music. From these senses the usage in the early writers passes on to that of loud noise. In *Hali Meid.* p. 21, 'Ah al is meidenes song unlich þeose wið engles imeane, *dream* ouer al þe *dreames* in heuene,' the meaning is simply harmony, melody, song. In *Ancr. Riwele*, p. 210, 'þe prude beoð his bemares, draweð wind inward of worldlich hereword, t eft, mid idel zelpe, pufteð hit utward, ase þe bemare deð, uorte makien noise,— lud *dream* to scheauwen hore horel,' the sense is a loud noise, but still such as is made by an instrument,—a trumpet namely. In *Lay. i.* 43,—

þa he mihte ihere :
þe bihalues were.
muchel dom, muchel dune :
muchel folkes *dream*,—

the word is simply clamour, confused noise of a multitude. And so again, iii. 220, in a spirited description of a battle and the dreadful din and tumult of it, this phrase occurs:—

'*drem* wes on uolke : *dream* was among the folk ;
þa eorðe gon to dunien.' the earth began to din.

The application of the word to the openings in church-towers, belfries, &c., is simple enough.

Drearisome, adj. Dreary, dismal, lonely, wearying.

'A lang *drearisome* road.' *Wb. Gl.*

Dree, adj. Tedious, long-continued, wearisome.

See Jam. Teut. *draegb*, slow, lazy; Goth. *drig*, *driugr*, long drawn out; O. N. *drægr*, of 'what can be drawn out'; S. G. *drôja*, to be long over a thing. Comp. Sw. *dryg-mil*, a long mile; *drygt arbete*, a wearisome piece of work; *en dryg bok*, a heavy book; sc. to read; Dan. *drøi*, long-continued; *en drøit arbeide*, a tedious piece of work; and S. Jutl. *drøg*, which has not only the signification of our *dree* but also almost the same sound.

'Ah's got t' leas' this coorn; an' a desper't *dree* job it be: 'biggest pairt on 't's nobbut sleean an' popple, or owght.'

'“A *dree* droppey rain;” a rain that comes only a little at a time, but continues without its ever becoming quite fair.' *Wb. Gl.*

'A desper't *dree* bit o' road, yon, for seear.'

'“A dry, *dree* preachment;” a dull, uninteresting, tediously spun out discourse.' *Wb. Gl.*

Dree, adj. Sad, doleful, cheerless.

The sense of this word might seem to be a secondary meaning of the last: but with the old Northumbrian noun *dre*, sorrow, misery, suffering;—

'Yhit sal thai that dai *dre* hafe:' *Pricke of Conscience*, 5373;

and the vb. *dregbe*, *drigbe*, to suffer, endure pain or sorrow,—

'For thai sal haf a dai thare
Als mykel bitter payn or mare,
Als a man mught thole here of penaunce
A yhere, and fele as mykel grevaunce;
And als mykel *drigbe* thar fourty days
Als fourty yhere here;—

both of which, as well as A. S. *dreorig*, probably depend on A. S. *dreogan*, to bear, suffer; it springs from a totally different root. Comp. the phrase, *dreab and atbolde*: he dreed and tholed; suffered and bore. Lye.

'Ay; it's a *dree* life to live, when yan's parted wiv a' yan's frin's.'

Dree, v. a. To deliver slowly, droningly, tediously.

Originating probably in the adj. *dree*, rather than otherwise.

'“He *dreed* a lang drone;” delivered a tedious dissertation.' *Wb. Gl.*

(As far as I have been able to ascertain, the ordinary sense of *dree*, v. a., to endure, to bear, is not now recognised in Clevel.)

Dree, v. n. To endure, to last.

See *Dree*, tedious, and *Drith*; noting the extract from the *Townel. Myst.* The vb. occurs several times in *Gen. and Ex.* in the forms *drecben*, *dregen*.

'She's *dreed* on sae lang, mebbe she'll win thruff it now;' said of a person who has had a long illness.

Cf. 'Ther was never a freake wone foot wolde fle,
But still in stour dyd stand,
Heawyng on yche othar, whyll the myght *dre*
With many a bal-ful brande.' *Reliques Ancient Poetry*, i. 13.

Dreely, adv. Slowly, tediously.

'He talks very *dreely*.'

Dreesome, adj. Tedious, wearisome; with nothing to give any pleasure, zest, or enjoyment.

Drepe, dreep, v. n. 1. To drip or drop slowly and sparingly. 2. To talk slowly and haltingly, to drawl. Brock. gives the form 'draup.'

O. N. *driopa*, O. Sw. *drypa*, to fall by drops, &c. See **Drape**.

1. 'Gan thee, lass, and hing 't oot t' *drepe*.'

2. 'Ay, puir au'd chap, he gans *dreepin'* on, bud it's varrey dree discoorss.'

Dress, v. a. (pr. *derse*). 1. To set in order, make neat and orderly. 2. To apply any matter to the surface or outside of a thing, with a view to improving it in any way. 3. To soil or make dirty. 4. To beat, chastise, thrash.

1. 'T' kirk's a' i' good fettle, an' Ah's *derse* oop kirk-garth, an' sike, back end o' t' week;' in anticipation of a rural dean's visit.

'Wad ye like t' land amang thae berry-trees *dersed* ower a bit?' the soil among the gooseberry bushes lightly dug or stirred.

2. 'Get yon heap o' soot an' soil *dersed* ower the grassin', John.'

Drink-draught, sb. A brewer's dray or waggon, with the horses drawing it. *Wh. Gl.*

Drink-driver, sb. The driver of a brewer's waggon.

Drinking-time, sb. The time of the afternoon refreshment. See **Down-drinking**.

Drite. See **Drate**.

Drite-poke, sb. A drawler; one who speaks indistinctly or hesitatingly.

I only notice this word further, in order to observe that it presupposes a noun, *drite*, slow, or drawling discourse, which noun does not remain in any Glossary, as far as I am aware.

Drith, sb. (pr. *dreet*). Endurance, lastingness, substantiality.

A curious and expressive word, which I have seen printed nowhere save in *Wh. Gl.* It is a derivative from the old vb. *dre*, to continue, to abide, to remain in being, from A. S. *dreogan*. The vb. is also given by Ray—*dree*, *perdurare*. See **Dree**, v. n.

'Lovyd he my Lord in will and thocht,
That his servant forgettes noght,
When that he seys tyme;
Welle is me that I shalle *dre*
Tylle I have sene hym with myn ee
And no longer hyne.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 156.

The sense of *dre* in this passage, which is part of the expression of the aged Simeon's

feelings on being told by an angel of the infant Christ's coming to the Temple, is exactly coincident with that of our word in the example given below.

'Ill-gotten gear carries nae *dritb* iv it.' *Wb. Gl.*

Cf. 'I trust your grace will doe me noe deare
for spending my owne *trew gotten geere*.'

Percy's *Folio MS.* i. p. 509.

Droke, sb. Wild oats, or so-called darnel.

The name, like so many other local names of plants, is applied loosely or indefinitely. Dr. Prior gives '*Bromus sterilis*, *Avena fatua*,' &c., as among the plants intended to be designated; *Pr. Pm.* '*Drawke*, weede. *Drauca*;' *Catb. Ang.* 'Drake or darnylle.' According to Forby, *drawke* or *drake* in Norfolk and Suffolk is the common darnel grass, *Lolium perenne*; according to Gerard it is *Bromus sterilis*. Comp. Dut. *dravig*, Welsh *drewg*, Br. *draok*, darnel, cockle, &c.

Drop, v. a. 1. To knock down, to fell with a blow. 2. To shoot a bird, on the wing or otherwise, so that it falls immediately.

Probably a direct bequest from S. G. *dræpe*, to kill; *drāp*, death-stroke; *drypa*, to smite; and allied words. Bosw. refers *drepe*, a slaying, a violent death, as occurring in A. S. writers, to the O. N.

Drop-dry, adj. Of vessels, &c.; water-tight, not admitting the passage of so much as a drop of water.

Droppy, adj. Wet, rainy; a weather term, used when the rain-drops are of full size, and fall freely. See **Deg** and **Down-pour**.

Hald. gives *pluere* as one of the significations of *driúpa* (perf. *befi dropid*): *driúpr salr*, the droppy canopy, is an epithet for the sky; and *drupā*, in Sw. Dial., means 'to rain.'

"A vast o' rain fa'n lately, Tommy." "Ay; its bin a desper't *droppy* tahm sen Mart'nmas."

Droppyish, adj. A diminutive of **Droppy**.

Drought, sb. (pr. drowt). Dryness; usually, not to say always, with an intensive sense; continued very dry weather. See **Drouth**.

Pr. Pm. '*Drowte*, *siccitas*,' Rich., following Tooke's leading, says this word is *drouth* or *dry'tb* really, from A. S. *drygan*, *drugan*, and ought to be spelt—and he himself spells it accordingly—*droughtb*. The A. S. word is undoubtedly *drugaðe* or *drogaðe*; but it is idle to assume thence a law for the orthography, and, still more, for the sound of English words. It would almost seem as if *drought* or *drouth* were originally rather two different words, than two different forms of the same word; the one having a distinct passive sense (so to speak)—that which is already made dry; the other, *drouth*, an almost active sense—that which makes dry. And it is noticeable that Rich. writes, '*drought* is that which drieth, the 3rd p. s. &c.,' adding, the moment after, 'Wallis says, *dry*, *siccus*; *drowth*, *droughtb*, *dry'tb*, *siccitas*;' but *siccitas* is that which is already made dry. It is also worthy of note, that in both the passages from Chaucer adduced by Rich. the word is *drought*, and has distinctly the passive meaning:

'When that April with his shoures sote
The *droughte* of March hath perced to the rote;'

where *droughte* is certainly not an agent, but what is acted on. Comp. the following extract from Spenser:—

‘Let streaming floods their hasty courses stay
And parching *drouth* dry up the crystall wells;’

where *drouth* is as clearly the agent. And the same remark applies, with more or less exactness, to nearly every instance of usage given; while, in respect of the eleven instances of the word occurring in the English Bible, eight of them bear the passive sense. See also the instance in Jam., in v. *Drouth*. I may add, that *dry* occurs in the *Townel. Myst.* in the sense of *drougth*.

Droughted, To bə, v. p. To be troubled or oppressed with thirst.

Droughty, adj. (pr. drowty). Very dry indeed; used as a weather term, and especially as descriptive of long-continued very dry or parching weather.

Drouk, v. a. To drench, soak, saturate with water.

O. N. *drekkja*, O. Sw. *draenka*, Sw. *dränka*, Dan. *drukne*, to immerse, to drown; O. Sw. *drunkna*, O. N. *drukkna*, Sw. D. *drukkän*, *dräkkja*, S. Jutl. *drækne*, to be plunged into water, &c.

‘I’m doubtful yon lime’s aboot wasted. It’s sair *drouk’t* wiv all this wet.’

Drouth, sb. Thirst, dryness in that sense. See **Drought**.

Drouthy, adj. Thirsty, more than usually so.

‘Weel, Ah’s desper’t *drootby*, Ah’s seear. ‘Seems t’ me there’s nae sleek i’ t’ watter;’ it seems as if water had no power to quench thirst.

Drucken, adj. Drunk, drunken.

O. N., O. Sw., Sw. D., S. Jutl. *drukken*, &c.

Dubler, doubler, sb. A deep earthenware dish of some magnitude.

Dr. Rietz, under *Dularä*, quotes Welsh *dubler*, and compares O. N. *dallr*. I do not, however, find *dubler* in Pughe’s Welsh Dictionary. In *Pr. Pm.* the word stands in the forms *dobeler*, *dubler*.

‘I wisshed ful witterly
That disshes and *doublers*
Bifore this ilke doctour
Were molten lead in his mawe.’ *P. Ploughm.* p. 251.

Duffil, sb. A kind of coarse or shaggy woollen cloth, chiefly manufactured in Yorkshire

Dulbard, dullard, sb. A stupid person, a blockhead, one of slow or deficient comprehension.

Hall. gives *dulbar* as one form of this word, and adds, that ‘*dulberhead* is also used in the same sense.’ I look upon *dulberd* or *dulbard* as most probably a colloquial contraction of *dulberhead*. *Pr. Pm.* gives ‘*Dullard. Duribuccius, agrestis.*’ Jam. gives O. N. *dul*, foolishness, and *birta*, to evince or shew,—a possible but not probable compound.

Dump, sb. A deep hole in the bed of a river or pool of water.

‘Ich leade ham into so deop dung þ ha druncneð þerin.’ *Seint Marb.* p. 15, translated

by the Editor—I lead them into so deep (a) *dump* that they drown therein. *Dung* or *dinge*, he says in the Gl. to *S. M.*, ‘by letter change *Dump*, a deep hole in water feigned at least to be bottomless. (Grose.) Germ. *Dumpfel*, a deep place in a river or lake; a deep puddle, pool. By throwing off the liquid, A *Dub*, a pool of water. Kennet’s MS. Cf. Low G. *Dobbe*.’

Dunderhead, dundernoll, sb. A blockhead.

Jam. suggests a relationship with *donnart*, *bedundered*; and a comparison with Dan. *dummerboved*; side by side with which, moreover, Sw. *dumbufvud* may be placed. Both these words simply signify *dull-head* or *stupid-head*; ‘numskull,’ in short. Perhaps, however, we may suggest a different origin for the prefix in our words, and one that presents an analogy to the words *thick-head*, *jolter-head*, &c., which are used in the same sense. In other words, *dunder* may really imply abnormal or excessive bigness. In the Sw. Dial. the prefixes *dunder*, *dunner*, *donner*, are of frequent occurrence in this application; and we probably have another corresponding instance of usage in the word *thundering* as frequently applied colloquially; e. g. ‘a thundering big one,’ ‘a thundering great lie,’ &c. *Wb. Gl.* gives *dudernoll*, which must surely be a misprint.

Dungeon, sb. In the phrase, ‘he is a *dungeon* of wit,’ *Wh. Gl.*; that is, a person of great natural shrewdness or of much depth of understanding.

‘She is a *dungeon* at breaking;’ of a careless, crockery-breaking girl. Communicated by author of *Wb. Gl.*

Dungeonable, adj. Shrewd, possessing some depth of thought.

Dunty, adj. Stunted, dwarfed, stumpy.

I connect this with *dummy*, *dummy*, *dubby*, short, stumpy. Mr. Wedgw. says, ‘from *dab*, *dub*, a blow.’ *Dint*, *dunt*, in like way, implies a blow.

‘“*Dunty*-horned kye;” short or stumpy-horned cows.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Dwalm, sb. (pr. *dwawm* or *dwam*). A swoon, suspension of the senses.

A word which has its correlatives in all the languages of Gothic origin. Ihre, quoting himself from *Stiernhielm*, defines *dwala* as a kind of intermediate state between life and death, such as flies under the influence of cold, and swallows lying (as supposed) at the bottom of the water during the winter months, experience. They are said ‘*ligga i dwala*.’ He further gives *dwalm*, in exactly our sense, as occurring ‘apud Willeramum in *Cant. Cant.* p. 143.’ Comp. M. G. *dwala*, a fool; *dwalmōn*, to be out of one’s mind; A. S. *dwelian*, *dwolian*, to be mistaken; Dut. *dwālen*, to play the fool; *dolma*, said in Smöland of one who is neither wide awake nor fast asleep. Comp. also O. N. and O. Sw. *dvali*, Sw. *dvala*, Dan. *dvale*, Sw. D. *dvölu*; O. Germ. *twēlan*, to be torpid; Germ. *tvalm*, a swoon or trance.

Dwalmish, adj. (pr. *dwammish*). Somewhat faint, or as if likely to swoon.

Dwine, v. n. 1. To pine away, waste, become attenuated; of a person or creature under the influence of sickness, &c. 2. To wither, fade away; of a plant or flower.

O. N. *dyina*; Sw. *dvina*; A. S. *dwinan*. Pr. Pm. ‘*Dwynyn* away. *Evaneo*, *evanesco*.’

'Tharfor a man may likend be
Til a flour, that es fayre to se,
Than son after that it es forth broght,
Welkes and *dwynes* til it be noght.' *Pr. of Consc.* 704-707.

'He *dwined* away til an atomy.' *Wb. Gl.*

Dwiny, adj. Puny, weakly.

Dwiny-voiced, adj. Weak-voiced, speaking in only feeble tones.

Dwizzen'd, adj. Withered, wrinkled, shrunk. See **Dozzen'd**.

Essentially the same word as **Dozand** or **Dozzen'd**. Comp. A. S. *dwæs*, *dwæsnes*, *dwesenys*, dull, dullness, &c.

Dwizzen-faced, adj. Thin-faced, with a shrunken countenance.

E

Eam, sb. An uncle; a familiar friend, a neighbour, intimate acquaintance or gossip.

A. S. *eám*, an uncle; Germ. *obm*, *obeim*; Dut. *oom*; Fris. *iem*. Spelt *eem*, *eme*, in Chaucer; *em*, *eme*, in *Sir Gaw. and Gr. Knight*. See *Eem*, and the note to it, in *Pr. Pm.*

Earn, v. a. (pr. yearn). To curdle milk or cause it to coagulate.

Jam. takes this word to come from 'Germ. *gerinnen*, Su. G. *rænna*, Belg. *rænnen*, A. S. *gerunnon*, coagulare. This use of the verb is retained in Scotl.: when milk curdles, we say that it *rins*. But as the A. S. verb signifying to run is often written *yrnan*, the word *earn* resembles it most in this form.' Cf. *air*, buttermilk, given by Hald., and which must be connected with *earn*.

'One did aske her (a noted witch) advise touchinge one of her kyne whose milk did *earn* in the galling.' *York Castle Depositions*, p. 9, note.

'This informant could not get butter when she churned nor cheese when she *earned*.' *Ib.* p. 38.

Earning, sb. (pr. yearning). Rennet, the substance which is used to turn or curdle milk.

'Bishop Kennett notices the sense of *earn*, as used in the North, which is given also by Brock. and Jam.; "to *earn*, to run as chees doth. *Earning*, chees rennet." Note to '*Ernyn*, as horse,' *Pr. Pm.*

Ease, v. a. To splash with mud, or bemire. Chiefly used in the passive.

Hall. gives '*easings*, dung, ordure.' I find no other provincial word connected with ours, which is due to O. N. *esia*, boggy or miry soil.

'"You hae gotten sair *eased*;" sadly bemired.' *Wb. Gl.*

Easement, sb. 1. Alleviation of, or relief from, pain. 2. Any remedy or application which produces such a result.

‘Nor att that word shee sayd noe more,
but all good *easements* I had there.’ Percy’s *Fol. MS.* i. p. 362.

Easin’s, sb. (Pr. of evesings). The eaves of a house or other building.

A. S. *efese*, eaves of a house; *efsian*, *efesian*, *afesian*, to cut in the form of eaves.

‘Orcheyardes and erberes
Evesed wel clene.’ P. *Ploughm.* p. 460.

Mr. Marsh’s note to this is ‘*evesed* should mean provided with eave-troughs; perhaps, here, sheltered with arbours, roofs, or awnings.’ More likely, it would seem, with the eaves proper neatly or ‘clenely’ trimmed. Comp. also O. Dut. *ovese*, Fris. *ose*, eaves; O. N. *ufs*, *ups*; O. Sw. *ops*, *ups*; Sw. D. *bófs*, *öfs*, *oks*; D. D. *aas*, *ous*.

Easter-shells, sb. The pinpatch or periwinkle. See **Covins**.

These articles of food ‘are considered to be in season from Easter to Ascension Day.’ *Wb. Gl.* Hence, the name, no doubt.

Een, **even**, sb. 1. Evening. 2. The eve or vigil of any feast or saint’s day.

A. S. *æfen*; O. N., O. Sw., N., and Sw. D. *aftan*; Sw. *afton*; Dan. *aften*; O. Germ. *âpand*, *âbant*; Germ. *abend*.

1. ‘To moorn at *een*,’ to morrow at evening.
2. ‘Kessenmas *een*,’ ‘Mark’s *even*,’ &c.

Een-holes, sb. The sockets of the eyes.

Comp. Dan. *øie-bule*, Germ. *augen-böble*.

Efter, prep. After.

O. N. *eftir*, *eptir*; Dan. *efter*; Sw. *efter*.

‘*Eftyr* his lufe me bude lang.’ *Rel. Pieces*, p. 84.

Eft’rnoon, **eftnoon**, sb. Afternoon.

‘I swere you, sir, by son any moyne,
I com not here by fore *eft none*
Wheder ye be leyfe or lothe.’ *Townel. Myst.* p. 71.

Egg, v. a. To incite, urge on, provoke.

O. N. *eggia*, to incite or provoke; Dan. *egge*. Comp. Sw. *uppägga*, and Dan. D. *egse*. The Dan. use of the word is exactly equivalent to ours; e. g. ‘*han forstod at egge ham saa længe, til han endelig blev forbittret paa manden*.’ he persisted in egging him until at last he became bitter against the man. Comp. ‘He was *egging* the other man on to fight.’

Eldin’, sb. Fuel, the material for supporting a fire; peat, turf, wood, &c.

Sw. *eldning*, fuel, from O. N. *elldr*, S. G. and Sw. *eld*, Dan. *ild*, A. S. *æld*, &c. It may

probably admit of a question whether our word be more than simply a contraction from a Scand. compound such as Sw. D. *eldtänne*, with same sense.

'We are getting in our winter *eldin*.' *Wb. Gl.*

The word often occurs in the form **Fire-eldin**, with one of those reiterations of name, due to different language-origins, not uncommon in our tongue, and especially in names of places.

Eller, eller-tree, sb. The alder (*Betula alnus*).

O. N. *elni*, *ölan*, *öln*; S. G. and Sw. *al*; Sw. D. *ala-bäska*, alder-bushes; Dan. *el*, *ell*, *elle*, *elletræ*; A. S. *alr*, *ælr*; Germ. *eller*, *erle*, &c.

Ell-wand, sb. A name, incorrectly used, for the yard-measure. See **Yard-wand**.

Elmother, sb. A stepmother.

'El-, ell-, ele-, æl-, prefixed to words denotes other, strange, foreign, alius, alienus; as *elland*, foreign land; *ellend*, foreign; *ælfylc*, foreign folk or people.' Bosw. *A. S. Dict.* Hall. gives our word, and Brock. also, with the spelling *ellmother*; and it occurs in *Wb. Gl.* In *Pr. Pm.* both *el(d)fadyr* and *eldmodyr* or *elmoder* occur; and *elfadyr*, *eldmoder* in *Cath. Ang.* I think Jamieson's derivation of *elmother*, referred to in the *Pr. Pm.* note, from A. S. *ealde-moder*, avia, is mistaken. There is no sufficient authority for the assertion that *elmother* 'must have properly denoted a grandmother,' and the unvarying usage of the North, together with the *Pr. Pm.* and *Cath. Ang.* words, fairly establish the true meaning of the word, which as denoting strange or foreign mother is sufficiently expressive.

Elsin, sb. A shoemaker's awl. Comp. **Pricker**.

Jam. quotes Teut. *ælsene*, *elsene*, to which may be added Dut. *else*, *els*.

Enanthers. See **Ananthers**.

Endeavour-for, v. a. To labour or work, as one does for one's wages or living.

Endeavouring, adj. Industrious, laborious, careful.

'He's a stiddy *endivverin'* chap, but he's hard set t' mak' a living.'

Endlang, adv. Along or forwards in the direction or to the extent of the length of an object or person.

Comp. Dan. D. *endelangs*, along, or along the side of, a thing:—'*A vil kaast en grob engelangs e raaling*:' I shall dig a gutter all along the side of the premises. Molb. refers to the meaning, 'without intermission,' given for our word in the *Hallamsbire Gl.*, and conceives it to be mistaken. Hall. gives the form *endlande*, with the explanation 'along, straight forwards;' *Cr. Gl.* gives 'along, directly forward;' and *Wb. Gl.* 'as long as from end to end,' which is perhaps both short, and aside of, the full meaning. The example in the *Gl.* last named is, 'I tummel'd *endlang*: I fell down my whole length.' I believe, however, our definition is nearer the exact meaning of the word, and the Danish lexicographer's criticism to be a just one. The word occurs in both *Townel. Myst.* and *Pr. of Conscience*. In the former the passage runs thus:—

' Benste, benste, be us emang.
And save alle that I se here in this thrang,
He save you and me overthwart and *endlang*
That hang on a tre.' (p. 85.)

Here *endlang* is joined with *overthwart* in such a way as to make its meaning abundantly evident as a meaning of direction, not of continuousness; although in the Glossary the word is explained as 'continuously' as well as 'straightforwardly.' It is the same idiom again, in Hampole:—

' Ffor the devels sal, ay, on þam gang
To and fra, overthewrt and *endlang*' (8581);

which is rightly explained 'from head to tail,' A. S. *andlang*, and Germ. *entlang* being both quoted; to which may be added Sw. *enlang*s, Dut. *onlang*.

Endways, adv. (pr. endus). In a state of progression, whether as regards motion, or approach towards completion: often occurring in the form **Even endways**.

' Weel! Ah's getting *end'us* wi't noo; bud its bin a parlous lasty job.'
' They spent all they had *even endways*.' *Wb. Gl.*

Eneugh, adv. (more guttural in sound than as if spelt *enew*).
1. Enough, sufficient. 2. Sufficiently cooked, enough done; of any article of food.

Mr. Carr speaks of *enew*, *enow*, as 'applied to numbers, not to quantity,' illustrating the statement with the example, 'I have cake *enif*, an' apples *enew*.' He then adds that '*Piers Plouhman* is the only writer I have observed who applies this word to quantity, as

" Alle the people had pardon *ynow*."

Out of countless instances to the contrary I give two from one book only;—

' Then notes noble *in-no3e*
Are herde in wod so wlonk.' *Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn.* l. 514.
' Wyth dayntes nwe *in-nowe*.' *Ib.* l. 1401.

In fact there is no definite rule which, in old writers, marks off *enew* from *enough*, and in Clevel. 'there's eneugh,' or 'there's mair an eneugh' is said alike of cake and of apples. Marsh, *Lectures*, 1 Ser. p. 492, quotes Gil (who published in 1619), as remarking that, 'in the common dialect, *enough* was often pronounced *enuff*, instead of with the guttural;' so that really *enew*, or rather our **Eneugh**, is the true representative of the one original sound of the word. Cf. the forms *anog*, *ynog*, *ynug*, as well as 'grene oliues *bog*,' wið-*drog*, the last rhyming with *ynog*, from *Gen. and Ex.*; and *inouub*, *inouz*, from *P. Ploughm.* (*E. E. T. S.*) p. 81.

Enow, adv. For the present, presently, by and by. See **Inoo**.

' This seems to be a contraction of *even* or *e'en now*.' *Cr. Gl.* That is possible; as also that it is the Clevel. equivalent or analogue of Dan. *i-et-nu*, directly, presently.

" "Do you want anything else, Henry?" "Neea: that's all *enow*."

' Gan thee, honey, an' tell 'im Ah'll be on *inoo*;' I'll be with him presently.

Entertain, v. a. To occupy the attention of an auditory, by preaching or serious speaking, quite as much as in any other way.

' Ah wur at D— church last een an' Ah's seear Ah wur weel *entertained*.'

Entry, sb. The space just within the principal entrance to a house, of whatever dimensions.

Ept, eptish, adj. 1. Ready, handy; both in an active sense. 2. Neat in execution, as a skilful workman is; nice, accurate.

Simply another form of E. *apt*.

'He's *eptish* at his book-lear.' *Wb. Gl.*

Esh, sb. The ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*).

O. N. *eski*, *ask*, &c.

Esk, ex. Forms of the vb. **Ask** or **Ax**.

Estringlayer, sb. A manufacturer of string, ropes, &c. 'A term which occurs in a local document of the fifteenth century.' *Wh. Gl.*

Ettle, v. a. (sometimes pr. *airtle*). To aim at, intend, attempt.

O. N., O. Sw. *ætla*, to think, to propose or purpose.

'“What are they all *airtling* at?” what is their aim or purpose?' *Wb. Gl.*

'Now if a kyng of a riche kyngryke
þat had a doghter . . .
þe whilk he luvēd specially
And *egbtild* to mak hir qwene of worshipe.' *Pr. of Consc.* 5780.

'The whilk he *egbteld* to coroun qwene.' *Ib.* 5800.

'This word is sometimes written *attled*, *eyteld*, *agbteld*.' *Ib. Gloss.*

The Scand. use is precisely analogous.

Even, v. a. To compare, to liken.

'What schulde þe mone þer compas clym,
& to *even* wyth þat worþly lyȝt
þat schyneȝ vpon þe brokeȝ brym?' *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, A. 1071.

Even-down, adj. Down-right, direct, perpendicular.

In the description given in *Sir Gaw. and the Gr. Knight* of breaking a deer, the author says,—

'So ryde þay of by resoun bi þe rygge boneȝ,
Euenden to þe haunche, þat hēged alle samen,
& heuen hit vp al hole, and hwen hit of þere.'

The editor's questioning note on *euenden* is 'evenly (?)', perpendicularly (?). It is probably only our present word as anciently sounded.

Even-endways, adv. Uninterruptedly, straight on from end to end. See **Endways**.

Every-like, adv. From time to time, now and then.

Hall. gives this word, and I find it in *Wb. Gl.* Hampole also uses it:—'A dameselle wyse and wele taghte þat mene calles Gelosye, þat es ay wakyre and besy *euerylyke* wele for

to do, sall kepe þe orloge.' Comp. 'They kept playing the music *every-like*.' *Wb. Gl.* Cf. 'Me seið upon ancren, þet *euerich mest* haueð on olde cwene to ueden hire earen:' men say of anchoresses that every most (almost every one) has an old quean to feed her ears. *Ancr. Riwele*, p. 88.

(*Evirly*, with nearly the same signification, given by Jam., is no doubt the same word, but ours retains the older form, and may be collated with A. S. *ænlic*, only, that is, *one-like*: *every-like* being thus several-like.)

Expect, v. a. To suppose, assume, take for granted.

Eye, sb. (pr. ee in 1 and 2). 1. An eye (pl. **Een** or **Eyen**). 2. A spout; perhaps, more properly, the orifice or aperture of the spout. 3. An open hole, as a pit mouth, &c. 4. A way or passage through, a clear road. 5. The bud or sprout—more accurately, the site of the bud or sprout—upon a potato, scion, or plant more generally.

O. N. *auga*; S. G. *öga*; Dan. *øie* (pl. *øien* or *øine*); A. S. *eágo*, &c. 'Metaphorice denotat foramen,' observes Ihre: as, *bio kwerstein til augans*: he cut through the millstone to the very eye; and Molb. remarks that the Dan. word is used for anything which has any resemblance, more or less, to an eye; as the eyes (buds) on trees, shrubs, &c., from which shoots, blossoms, &c., issue, the eye of a mill, or in the upper millstone through which the corn falls to be ground, &c.

1. 'He gloores wiv a pair o' good *een*.' *Wb. Gl.*

2. 'T' meeal fa's ower het fra t' mill-*ee*.'

4. '"A clear *eye*;" a clear road or passage, e. g. to a counter-side in a shop.' *Wb. Gl.*

"Go in when there's a clear *eye*;" no crowd in the way, to interfere with free passage and dispatch of business.' *Ib.*

Cf. 'Sire, þus ich pleide, oðer spec ine chirche: eode oðe pleouwe ine church*eye*:' sir, I played or spoke thus in the church; went to the play in the *church-eye*; i. e. church-yard; (?) the open space in which the church stands. *Ancr. Riwele*, p. 318.

F

Fadge, sb. 1. A bundle, a burden in which thickness predominates over length, 2. One that is short and thick in person,

Wedgw. connects '*fadgy*, corpulent, unwieldy, and Sc. *fodgel*, plump, fleshy,' with '*fag*, to flag or become flaccid.' Jam. refers *fodgel* (without apparent ground) to Teut. *voedsel*, food, and also gives *fadge*, 1. a bundle of sticks; 2. a lusty and clumsy woman, referring the former to Sw. *fagga*, onerare. I would rather refer sb. **Fadge** to W. *ffagod* (Garnett refers it to Welsh *ffasg*, a bundle); and vb. **fadge** to the same source as *fidge*, *fidget*. Hall. gives *fig*, which is probably the more ancient form of *fidge*, and Wedgw. quotes Swiss *figgen*, to rub, shove, or move to and fro, to fidget, connecting it with Sc. *fike*, and therefore with our *flick* and Cumb. *feek*. Still there may be a connection with the Old D. and Dan. D. *fage*, quoted by both Molb. and Kok, which implies the ideas of haste and restlessness both, as in the instance, *de ere fage til at bevisé ondt*, which might be construed 'they are fidgetty, or they fadge, to devise mischief.' Again, in *det fager ei*, there's no hurry about it, there is a very near approach to the second meaning of our verb. As to sb. **Fadge**, the idea of a short, thick bundle or fagot easily passes on to that of a short, squat person; as, indeed, is the case with the word *bundle* itself in the West-Midland district.

Fadge, v. n. 1. To move along or about with short, irregular steps, as a corpulent person does. 2. To move about irregularly, as a fussy person does. See sb. **Fadge**.

Fadgy, adj. Corpulent, unwieldy, stumpy in person.

Faff, **fuff**, v. a. and n. To blow in puffs, as when a person blows chaff away from corn held in his hands, or the wind when it causes brief puffs of smoke to return down the chimney.

Apparently only another form of *puff*. Jam. quotes Germ. *pfuffen* (not in Hilp.) in the same sense; and certainly, in this district, Wedgwood's remark that 'the sound of blowing is very generally represented by the syllable *pu*, usually with a terminal consonant,' might be very well applied with the substitution of the initial sound of *f* or *pf* for that of *p*.

Faffle, v. n. To play or flap idly or gently, as a sail when there is not wind enough to fill it, or a loose garment, &c., just stirred by a momentary breath of air. See **Faff**.

Faffle, sb. A wavering or intermittent blowing of a light wind.

'The boat will not sail without a regular breeze; there is only a puff and a *faffle*.' *Wh. Gl.*

Fail, v. n. To grow weaker and fall off in general health and appearance; to shew evident signs of bodily decay.

'T' au'd man's not lang for this world: he's sair *failed* of late.'

'He's a *failing* man, and has been for lang.'

Fail off, v. n. To shew signs of approaching dissolution; e. g. increasing debility, loss of flesh, diminished energies, &c.

'He's *failed off* desper't sharp sen last back-end.'

Fain, adj. 1. Very willing, ready, fully disposed. 2. Glad, rejoiced.

A. S. *fægen*, *fægn*, S. G. *fægen*, joyful, glad, with a willing heart; O. N. *feginn*. Comp. S. G. *fåгна*, to be glad, joyful, fain; Sw. *fåгна*; Sw. D. *fagna*; O. N. *fagna*; A. S. *fæg-nian*. *Pr. Pm.* 'Fayne. *Libens*.'

'Apon land here anone that we were, *fayn* I wold.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 34.

1. 'Weel, Ah's *fain* for my dinner, any ways.'

2. 'T' lahtle lad's *fain* to gan.'

'"I hope it will be fine to-morrow." "Ay, there's many 'll be *fain* if it ho'ds fair ower t' moorn."

Cf.

'Cristene men ogen ben so *fagen*
So fuelles arn quan he it sen dagen,
ðan man hem telleth soðe tale
Wid londes speche and wordes smale,
Of blesses dune, of sorwes dale.' *Story of Gen. and Ex.* l. 15.

Wedgw. derives the word in sense 1. differently, but I think inconsistently with old usage. Cf. '*fayn* of bi felawschupe,' *P. Ploughm.* (*E. E. T. S.*) p. 34.

Fair, adv. (used intensively). Altogether, utterly, entirely.

'Ah nivver seed sikan a lahtle cat for laking: its *fair* wild.'

There is a remarkable coincidence of sense and application between this word and the Dan. D. adj. and adv. *fær*, *fære*, quoted by Molb. and explained as meaning 'greatly, in a high degree, remarkably;' e. g. *bun var fære smykket*: she was extremely pretty. The same word is used in Jutland to intensify a negation, *ikke fær* signifying 'not at all,' 'never a bit.'

Fair, fair-up, v. n. To become fair weather again; to leave off raining, and grow clear or bright.

'“Weel, it's been a sharpish downfall while it lasted; but Ah thinks its boun t' *fair* now.” “Ay, its like *fairing oop*.”'

Fairish, adj. Passable, pretty good; often used intensively, or with a species of irony.

'*Fairish* off for brass;' tolerably well-to-do.

'Thee'd hev a *fairish* crop, bairn, gin t' swedes wur as rank as t' fooal-foot.'

'He's *fairish* on for bairns: he's gotten three mair wiv his new wife.'

Fairlings, adv. Fairly.

Comp. **Mostlings**, **Hardlings**, **Nearlings**, &c.

'Ah's *fairlings* bet wiv it.'

Fair to see. Easy to be seen or perceived.

'T' rooad's *fair to see*.'

Cf. 'a *faire* path;' 'a well *faire* path.' Percy's *Folio MS.* i. 488.

'Its varry *fair to see* whilk on 'em is biggest favourite.'

Fairy-butter, sb. A species of fungus (*Tremella arborea* and *albida*) found growing on dead wood, and even yet believed by many to be the produce of the fairies' dairy.

A well or spring in Baysdale is mentioned as the site of butter-washing by the fairies, and Egton Grange has (as alleged) been famous within the memory of living persons for the nocturnal proceedings of the said elves; one of their pranks being to fling their butter so as to make it adhere to the gates and doors of the premises.

Fall, v. n. 1. To happen, to betide. 2. Of lime; to become fine and powdery, in consequence of having been slaked.

Fall away, v. n. To waste in corporal substance; to grow thin, or become attenuated.

Comp. Sw. D. *falla äv*, *falla samman*, to become lean or thin.

'Ah thinks Ah nivver seen a man sae failed afore; he's *fa'n awa'* to nowght.'

Fall in, v. n. To meet with, light upon, prove successful in a quest.

'“I hear your brother's *fa'n in* weel.” “Ay, he's gotten all he wanted, an' mair.”'

'He'll be yamm by neeght, if in case he *fa's* weel *in* at Stowsley.'

Fand, fund, pret. of Find.

Comp. O. N. *finna*, imp. *fann*; O. Sw. *finna*, *fan*; Sw. D. *finna*, *fann*; *finn*, *fan*, &c.; Dan. *finde*, *fandt*, &c.

Fantickles, farentickles, farnticles, sb. Freckles on the skin.

The first of these forms is simply the shorter or clipped Pr. of the second and third, and these are closely connected (the *r* being transposed) with O. N. *frekna*, S. G. *frekna*, *frækna*, freckles; O. N. *frekknott*, S. G. *freknot*, freckled; Sw. *fräkne*, *fräknig*; Dan. *fregne*, *fregned*, &c.; the termination being a diminutive of *tick*, a mark made with a pencil or other means; a word in frequent use both as vb. and sb. in Clevel.

Far, adj. Further, more remote or distant.

S. G. *fjär*, *fjärre*, adv.; O. N. *firr*, *far*; A. S. *feor*, *fir*, *firn*; Dan. *fjern*, adj. and adv.; O. D. *fiær*, adj.; Sw. *fierran*, adj.

'T' *far* side o' yon field.'

'Si thee! Yon's a hare liggin': o' yon *far* land ov a', anenst t' gatesteead.'

Cf. 'þu steorest te sea stream þ hit fleden ne mot *fir* þan þu markedest.' *S. Marb.* p. 10.

Note also that O. Sw. *fjärmer*, *fjärmest*; O. N. *firri*, *firstr*, are adj. although the positive in either case is an adv.

Farantly, adj. 1. Decent, well-behaved, respectable. 2. Neat, orderly, with regularity.

This word occurs as an adv. in *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, C. 435:—

'*Farandely* on a felde he (Jonas) fettelez hym to bide,
For to wayte on þat won what schulde worþe after.'

The more usual form of the adj. is *farrand*, *farand*, or *farrant*. Both *Leeds* and *Wb. Gl.*, however, give the word as above,—'a *farrantly* body,' 'farrantly folks.' The adj. *farande* is met with several times, in much the same senses as belong to our word, in *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*:—

'Lest les thou leve my tale *farande*:' (A. l. 864);

'If þay wer *farande* and fre and fayre to behold:' (B. 607);

'þe solace of þe solempneté in þat sale dured
Of þat *farande* fest, tyl fayled the sun:' (*Ib.* 1757);

and the same expression, *farande fest*, is found again in *Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn.* In reference to the origin of this word, Jam. says, 'I have sometimes thought that we might trace this term to S. G. and Isl. *fara*, experiri; as Isl. *wel orthun farin* signifies experienced in speaking; *lag-faren*, skilled in law.' Ferg., however, is rather inclined to refer it simply to O. N. *farandi*, a traveller; one who has seen the world, and, therefore, presumably, knows how to behave; has learnt to be polite, well-conducted, decent-mannered, and so forth. Morris, Gl. to *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, simply quotes Gael. *farranta*, stout, brave, which is the more worthy of notice, inasmuch as neither of the Scand. tongues or dialects seem to assume any sense for *fara*, or any derivative from that word, very nearly approaching, or even suggesting that of our *farantly* or Jamieson's *farrand*. As for the word *farand* or *farrand*, as occurring in our *au'd-farrand* and Sc. *fair-farand*, *foul-farren*, *euil-farand*, &c., I cannot but look upon it as distinct from *farrantly* or *farrant*, in the sense decent, orderly, well-behaved. I take it simply to be the obsolete form of the pcpl.

of to *fare*, to behave or conduct oneself, to seem or appear. See **Fare**. It may be observed that Jamieson's explanation of 'the maist semely farrand personage,' *Doug. Virgil.*, as 'one *appearing* as the most seemly personage,' is more than open to question; as will be seen by a reference to the passages quoted above. And the same remark applies with more than equal force to his interpretation of *farand*, in the passage quoted from Barbour:—

'Tharfor thai went till Abyrdeyne,
Quhar Nele the Bruyss come, and the Queyn,
And other ladyis fayr and *farand*,
Ilkane for luff off thair husband;'

the interpretation in question being 'they *fares* from home'—travelled forth—'animated by love to their husbands.' 'Fayr and *farand*,' '*farande* and fayre to behold,' seems simply to have been a sort of 'household word' to express fair seemliness of person and array.

Far away, adv. In a great degree, beyond comparison.

'*Far away* the best.'

Fare, v. n. 1. To go, to proceed. 2. To approach, draw on, or near. 3. To get on, or succeed. 4. To behave or conduct oneself. 5. To seem or appear.

O. N. and S. G. *fara*, Sw. *fara*, Dan. *fare*, A. S. *faran*, to go, proceed, make a journey. Ihre further gives, 'agere, agendi modum sequi,' as a secondary sense of the O. Sw. *fara*, and quotes a vb. *fara* (with its cognates, Al. *faren*, Isl. *fara*), 'to acquire, experience; whence, *erfara*, *förfara*, &c. Comp. Dan. *erfaren*, possessing experience. Rietz characterises Sw. D. *fara*, as possessing many of the qualities of an auxiliary vb., and some of the instances adduced by him are such as to present a strong analogy to the applications of our own vb.: e. g. *fara föles*, to begin to proceed, literally; with which comp. our 'he *fares* te gan slowly.' Indeed this very idiom also occurs:—as *fara gå*; also *fara laup*, to fare to run, &c. In Finland, he adds, *fara* is used somewhat in the way of an expletive (*utan synnerligt bemärkelse*), but certainly so as to present a significant likeness to our own usage, especially in that sense which led Jam. to explain the word as meaning 'to seem,' and *farand* as 'seeming, having the appearance:' thus *ban far å dejer*: he fares to be dying; *be far å val ilakt*: that fares to be all wrong. Further, the word, with a particle joined, seems to take the sense of *to proceed to* (an action or endeavour, namely), besides other various (*sär skilta*) usages not easily classified.

1. 'An' seea he *fares* away.'

'þenne *fare* forth.' *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, B. 929.

2. 'T' coo *fares* a cawvin.'

3. 'He *fares* nobbut ill, atwixt his wife an' 's maaster.'

Comp. 'þe rauen rayke3 hym forth þat reckes ful lyttel

How alle fode3 *fare*, elle3 he fynde mete.' *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, B. 464.

4. 'He *fares* like a feeal; an' a feeal he be.'

Comp. 'My frende3, your *fare* is to strange.' *Ib.* 861.

5. 'Yon chap *fares* fond, Ah think.'

Fare, sb. That which happens or proceeds; chance, or lot.

'Weel, Ah mun tak' my *fare*.'

'ffeele folke ware thi frendes þare þou ferde froo,

And for to frayste of thi *fare* þe toþer ware fayne.' *Rel. Pieces*, p. 91.

Far-end. A point near the close of a matter or action. Of perpetual occurrence in the form **at the far end**, and as varied in application as frequent.

'Ay, he's desper't ill: he'll be about *t' far eend*, Ah lay;' at the end of his life; likely to die.

"Almost done your task, Willy?" "Aye, Ah's about *t' far eend o' t.*"

"They say he's got thruff all his money?" "Whyah, Ah's doubtful he's nighhand *t' far eend o' t.*"

Farlies, sb. 1. Something strange, unusual, or wonderful. 2. Peculiarities of conduct or character; thence, failings, foibles, weaknesses, or faults.

A. S. *færlice*, *ferlic*, sudden, unforeseen, startling, frightful; S. G. *farlig*, periculosus; O. N. *fárlegr*, id.; *ferlegr*, monstrous, horrible. Sw. D. *farlega* and Dan. D. (Jutl.) *farleg* are used principally as augmentatives, exactly in the same senses and applications as our **parlous**. Old Dan. *farlös* comes nearer to our present word, signifying sudden, unforeseen. **Farlies** more seldom occurs with us in the first sense, in which there is a marked deviation from archaic usage.

'If he þan haf drede, it es na *ferly*.' *Pr. of Consc.* 2955.

'For þer a *ferly* bifel þat fele folk sezen.' *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, B. 1529.

'Mo *ferlyes* on þis folde han fallen here oft
þen in any oþer þat I wot.' *Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn.* 23.

Besides instances of this kind, which are innumerable, *ferly* sometimes seems to stand in active sense, as in the following passage from *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, A. 1084:—

'I stod as styлле as dased quayle
For *ferly* of þat french (?fresch) figure.'

Our present usage is seen in the example from *Wb. Gl.*: "A spyer out of other folks *farlies*;" a censorious person.

Farnticled, adj. Freckled.

Farrish-on, adj. Pretty well advanced; of people in years, or at their cups, &c.

Far-side. The off or right-hand side in riding or driving; the other being the **Nar-side**.

Comp. Sw. D. *ffärmer och nämmer*; *böger och venster*, om förspända dragare; right and left, of draught-animals when yoked; Dan. D. *fiermant*; *fiermer* in Sælland. In the Dan. provinces *nærmant* answers to *fiermant*, as *nærmer* to *fiermer*. See Rietz, and Molb. *Dansk Dial. Lex.*

Fash, v. a. and n. 1. To occasion trouble or inconvenience, to worry or annoy. 2. To take trouble, or put oneself to inconvenience.

Jam. concludes that 'we have borrowed this word immediately from the Fr.; and there is no evidence, as far as he has observed, that it is more ancient than the reign of Mary.' Still, there is 'reason to believe that it is originally Gothic; S. G. *faa* being sometimes used with the passive termination, as *han ei ör god at faas vid*; of a passionate man whom it is

not prudent to meddle (or fash) with.' The 'borrowing from the Fr.' may perhaps seem questionable to any one who considers the currency of the word over all N. England, though the derivation from a Gothic source will not. Carr quotes an expression from Archbp. Spottiswoode, 'to put one in great *fasberree*.' Comp. with this Dan. D. *fiæssere*, bothering over small matters, a word which Molb. looks upon as allied with Sw. *fiask*, *fiäsa*, to give oneself unprofitable or useless trouble; *fiaska*, tarde circumcursare et parum proficere; alleging also E. *fuss*. The Sw. D. has both *ffäs* and *ffas*, as well as the vb. *ffask*, the adj. *ffaskug*, *ffosku*, &c., all bearing in their significance more or less likeness to *fash*. It may be observed that Wedgw. quotes *fiässeri*, *fiäs*, *fiäska*, &c. in connection with *fuss*, while Rietz, with some hesitation, collates them with the Sw. adj. *fus*, hasty, precipitate. To me, however, Dan. D. *fasse*, to seek with trouble, to toil and trouble oneself after a thing, presents a still closer analogy.

'Nivver heed, lad! Deean't thee *fash* theesel' about it.'

Fash, sb. Trouble, bother, inconvenience, annoyance.

Fashous, adj. Troublesome, annoying, vexatious. Comp. Fr. *facheux*.

'A *fashous* sort of body;' 'a *fashous* job.' *Wb. Gl.*

Fast, adj. At a standstill, unable to proceed.

'"Why, you don't get on with that job, Henry." "Neea; Ah's about *fast* wi't."'

'*Fast* for want of materials;' the miller, *fast* for lack of water; the sower, for want of seed; the workman, with bad or unmanageable material; and so on.

Fasten out, v. a. To turn the **Moor-sheep** to the moor for the season, excluding them for good from the enclosed land.

The phrase is often used figuratively; e. g. of a person whose opportunities for further action in any special direction are summarily cut off, or who has been desired to abstain from further visits to any given house: thus,—'So-and-So's gotten hissel' *fassned oot*, noo, hooivver.'

Father, v. a. 1. To impute, to ascribe to or charge with, 2. Of a child, and in a reflective sense; to suggest its own origin by a strong personal resemblance to its father.

Comp. O. N. *fedra*, patrem indicare, pronuntiare.

1. 'Ay, 't wur a mean act: but he *fathered* it mainly on 's wahfe;' his wife instigated it.

'Has'n't 'ee heard at Mally Fawcett lays her bairn on Tommy Stone'us?' imputes it to him. 'Ay, an' she'll get it *fathered* on him at Gisbur'h, Ah lay;' affiliated to him.

2. 'Weel, t' lahtle 'n *faathers* hisself anyways. There's nae need t' ex wheeas bairn he be.'

Fat-rascal, sb. A kind of rich tea-cake compounded with butter or cream (or both), and with currants intermingled besides.

Faugh, v. a. (pr. fawf). To fallow.

Faugh, **faughing**, sb. Fallow land; the portion of a farm which lies uncropped although duly tilled.

E. *fallow*, with the same sense as our **Faugh**, is ordinarily referred to A. S. *fealo*, *fealwe*,

pale reddish or yellowish, dun, fallow; from the ordinary colour of the soil in land turned over by the plough, and suffered to dry and become paler in colour by exposure to the sun and air. Whether such reference is well-grounded may be open to question. If it be, the Dan. D. word *falle*, *fælle*, *fælde*, or *fælge*, must have been borrowed by the ancestors of the present Jutlanders, as was certainly the case with other words of decided A. S. derivation as opposed to Scand. But many distinguished writers (see *Kok*, pp. 7, 8, and note, p. 22) would oppose this view with great energy, and not without reason; and it is certainly more than possible that prov. Dan. *falle*, *fælle*, and E. *fallow* are either coordinate, or the latter derived from the former. But further, Molb. contends that the true form of the word is *fælge*, and not *fælde* (whence *fælle*), adducing the A. S. word *fealga*, a harrow, and N. Sax. *falgen*, a field once ploughed and left to mellow, as corroborative of his view; and if so, in the *g* of the word in question we probably have the origin of the *gb* in our word—*falgb*, *fa'gb*; the *l* being dropped as in *Cau'f*, our pronunciation of *calf*. I should therefore look upon **Faugh** (Sc. *fauch*) as radically the same word as E. *fallow*. Cf. *Pr. Pm. Falwe*; and O. E. *sorwe* with Dan. *sorge*.

Faltering-iron, sb. (pr. faughtering-iron). The instrument used for separating the awns from the grains of barley; in form a square iron frame with cross-bars set lattice-wise, and a long vertical shaft or handle.

'To *Falter*; to thrash barley, in the chaff, in order to break off the awns.' Marshall's *Rur. Econ.* p. 318. See Hall. also. Probably an arbitrary application of the standard word, connected with the interrupted or up-and-down motion of the instrument when in use. See *Falter* in Wedgw.; *Faltryn*, cespito, *Pr. Pm.*

Fault, v. a. To blame, or lay the blame on; to charge with an offence or fault.

Feared, To be, vb. To be afraid, in dread or apprehension.

'I am fulle *ferd* that we get blame.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 11.

'We are *feard* of yonder fowle: so feircly he fareth.'

Percy's *Folio MS.* i. 230.

The vb. is used also impersonally:—

'for all the words he spake in that time,
nothing it *feared* the Knight Sir Grime.' *Ib.* 378.

'Ah's *feared* its te nae youse' (use).

Fearful, adv. Very, exceedingly; constantly used as an augmentative.

Comp. the use of Dan. D. *farlig*, Jutl. *farleg*, Sw. D. *farliga*,—all meaning, literally, *fearful*. *En falle god dreng*: a fearful good lad; *falle rik*, fearful rich; both given by *Kok*. The Dan. usage sometimes makes the word an adj., as *en farlig bob*, a fearful heap (of money, namely); *en faale kaal* (*farlig karl*) *for æ alter*: a fearful chap for the altar—meaning an excellent priest; *farliga fin*; *vacker*: fearful fine or small; pretty. Thre also observes on this use of the word *farlig*.

Fearsome, adj. Awful, frightful.

Feather-fallen, adj. Crest-fallen, dispirited, subdued in demeanour.

Feather-fowl, sb. (pr. feather-fewl). Birds, 'fowl of the air.'

Rietz gives *fjårfogjel*, *fjåderböna*, as the provincial name of the wood-grouse or Capercailzie. Our word is simply a Northern form of 'feathered fowl.' Comp. the form *fewle*, *Rel. Pieces*, p. 79.

Featly, adv. Neatly, dexterously, properly.

'He þat *fetly* in face fettled all eres.' *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, B. 585.

'*Fetly* hym kissed.' *Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn.* 1758.

From 'O. Fr. *faict*, Fr. *fait*, a deed, a feat.' Gl. to *E. Eng. Allit. Poems* The prov. Dan. *feit*, neat, pretty, handsome, may be put side by side with S. G. *fatt*, ready, handy, of which Ihre says he cannot affirm that it is not borrowed from Fr. *fait*. Comp. also Sw. D. *fatter* (same sense), which takes the form *fatt* in the neut. and fem. (Rietz).

Feck, sb. 1. Activity, ability, might. 2. Number, quantity, mass.

Jam. regards this word as 'of very uncertain origin.' As implying quantity or space, 'it corresponds to A. S. *faec*, space, interval, distance; Germ. *fachen*, to divide into equal spaces; *fach*, one of these spaces.' As meaning 'the greatest part,' 'it seems to have more analogy to A. S. *feob*, Teut. *veegb*, opes.' As implying 'of value,' or 'deserving consideration,' 'it probably claims a different origin, and is nearly allied to Fr. *bomme de peu d'effect*, a weak and witless fellow.' I would rather regard it as formed upon the model of E. sb. *might* and its analogues in the Northern tongues; O. N. *má*, *makt*; Sw. *må*, *magt*; Dan. *maa*, *magt*; Germ. *mag* (*mögen*) *macht*; A. S. *mæg*, *miht*;—the imperf. of the vb. being, in every case, the intermediate step. So O. N. *fá* (imp. *feck*); S. G. *få*, *fik*, *feck*, *fæk*; Dan. *faae*, *fik*; Sw. D. *få*, *fikk*, &c., fully supply both the form and the sense of our **Feck**. As to the latter point, Molbech's remark on Dan. *faae*—a remark more or less applicable also in the case of the other Scand. tongues and dialects—is that it generally assumes the meanings 'to own,' 'possess,' 'enjoy,' 'feel and suffer,' besides several others more or less corresponding with 'to suit (be suitable to),' 'to retain,' 'to receive,' 'to acquire,' 'to earn or become entitled to;' and in the various instances of usage we meet perpetually with cases in which ability, power to make, to obtain, to keep, is the prominent idea. Like cases of the formation of a sb. from the imp. of the vb., and with perfectly analogous transitions of sense, are by no means rare. It is at least open to surmise, that the Jutl. word *fikke*, a purse, a pouch, may be of similar origin.

Feckless, adj. Feeble, weak, incapable of helping oneself or others.

Feed, v. a. and n. 1. To fatten; as a beast or pig. 2. To become fat; of an animal or a person.

Comp. Dan. *fede*, to fatten, make fat, the vb. *føde* signifying 'to give food to, or feed;' as also do O. N. *fæda*, S. G. *föda*, &c. The Dan. idiom *at fede kreatur, sviin, gæs*, &c., corresponds precisely with our own, and the passive form yields our second signification:—*Enbver, som vil selv fedes af den flok, han burde føde og vogte*: every one who desires to become fat through the flock, must needs feed and tend it. See also Sw. D. *fejta*, to become fat; O. N. *feita*, to make fat.

Feft, v. a. To secure to any one in a formal or legal manner.

'O. N. *fe*, A. S. *feob*, &c., cattle, riches, money, adopted into the Romance tongues, became prov. *feu*, *fieu*, Fr. *fief*. Latinized, it became *feudum*, signifying the property in land distributed by the Conqueror to his companions in arms, as a reward for their past services and a pledge for their rendering the like in future. Hence the term *fee*, in English law, for

the entire estate in land; *feoffment*, from the Fr. *fieffer*, to convey the *fief*, or *fee*, to a new owner.' Wedgw. The existence of our word is a curious instance of the origination of a new term by a slight corruption.

'He *fefted* his wife on so much a year.' *Wb. Gl.*

'Alle þis Riche Retenaunce þat Regneden with Fals
Weoren bede to þe Bruyt-ale on Bo two þe sydes.
Sir Simonye is of-sent to asseale þe Chartres,
þat Fals oþur Fauuel by eny fyn heolden,
And *Feffe* Meede þer-with In Mariage for euere.'

Skeat's *P. Ploughm.* p. 19.

Feftment, sb. Property legally secured; an endowment, or enfeoffment.

Pr. Pm. 'Fefement. Feofamentum.'

'Now Simonye and Siuyle stondeþ forþ boþe,
Vn-foldyng þe *Feffement* þat Falsnes made.'

Skeat's *P. Ploughm.* p. 20.

Feg, sb. 1. A dead grass-stem. 2. Anything without worth or value.

Wedgw. connects *feg* with *fog*, defining it as 'grass not eaten down in the summer, that grows in tufts over the winter.' With us the two words are, in usage, very distinct: **Fog** denoting the fresh, bright green growth of grass (not possessing, however, any corresponding amount of nutriment) which springs in the meadows after the severance of the hay-crop. **Feg**, on the other hand, is in Westmoreland rough dead grass, and here, as used with the indef. article, a single dead grass-stem. Wedgw. collates *fogagium*, winter pasture in the forests, and adds, 'perhaps from *fag*, to flag or wither.' In *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, B. 1683, it is said of Nebuchadnezzar, that

'He fares forth on alle faure, *fogge* wat3 his mete;'

but, as the next line runs,

'& ete ay (hay) as a horce when erbes were fallen,'

probably *fogge* does not mean dry natural herbage. The Gl., however, gives 'fogge, dry grass. W. *fwg*;' and it may be observed that Garnett, *Essays*, 165, quotes W. *fwg* as the more than probable 'Celtic origin' of *fog* (which he makes equivalent to 'Yorkshire *eddisb*, sc. moss'). In this case, the assignment of one distinct sense to *fog*, and another to *feg*, must be looked on as arbitrary: at the same time, it is far from unparalleled, or even unusua; similar cases being of frequent occurrence in our own dialect.

Fele, v. a. (pr. feeal). To hide or conceal.

O. N. *fela*, to hide, cover, conceal; Sw. *fela*; N., Dan., O. D., and D. D., *fæle*; Sw. D. *fjåla*, *fjela*; A. S. *feolan*, *feolban*. Both Rietz and Kok look on the word *fals*—the equivalent of E. *false*, *falsehood*—as derived from the imperf. of the O. N. vb. (See Rietz in v. *Fals*; Kok, p. 177). Comp. Dan. use, *fæle sig*, to hide oneself, with ours in the example. Comp. also, *Den bitter bedst som selv har fælet*: the hider is the best finder; *Det kommer up i tø, som er fælet i snee*: what's hid in the snow, 'll turn up in the **Thow**. Note also, prov. Dan. *fælenskæg*, hid-beard; Angl. blind man's buff; Dan. *blindebuk*.

'Gan an' get thee *felt*, bairn;' go and get hid.

'He yoused (used) to *fele* his hammer, an' sike as that, iv a hole i' t' stean wall.'

'My counsellars so wyse of lare,
Help to comforthe me of care,

No wyt from me ye *fele*.' *Townel. Myst.* 67.

Rietz considers the word to be allied to Lat. *velare*, *se-pelire*, &c.

Fell, v. a. To knock down or prostrate; used both literally and figuratively of men, animals, &c.

O. N. *fella*, to prostrate, knock down, cut down; S. G. *fælla*; Sw. *fälla*; Sw. D. *fälla*, to fell timber; Dan. *fælde*, &c.

'He *fell'd* him as he wad an ox;' of a man who had knocked another down.

'He *fell'd* em, stoups, rails, and a'.'

'"*Felled* wiv his ailment;" prostrate with sickness.' *Wb. Gl.*

Fell, sb. A skin of an animal with the hair on it, an undressed hide.

O. N. *fell*, *fellar*; the former only in composition. Hald. Sw. *fäll*; Goth. *filli*; Germ. *fell*; A. S. *fell*; Dutch *vel*. Dan. *pels*. Sw. *pels*, A. S. *pylca*, *pylce*, as well as Lat. *pelles*, are probably due to the same root as our **Fell**. In O. E. it seems often to have meant fur or dressed skins. Thus in *Gaw. and Gr. Kn.*,

'a mery mantyle mete to þe erþe
þat wat *furred* ful fyne with *felle*.' (1736.)

And 'a mantyle fayre *furred* wyth-inne with *felle* of the best.' *Ib.* (880.)
In other cases it is applied to the human skin, as in *Hampole, Townel Myst.*, &c., as

'He shalle be fon in Galale
In fleshe and *felle*.'

Fell, sb. A hill, bleak, barren, and lengthened in outline; a long moorland summit.

O. N. *fiäll*; S. G. *ffäll* (dicitur proprie de jugo montium, atque in specie illorum, qui hodie Norwegiam a Sueciâ disternunt. Ihre); Dan. *ffeld*, &c.

Fell, adj. 1. Eager, keen, energetic, striving, vehement in exertion.
2. Of the ploughshare and coulter, when the former is set so as to enter the earth too deeply, the latter so as to 'take too much land.'

Wedgw. quotes Ital. *fello*; Fr. *felle*, cruel, fierce; *felon*, cruel, rough, untractable; and the editor of *Pr. of Consc.* also adduces the latter two words. In the *Gl. to E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, however, he quotes A. S. *fell*, cruel, severe; while Bosw. collates Fris. *fel*. Wedgw. thinks 'the true origin is probably to be found in the Celtic branch: Welsh *gwall*, defect; Bret. *gwall*, bad, wicked; *fall*, id.' Perhaps the connection is rather a case of affinity than of extraction. It is possible that *fell* may be connected with O. N. *fæla*, to terrify, to shock. Comp. Dan. *fæl*, which, says Molb., expresses that degree and kind of hideousness which inspires dread or repulsion. Comp. also Sw. D. *fel*, *fäl*, terrific, frightful, which Rietz sets side by side with Dan. *fæl* (taking a like sense), with A. S. *far*, and with Dut. *fel*, grim, fierce, frightful. But, whether of Teut. or Celtic origin, the word is of very frequent use in E. Eng. writers in the forms *fel*, *felle*, *fell*, and meaning 'fierce, bold, furious;' and also in the adv. forms *felly*, *fellely*, *fiercely*, *boldly*, *cruelly*. See *Pr. Pm.* 'Felle. Severus, ferus, atrox.'

'T' au'd horse trails mair an hau'f t' draught. He's ower *fell* by owght.'

'T' young un's keen; but t' au'd chap—he be *fell*. He weean't be bet wiv a lahtle;' of a young man striving to outwork an old one.

Fellon, sb. 1. A painful disorder of rheumatic nature to which cows (chiefly) are subject. 2. A painful disorder of the hands or other

members of the human body, of the nature of an abscess. See **Bone-fellon, Fell**.

Pr. Pm. 'Felone, soore. *Antrax, carbunculus.*'

'Som, for envy, sal haf in þair lymys

Als kylles and *felouns* and apostyms.' *Pr. of Consc.* 2994.

Fellon, Bone-, sb. A painful swelling, frequently in a finger, or other part of the hand, arising from an abscess, which suppurates and breaks after a time, and very frequently, then, is accompanied by the passage of particles of the bone. This, the bone, is consequently assumed to be the seat of the disorder, which is usually intensely painful.

There can be scarcely any doubt that, in at least the vast majority of cases, the bone becomes diseased from the action of the confined matter. There is usually an almost insuperable reluctance among the people to call in the aid of the surgeon. Consequently, for days after the abscess requires opening the matter remains pent up; and, too often, if the medical man be eventually called in, the mischief is already done, and the unfortunate practitioner gets the credit of having inflicted it. In its first stages, that, which in the end becomes **Bone-fellon**, is a very manageable disorder.

Fellon, Joint-, Skin-

'The animal shows some stiffness in moving, and if the hand is pressed on any part of the back, the beast will shrink as if from pain. This is called *Chine-fellon* in many parts of the country:' in Clevel. **Skin-fellon**. 'Generally, in two or three days, the animal appears stiff in the joints: these afterwards begin to swell, and are evidently painful, particularly when he attempts to move. Sometimes the stiffness extends all over the body, and the beast is unable to rise without assistance. This is termed *Joint-fellon*.' Clater's *Cattle Doctor*, p. 59.

Fellon of the Udder (pr. yuer).

The udders of cows are frequently thickened and enlarged in the progress of the disorder, in which case the term **Yuer-fellon** is employed.

Fellow-fond, adj. Enamoured, in love; said of a female.

Felly, felve, sb. The fellow of a wheel; one of the curved pieces, several of which go to make up the rim.

A. S. *fælge, fælga*; Germ. *felge*; Dut. *velg*; Dan. *fælge*. In the second form we have another instance of the transition of the *g*-sound into *v*, as in Dan. *plog, plov*, and Clevel. **Pluf** or **Plew**.

Felly, v. a. To break up fallow land.

Dan. D. (Jutl.) *fælde, fælle* or *fælge*; *falle* elsewhere; to break up sward; to plough lightly and for the first time, before the deeper ploughing for the seed.

Felt, pcpl. Hidden, concealed. See **Fele**.

Felter, v. a. To entangle, to clot or cause to intertwine and become

mixed and confusedly coherent; of hair, wool, &c.: chiefly used in the passive.

A. S. *felt*, clotted hair; Germ. *felz*; Dut. *velt*; Dan. *filt*; and Sw. *filt*. Molb. connects the Dan. sb. with O. N. *fell*, *felldr*; and Morris, Gl. to *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, collates W. *gwalt*, Gael. *falt*, hair of the head. The later Lat. writers, says Ihre, seem to have derived their *filtrum*, *feltrum* from the Goths and Alemanni, the older Lat. allied form being *villus*. There is scarcely room for doubt that prov. Dan. *at filte sammen*; *at filte penge sammen*: to scrape money together in a miserly way, involves a figurative use of the same word. The *Leeds Gl.* affords another illustration of our word: 'The wheel gar (got) ho'd 'n his brat (pinafore) an' *felter'd* an' draew him in, poor barn!'

'With a hede lyke a clowde *felterd* his here.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 85.

Of Nebuchadnezzar, it is said, *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, B. 1689,

'Faxe *fyltered* and felt flosed hym umbe
That schad fro his schulderes to his schyre wykes.'

From the notice of the casting of the devils from out of heaven, *Ib.* 224:

'*Fylter* fenden-folk forty dayez lencþe
Er þat styngande storme stynt ne myzt.'

'*Feltered* locks;' quoted from Fairfax's *Tasso* by Brockett, Carr, Morris.

'As shaggy and rough as a *feltered* foal.'

Feltries, sb. A disorder to which horses are liable, in which great thickening and hardness of the skin and the integuments beneath take place, and the hair becomes matted and staring. See **Felter**, to entangle, clot, as hair or wool does.

Felve, sb. See **Felly**.

Femmer, adj. Slender, slightly made, weak.

Another instance of a word preserved accurately as to form, while its sense is simply transitional or derived from its original sense. Comp. Sw. D. *femmer*, D. D. *fimmer*, *fim*, quick in one's movements, active, dexterous or handy, light. The next sense would naturally be what is given above as the meaning of Clevel. **femmer**.

Fend, v. n. To be careful and industrious; to strive or labour, or employ oneself; to manage or make shift.

Dan. D. *fænte*, *fente* or *finte*, to seek, try to acquire, with care and toil; *at finte for noget*: to give oneself trouble to obtain anything. Molb. adduces the Eng. D. word *fend*, *fend for oneself* in his notice of *fænte* or *fente*; as also Jutl. *fand* and N. *fængte*. The latter approaches more to the Sw. D. form *fängta*. *Fänta*, however, also occurs. A Dan. example is, *fænte om foder til kreaturerne til foraaret, naar vinterfoderet er gaaet op*: to fend for spring-fodder for the stock when the winter supplies are consumed. **Fending for fodder**, here, seems often to be done by means of a kind of indirect begging from the neighbours.

'"He tries to *fend* at all points;" he is industrious in a variety of ways.' *Wb. Gl.*

'I assayed him, and he *ffended* weele.' Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. p. 365.

Fend, sb. Careful and provident action or labour, contrivance or management; industrious striving, activity in one's business or employ-

ment; speaking generally, efforts to assist oneself and provide things needful.

'They make a good *fend* for a living.'

'No more *fend* than a new-born bairn;' of a helpless person. *Wb. Gl.*

Fendable, fendible, adj. Active, industrious, notable, contriving.

Fend and prove, v. v. a. To argue pertinaciously; to defend oneself in the way of imputing blame to others.

'*Fend*, from Fr. *defendre*, to forbid, defend, protect; *defense*, prohibition, protection, fence.' Wedgw. '*Fender*, i. e. defender; that which fends, defends, guards.' Rich. He also quotes from Beaum. and Fletcher:

'Your son, an't please you, sir, is new cashiered yonder,
Cast from his mistress' favour; and such a coil there is,
Such *fending* and such *proving*.'

'The landlord was to hold a court,
And there his tenants were attending,
Sundry debates *preuving* and *fending*.' *Joco-Ser. Discourse*, p. 24.

Fend-heads, sb. Matters of dispute or contention; sources of strife, verbal or physical.

Fendible, adj. Admitting of defence or justification; capable of being maintained or made good by argument or proof.

Fent, sb. An opening, or slit, purposely made or left, in any article of clothing. See **Vent**.

F seems sometimes to take the place of *v* in our dialect, as in this word and in *Fusom*, a word given in *Wb. Gl.* Observe also *Pr. Pm. Fente*, and note.

Fent, sb. The binding of the edge of a garment or other article.

The 'binding' is a narrow strip of material sewed on to the edge in question for the purpose of protection, and, secondarily perhaps, ornament. The narrow strip, however, seems to supply the idea of the word, which is exactly correspondent to that in Dan. *finte*, explained by Molb. through the word *strimmel*, a strip.

Fent, v. a. To bind, or sew an edging on to a garment, &c. See **Fent**, sb., **Fents**.

Fents, sb. Remnants of cloth, calico, &c.

Comp. O. D. *finte*, which Molb. defines as, 'a small strip of land lying alongside other lands, taken in former times from one farm and laid to another.' Our word most frequently occurs in the phrase **Fents and fag-ends**; but it is also used simply. See **Fent**, v. a. and sb.

Fest, v. a. To bind as apprentice.

A word of undoubted Northern origin, which is probably what Molb. (*Dansk Dial. Lex.*) means when he says of *fæstemand*, *fæstemø*, *fæstensgave*, *fæstensøl* that they are *gamle og*

ægte Danske ord, old and genuine Danish words. Ihre defines *fæsta*, 'firmare aliquo modo, physico aut morali:' in the ecclesiastical sense, however, it means, 'sponsalium solenni ritu sponsam sponso addicere;' whence *fæstemö*, an engaged or betrothed maiden; *fæsteman*, &c., the man she is engaged or betrothed to; *fæsteninge-ring*, the ring of betrothal. In the forensic usage, he adds, it varies in sense; as *fæsta ed*, to stablish an oath by some security given; *fæsta köp*, to confirm or make binding a bargain; from which comes the term *fæste-pening*, the money-pledge or deposit which is given in token of future completion of the said bargain. See **Festing-penny**. In O. Dan. also (see *Kok* in v. *Fæste-øl*), *fæste* means to pledge oneself, to betroth oneself. Rietz gives *fästa* in the same senses as Ihre and *Kok* quote for the verbs just mentioned, but also in the further sense of to engage or hire; as *fästa tjenstebjon*, to hire farm-servants; *fästa sjöman*, to engage or ship sailors; and this almost exactly coincides with the usage of our present word. Ihre's idea seems to be that the term is derived from the customary practice of *band-fasting* over a bargain. Others think there is simply the notion of making *fast* or *firm* involved. Ihre's suggestion is the more probable, and *Kok* certainly errs in his derivation.

Festing-penny, sb. Earnest-money paid to a servant on concluding the hiring-bargain. See **Hiring-penny**, **God's-penny**, **Arles**.

S. G. *fæste-pening*; O. N. *festi-peningr*; Dan. *fæstepenge*. The first of these words is explained under **Fest**. In Jutl. the Dan. word—under the prov. form *fæbstpeng*—has acquired a special meaning. There land was—if not, is yet—held under a kind of hereditary tenancy, which came to be designated by the term *fæste*: and, on the entrance of a new tenant in the course of hereditary succession on one of these farms, he paid down a certain fixed sum once for all; which payment is called *fæbst-peng*. But there are several words, either derivatives from or compounds of the vb. *fæsta*, or *fæste*, which, like O. Sw. *fæste-pening*, imply a gift, of whatsoever kind, made in the way of earnest at the time of forming the contract whether of future marriage, actual marriage, or what not. Thus *festandafæ* is mentioned by Ihre; *fæstensgave* by Molb. (*Dial. Lex.*); *fæstefæ*, *fæstningsfæ*, *fæstendefæ*, *fæstnedefæ* in *Dansk Gloss.*—all meaning the gifts of money or the like presented by the betrothed lover to his mistress at the time of betrothal. *Kok* mentions *fæstensgjæv*, and Rietz *fästning*, in the same sense. Clevel. **Festing-penny** is as completely analogous as possible: and the fact, that if a servant who has been duly hired and received her **Hiring-** or **Festing-penny**, wishes to cancel her bargain; as for instance on account of an unlooked-for offer of marriage; she always sends back the **Festing-penny** with the notification of her altered plans, shews the force or bindingness yet attributed to the giving and receiving of the coin in question. Two instances of the kind have occurred in this parish in the course of the Spring hiring-time of the present year, 1865.

Cf. 'þessa skikku kaupir Haukr ok reidir þa firir festarpenning ok gengr i brott ok efter fenu:' this habit cheats Haukr and deposits the *festing-penny*, and gans forth and after the money. *Flat.* i. 577.

Fetch, v. a. 1. To carry anything with one, when one goes to a place or person. 2. To draw the breath painfully.

'Wants a speead, diz he? Tell 'im, Ah 'll be on inoo, an' Ah 'll fetch yan wi' me.'

Cf. 'And se ðe ys uppan bys búse, ne gá he nyðer ðæt he áenig þing on bis búse fecce.' *A. S. Gospels*, Matt. xxiv. 17.

Fetch, sb. A catch, possibly a painful one, in drawing the breath.

'“I have a *fetch* and a catch;” a pain or stitch in breathing.' *Wb. Gl.*

Fettle, v. a. 1. To adapt, arrange, fit up. 2. To prepare, equip, get ready, supply. 3. To contrive, accomplish or manage a thing. 4. To put into a state of repair. 5. To beat, thrash, overcome or conquer.

In his notice of the Sw. D. word *fässa, fissa*, to scour, to furbish up, Rietz collates not only N. S. *fittjen*, Germ. Dial. *fisseln*, to rub, polish, dress or trim up assiduously; M. Germ. *feiten*, to make neat or pretty; M. G. *feitian*, id., but also our own **fettle**. Morris, Gl. to *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, also gives Pl. D. *fisseln*, with the sense 'to bustle about,' and Goth. *feitian*; but quotes besides O. Fris. *filta*, to adorn, and N. *filta*, to labour at a thing to get it right. Wedgw. also gives most of these words, adding 'Pl. D. *fissel-mäken* (fettle-maid), an under housemaid.' But he seems to halt between this derivation—founded on 'the light work required to finish the preparation of a thing,'—and that which assumes as 'the fundamental idea, that of binding up, binding together, from A. S. *fetel*, a girdle, Sw. *faetill*, a girdle, band, handle of a sword, the equivalent of Germ. *fessel*, a thong, from *fassen*, to hold.' I give the following from *Landnamabok*, p. 409, explanatory notes on one of the 'songs' in the text, '*Fetill, ligamen, mitella*, et in specie, *tænia quæ clypei suspenduntur*. Hinc et *fetill* metonymice pro *clypeo vel armis*, adhibetur.' If for arms generally, why not for entire equipment? Valeat quantum. Certainly the transition of meaning from that of 'buckling to,'—*accingendi se ad aliquid*, applying oneself to a matter—to arranging or completing the matter itself, is rather less natural than the converse: from busy and effectual activity, that is, to resolute effort and application. I should, therefore, be inclined to adopt Rietz's view. The word is of continual occurrence in our older North Eng. writers: e. g. 'ylle *fetyld*,' in *Townel. Myst.* p. 309. Again;—

'Now alle þese fyue syþe3, forsoþe, were *fetled* on þis kny3t,
& vchone halched in oþer, þat non ende hade,
& fyched vpon fyue poynte3, þat fayld neuer,' *Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn.* l. 656;

in which passage the sense seems rather to approach to that of S. G. *fittja*, colligare, with which *fættil* is closely connected. But the sense may preferably be that these five specified 'syþe3'—graces or moral excellences—were, so to speak, a kind of vesture or array, nicely fashioned and fitted—*fetled*—upon this knight, rather than simply united in him or his character. In the following, however,—

'When hit (the ark) wat3 *fetled* and forged and to þe fulle grayþed,'
E. Eng. Allit. Poems, B. 343;

'And he þat fetly in face *fetled* alle eres,' *Ib.* 585;

'*Fetled* in on (one) form,' spoken of Patience and Poverty (C. 38);

and 'farandely on a felde he *fettele3* hym to bide,' *Ib.* 435;

there can be no mistake either as to sense or the general turn and run of the idea. Comp. the following examples:—

1. "A bravely *fetled* house;" well furnished.' *Wb. Gl.*
'Ah *fetled* t' lahtle chap a spot i' t' au'd cau'f-pen fur's rabbits.'
2. "We are just *fetling* for off;" getting ready to start on a journey or expedition.' *Wb. Gl.*
'"*Fettle* me that, an ye please;" to a shop-keeper, the speaker presenting at the same time an order for goods.' *Ib.*
'We'll be leading to moorn's moorn. Gan an' get pike-bottom *fetled*.'
3. 'Ay, Ah aims we'll *fettle* it for him;' get something managed or arranged—e. g. getting a boy into a situation, or out of a scrape, and the like.
4. 'I wish you could *fettle* me my coat a bit.' *Wb. Gl.*
'Ah fun' him *fetling* 's au'd sled.'

5. 'Ah 'll *fettle* 'm an' Ah get grip ov 'im.'

'Noo, young un: thou 'll *fettle* t' au'd cock, yit; of two cocks fighting.

Fettle, sb. 1. State, condition: the precise sense qualified by an adjective, or by the application or connection of the word.

'Nobbut in bad *fettle* for work; of animal or man, when out of condition, or poorly.

'Ah's feared he's in bad *fettle*, poor chap; of a man whose circumstances are supposed to be but poor or bad.

'In prime *fettle*;' 'out of *fettle*;' of man, animal, machinery, tool, instrument, &c.

Few, adj., but used substantively. A quantity or number: if unqualified by an adj., a small quantity or number. Comp. the use of **Vast**.

A. S. *feawa*; O. N. *far*; S. G. *få*; Dan. *faa*, &c. Some unnecessary ingenuity has been applied to explain the idiom 'a few broth.' A specimen may be found in *Leeds Gl.*, where the explanation is made to depend upon the pieces of meat boiled in making the broth, or upon the pieces of bread broken into it preparatory to 'serving it out.' The *Cr. Gl.*, however, seems to be much nearer the mark, by suggesting that the word *broth* is 'generally used as a noun of number;' and Rich. gives a quotation in which it is actually used in the pl.: 'When they excede, and haue varietie of dishes, the first are their baked meates, and then their *brothes* or pottage. Hackluyt, Voyages, vol. i. p. 496.' Cf. 'Brewes is derived from the plural of A. S. *briw*, jusculum.' *Pr. Pm.* note to *Browesse*, *browes*. The further explanation depends upon the substantival use of the word **few**, analogous to that of *little* in the phrases, 'a little water,' 'a little bread,' &c. Comp. the usage of *paululum* in Latin, *un peu* in French, &c. It is worthy of remark that O. N. *fár* is used in almost exactly the same manner: thus, *fár jötunn*, a few giants; *fáss er fróðum vant*, of but a few (= little) is there want to the wise. The neuter, *fátt*, also is used absolutely, exactly as our **few** is; e. g. *fátt er til, nema . .*, equivalent to our **there's nobbut . .** to do this or the other.

'There was a good *few* at church this morning.' *Wb. Gl.*

'There was nobbut a poorish *few*.' *Ib.*

'There's a gay *few* side-aways amang thae whoats.'

'Not a good crop of apples, but a canny scattering *few* amang t' trees.'

'Nobbut a lahtle *few*.'

Fey, v. a. To cleanse, or remove impurities.

At first I added to the above definition this more,—'hence to winnow, the ordinary wind being the agency employed;' but I am inclined to think it would be an error to confound **fey**, to winnow by aid of the natural wind, with the present word, which originates in O. N. *fægja*, to cleanse, to scour. Comp. Germ. *fegen*, to cleanse, &c.; M. Germ. *vegen*; N. *fegja*; Dan. *feje*, to sweep, clean up. Comp. also O. N. *fága*, *fá*, both signifying to clean, to brighten. See **Fey**, to winnow.

A curious adaptation of the word is given in the following example, taken from the lips of an old lady remarkable for her "Yorkshire" undefiled:—

'*Fey* out thae sheep out in t' garth.'

Fey, v. a. To winnow, or clear corn from its impurities, by aid of the natural wind.

Rietz gives *fo(g)a* or *foa*, and *faua*, in as nearly as possible the same sense as our word; viz. to sift corn in such a way that the refuse is removed from it. *Foge-säll* is then given

as a finer kind of sieve, or a winnowing-fan, while Molb. gives *feie sæd*, *feie af lo* as a customary N. Sæll. expression for to cleanse corn, by aid of a sieve, after thrashing, and removing the coarser impurities by other means.

Fezzon, v. a. 1. To seize with fierce eagerness, whether on food, as with the avidity of extreme hunger, or as a bull-dog on a bull. Hence 2. To fight, engage in active strife.

Possibly a mere vernacular corruption of *fasten*; especially as in *Wb. Gl.* it is given as only used with the prep. *on* following. Thus 'they fairly *fezzoned* on' is explained, 'they got at last to blows.'

Fike, flick, feek, v. n. To move restlessly, or fidget, with the feet and toes, as an infant does; applied to any restless action of the feet, whether purposeless and unconscious, or otherwise, and of both man and animal.

O. N. *fika*, to make haste, to bustle; S. G. *fika*; Sw. D. *fika*, *figa*; O. Sw. *fikia*; D. Dial. *fige*; Switz. *fichten*—all implying more or less of haste, bustle, fidgetty eagerness, and the like. Our word in process of time has come to bear a somewhat varied, but still closely allied signification.

'T' puir bairn nobbut *ficks* wi' 's taes a bit. He's not yabble to meeav else;' of an idiot infant.

'He *feek'd* an' he *feek'd*, while he gat t' boong oot;' of a hot-water bottle, in bed, namely.

Comp. 'He flang yan (a cracker) upon my breeks,
And truly, sir, it burnt my leg
And garred me *feek* like hen with egg.' *Joco-Ser. Disc.* p. 18.

'He louped t' yat' an' nobbut *feek'd* a bit wiv his hind feet;' of a pig, which jumped over the door of the sty, all but clearing it.

Cf. 'ffor they reysede þe crosse with þi body,
And *fychede* it in a tre mortasse vyolently.' *Rel. Pieces*, p. 66.

'The kynge Boors redressed hym in his sadelle and *ficched* hym so in his steropes so harde that the iren bente.' *Merlin*, p. 328.

File over, v. a. To smooth over, wheedle, cajole, whether by disarming suspicion, or applying flattery.

In *Ancr. Riwe* we have *fikelung*, flattery; *fikeles*, *vikeleð*, flattereth; *wizeles*, wiles, passing into *wibeles*, *wieles*, all connected with A. S. *wiglung*, *gewiglung*, deception, juggling, enchantment. Contraction from the form *wizeles*, retaining only the interchangeable *f* or *v*, gives us our present word with unaltered sense. Comp. Fris. *fiecheln*, to flatter, give good words; and with it again the *S. Marb.* and *Ancr. Riwe* form *fiken*, to deceive, impose on.

Find, v. a. (pr. *finnd*). To find (pret. *fand*, *fund*; p. p. *fun*).

Finks, sb. The residuary substance left after the extraction of the oil from the blubber.

Comp. Sw. D. *finker*, sb. pl., 1. various small parts from the interior of the goose when cooked: 2. The fat of pigs cut into small pieces in order to be melted; *talg-finker*.

Rietz quotes also Dut. *vinker*, small angular bits of meat. Note also Dan. D. *finker*, shreds of apple, and Dan. *finker*, a dish of minced meat, especially of the liver and lights of the pig, cut up and cooked with vinegar and seasoning.

Fire-cods, sb. Bellows. See **Cods**.

“Blast it up wi’ t’ *fire-cods*,” take the bellows to the fire.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Fire-eldin, sb. Fuel generally. See **Eldin**.

Fire-fanged, adj. 1. Of food; burnt, or ‘caught,’ in the preparation. 2. Of a person; fierce or vehement of disposition or temperament.

S. G. *fænga*; Sw. D. *fånga*; Dan. *fænge*; N. *fengja*; N. S. *fengen*, *anfengen*; Germ. Dial. *anfangen*; Mid. Germ. *vanken*, *venken*—all, but the last, signifying to take fire, as well as to set fire to, to kindle. Our word is a direct p. p. from the original Scand. form, and as O. Sw. *fænga* is doubtless derived from *fanga*, to catch, to take,—see Ihre in v. *Fænga*, and Molb. in v. *Fænge*,—the coincidence in sense between our word, and the prov. Eng. word *caught* is interesting. Sw. *eld-fångd*, inflammable or hot-tempered, coincides with the second sense of our word precisely.

Fire-flaught, sb. 1. The flaming coal which sometimes leaps from the fire with a report. 2. Any luminous appearance which seems to shoot or dart through or athwart the sky; meteors, Northern lights, lightning. 3. Metaphorically a hasty-tempered person.

Jam. says this ‘is evidently from Su. G. *fyr*, Teut. *vier*, ignis, and *vlacken*, spargere flammam; vibrare instar flammæ, coruscare.’ Rather from Sw. *flioga*, or some Dialect form; e. g. Sw. D. *flauga*, *flyge*, *flyg*, *fluug* (imp. *flaug*); O. Sw. *fliuga*, *fliauga*; O. N. *fljúga*. Comp. the forms *vlubt*, *Ancr. Riwle*; *flubt*, *Hali Meid.*; *flaugb*, for *flew*, Percy’s *Fol. MS.* i. p. 71. The idea is simply that of fire or flame in flight or motion.

3. “A regular *fire-flaught*,” a hasty-tempered person.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Fire-fodder, sb. Fuel; aliment for the fire.

Fire-porr, sb. A poker. See **Fire-pote**.

Dan. *purre*, as, *at purre ved ilden*: to stir, or poke the fire; N. S. *purren*, id. The Dan. word is used figuratively, much as E. *poke* is in so-called slang, and *stir* in more formal speech; thus, *at purre een*, to remind one; *at purre folket ud*, to rouse or stir the people up. Jam. gives ‘*por*, a thrust with a sword,’ and quotes Teut. *porren*, urgere.

Fire-pote, **fire-poit**, sb. A poker; the instrument used for poking the fire. See **Poat** or **Pote**.

Fire-smatch, sb. The savour or twang which accompanies an article of food which has been burnt in cooking, or ‘caught.’ See **Smatch**.

Fire-stead, sb. The place appropriated to the fire.

First, adj. In the sense of next, applied to a day of the week; as ‘Sat’rda’ **first**,’ for Saturday next.

Fishing-gad, sb. A fishing-rod. See **Gad**.

Fishing-taum, sb. A fishing-line. See **Taum**.

Fit, sb. A season, a defined portion of time characterised by some distinct peculiarity of the weather.

'A strange dry *fit* we 've had for seear. A lahtle soop o' wet 'd dee a vast o' guid.'
Similarly, 'a wet *fit*;' 'a blowy *fit*;' 'a tempesty *fit*,' &c.

Fit, adj. Disposed to any given course or proceeding; likely to adopt it, or to be led into it.

'Well, Ah's aboot *fit* for ma dinner, fur yan.'

'He wur *fit* to fell 'im, he war; he wur that fell.'

'*Fit* fur bed;' tired, and wanting to go.

'*Fit* to drop;' from weariness or exhaustion.

'*Fit* to boggle;' disposed, or shewing symptoms of being about, to shy; of a horse.

Fizzle, v. n. To be in a state of bodily restlessness; to fidget.

Rich. refers this word to *fisk*. Comp. Sw. *fjäska*, to fidget. But note also Sw. D. *fissla*, to twist up or entangle, which seems to involve the same idea; while *fissa* means to be in an excited or restless condition, and *fissa å dansa* explains itself.

Flacker, v. n. 1. To flutter, or move the wings quickly as a bird does. 2. To be in quick or palpitating motion.

S. G. *flacka*, circumcursitare. Ihre adduces O. N. *flaka*, adding that Gudm. Andr. assigns to that word the meaning of having a fluttering motion (*pendulum motari*). Molb. gives O. N. *flögra* as the etymon of Dan. *flagre*, which latter coincides precisely in sense with our word, and to which it is obviously co-ordinate. Comp. also Sw. D. *flagra*; Pr. Pm. 'Flekeryn, as ionge byrdis. *Volito, nideo*.'

Flags, sb. Flakes, laminæ; applied alike to the flat or flag-stones used for paving, and to snow flakes.

Sw. D. *flag*, *flak*, thin flakes, such as loosen and separate themselves from iron; any thin and small matters which separate from the mass in the form of scales. Comp. the form *järnflag* with our form **Snow-flag**. Other forms of the word are *flaga*, *flagu*, *flagå* or *flagü*; N. *flak*; N. S. *flag*, *flage*, a flat surface; O. N. *flaga*, a chip, a scale. Either from the Sw. verb *fläcka*, to divide, separate, or *flaga*, to split (Rietz); the prevailing idea, in either case, being that of separation in the form of flat scales or laminæ. The Danes keep *snee-flage* as we do, implying by it, also as we do, the large woolly-looking flakes which fall when the cold is anything but intense; *som den falder ved halv tø*: as it falls in a half-thaw. Comp. also *flag-tørv*, *flag*, *flage*, flat sods of turf peeled off the surface of grass-grown land. These are used in some parts of Jutland, says Molb., as a covering for peat and turf-stacks; and Kok adds, as materials for roofing: just as they are in Cleveland.

Flakes, sb. (pr. fleaks or fleeaks). 1. Hurdles, or stack-bars; properly such as are composed of wattled-work, or sticks interwoven together. 2. The hurdle-formed quasi-shelf suspended horizontally below the ceiling in old-fashioned houses, and used to support bacon-sides, or the like.

Sw. D. *flake*, wattled matters, hurdles or moveable fences of wattle, or made as a gate

is; other forms being, *flage*, *flake*, *fläke*; N. S. *flake*, *fläke*; N. Fris. *flage*, *flacke*. Rietz adduces also O. N. *fläki*, any expanded and level surface, and D. *flage*, which seems to me to be in oversight of the true analogy of the word. For this, comp. Germ. *flechten*, to interweave, to wattle; *flecht-werk*—the exact equivalent of Sw. *flät-verk*, used by Rietz to explain *flake*—wattle-work, basket-work. The true O. N. etymon surely is *flækia*, to entangle, thence to interweave; intricare. Hald. Comp. also Dan. D. *flage*, which Molb. illustrates by Dut. *vlaak*, N. S. *flake*, but, like Rietz, refers to O. N. *flaga*, a chip, scale.

Flam, sb. Flattery; sometimes, if not always, with the implied idea of falsehood rather than simple hollowness.

Wedgw. says of *flim-flam*, under *Flam*, that it is evidently of an 'imitative character, probably representing a flapping motion with some light implement,' and compares *fiddle-faddle*, Germ. *fick-fack*, &c. There is, however, Sw. D. *flam*, yet current in some parts, almost obsolete in others, signifying both the buffoon, fool or jester, and also a jest, a piece of buffoonery, such as the professional jester or fool might display or indulge in. The transition thence to our sense is simple enough, and even in a sense necessary. Comp. also Sw. D. *flams*, loud, noisy talk, chatter, loudly-spoken nonsense; *flamsa*, *flamser*, the corresponding vb. and person.

Flam, v. a. To flatter, to beguile by the use of flattery.

Flan, v. n. To spread or expand more widely towards the top, as a vessel or utensil with sides sloping outwards.

Hall. gives '*flan*, broad and large. North;' and *Wb. Gl.* gives '*To flan*, to spread wide at the top, to expand upwards as the sides of a bowl or scuttle,'—an O. Dan. word, unaltered in form and sense. Molb. (*Dansk D. Lex.*) gives *flane*, 1. To gape, to stare; 2. In a sense closely analogous to our own: 'It is said of a waggon whose wheels do not stand upright, or parallel with each other, on the axletree, so that the space between them above is greater than where they touch the ground: thus, *den vogn flaner for meget og er væltenem*: that waggon flans over mich an' 's like t' ower-welt.' The occurrence of the Sw. D. words *flana*, an unsteady, thoughtless girl; *flane*, a downright fool; *flanun*, unsteady, flighty, tottering; *flanka*, to be unsteady, 1. as to conduct, and 2. as to stability; several of which words, as well as Dan. D. *flane*, an unsteady, flighty, easy-going female, being referred to O. N. *flan*, thoughtlessness, *flana*, to be heedless, inconsiderate, rash, leads to the inference that our own word and its O. Dan. original are due to the same transition of idea which gives force to the expression 'unstable as water thou shalt not excel;' first, unsteady or unstable of character; then unsteady or unstable in the physical sense; thence, narrow at bottom and wide at top, so as to present the form of instability.

Flappery, sb. The various small appurtenances to one's personal equipment.

Flappy, adj. 1. Wild, unsteady; applied to a person. 2. Light; marked with levity or unsteadiness; of a person's ways or manners.

This may, of course, be simply a derivative from *flap*, 'the extremity of any loose and pendulous garment or the like;' but it should be observed that Sw. D. *flabba*, a slut, *flabber*, a sloven, and Dan. D. *flab*, a silly, pert, immodest girl, suggest the possibility of a more direct origin; and also that Rietz distinctly refers Dan. *flab*, as well as the Sw. D. words, and the Sc. *flaff*, a fool, or noodle, to Sw. D. *flabb*, the lip, mouth; and that to Lat. *labrum*.

Flatch, sb. One who wheedles, or tries to gain his ends by the arts of flattery. Generally applied to children.

There can be little doubt that this is simply another form of Sc. *fleech* or *fleich*, to wheedle, flatter, or fawn. Cf. Sw. D. *fleka*, to caress, fondle, fawn; O. Sw. *flickra*, to flatter; N. *flikra*; Dan. D. *flegre*. Old Germ. *flechen*, Dutch *vleijen*, come very near our form: while Old Sw. *flikare*, O. Germ. *flecbare*, Dut. *vleijer*, one who flatters or fawns, are essentially the same as our word. Molb., in v. *Flegre*, collates O. N. *fladr*, dissimulation, wheedling, adulation, deceit, and its correlative *fladrari*; Dan. D. *flægs* or *flægr*.

Flatter-cap. See **Flatch**.

Flaum, v. n. To flame, blaze, shine out.

* It *flaumed* out hau'f-way across t' rooad; of a certain mysterious blaze of light.

' As wexe and a weke
Were twyned togideres,
And thanne a fir *flaumynge*
Forth out of bothe.' *P. Ploughm.* p. 360.

Flaumy, adj. Tawdry; 'vulgarly fine in dress.' *Wh. Gl.*

Sw. D. *flammi(g)*, or *flammsi(g)*: *som älskar prålande dragt*; of a woman fond of showy or gaudy dress,—another noteworthy instance of a Northern word preserved in the Clevel. as well as in a Scand. dialect.

Flaun, sb. A custard baked in paste; 'egg-pies' (Cotgrave).

* Fr. *flans*; Germ. *flader*; Dut. *vlaede*. Of unknown etymology. Cotgr. says—*Flans, flawns, custards, egg-pies.* Rich.—'The origin of the word seems to be the sound made by the fall of something soft, represented by the syllable *flad* or *blad*; Sw. *ko-bladde*; Prov. Dan. *ko-blat*; G. *kub-fladen*, a cow dung.' Wedgw.—Unsavoury, if true. But A. S. *flene* or *flyne*, what is made soft, batter, is, of course, the origin of our word. See *Pr. Pm.* *Flawne*, and note.

Flaup, sb. Idle, meaningless talk, flippancy.

O. N. *flapr*, vana verba, inconsiderantia; *fleipr*, apinæ, futilia verba; *fleipra*, effutire: Hald. Comp. Sw. D. *flepa*, *fläpa*, to talk and tattle sillily, to talk stuff; N. *fleipe*, id.

Flauping, **flaupish**, **flaupy**, adj. 1. Given to light or meaningless words; thence, insincere, fawning. 2. Given to levity of conduct or demeanour, or to tawdrily showy dress or adornment.

The Sw. D. adj. *flepug*, *flepi(g)*, give our form, but vary in sense. The nouns *flep*, *fleper*, *fläper*, *fläp*, &c., current in different districts, give approximate senses, if not exactly coincident; but, of course, our adj. is due to our sb. **Flaup**.

Flawter, **flowter**, v. a. To flurry or make to flutter; to put into a state of trepidation; to alarm or frighten.

O. N. *flýta*, accelerare, festinare; Sw. D. *flita sej*, to make haste, to be in a flurry or bustle; N. *flyta*, to quicken or urge to haste; *flitta*, v. n., to be in haste or in a hurry. Both the O. N. and the Sw. D. words seem to take the active and neuter sense alike, and it would seem that our word, if not still, yet at an earlier time, has done the same. In *York Castle Depositions*, p. 154, I find—'And then the thing that did cry like a hen, did *flawter*

with the wings against the bords of the floor; where *flawter* seems to imply the signs of trepidation or haste made by a winged creature, rather than the haste or trepidation itself. Spelt *floughter* in *Leeds Gl.*; *flouter* by Carr; *flowter* by Brockett.

'His maister an' him's had a few words, an' he's sadly *floughtered*.' *Leeds Gl.*

Flay, fley, v. a. To frighten or terrify, to deter.

Morris, in the *Gl. to Pr. of Consc.*, refers this to O. N. *flæja*, to put to flight, to terrify, given by Egilsson, and rightly. Jam. merely suggests that O. N. *fæla* is used in the same sense as *flay*, but it is scarcely likely that a word in such general use in the Northumbrian dialects from the thirteenth century downwards should be without some distinct original. Comp. Sw. D. *flå*, to drive forth precipitately.

Flay-boggle, sb. 1. A hobgoblin, an apparition. 2. Also a scarecrow. See **Flay-cruke** and **Boggle**.

Flay-crow, flay-cruke, sb. 1. A scarecrow; any dressed-up object set up in the fields to frighten the crows. 2. A grotesquely-dressed person.

Flaysome, adj. Inspiring fear or apprehension; qualified to frighten or terrify.

'“A varry *flaysome* thing;” terrifying to look at.' *Wb. Gl.*

Flecked, adj. Pied, spotted, streaked.

O. N. *flecka*, to spot or stain, *fleckr*, a spot, *fleckottr*, spotted, pied; Germ. *fleck*, *flecken*, a spot, stain, vb. *flecken*, to stain; Dut. *vlecke*, *placke*; Dan. D. *flægeret*, *flægret*, not of the same uniform colour, spotted, blotched; S. G. *fleck*, sb., *flecka*, vb.

Flee, sb. A fly: the turnip-fly (*Haltica nemorum*), particularly.

The name is sometimes written *flea*, which might seem to be due to the active flea-like skips made by the insect when disturbed. But I think it is more the Pr. of the word, than any intended difference in orthography.

Flee-by-sky, sb. A flighty person; always applied to a female. Brock. says 'a silly, flirting, absurdly-dressed, giggling girl.'

'A flowtersome *flee-be-skie*.' *Wb. Gl.*

Fleece, sb. Bodily condition, or fatness: applied to persons who are or have been 'fat-fleshed,' and signifying such flesh or fatness as may be easily stripped off; e. g. by sickness, privation, or 'training.'

'“He carries a rare *fleece*;” he is very fat.' *Wb. Gl.*

'“He has shaken a bonny *fleece* this last bout;” he has lost much flesh this last illness.' *Ib.*

Fleeing-aither, fleeing-eather or ether, sb. The dragon-fly. See **Fleeing-ask**.

Jam. says 'we find *fleonde naeddre*, i. e. a flying adder, given as synonymous with *atter coppe*.' However this may be, the name now implies the dragon-fly throughout a very wide area in the North. Hall. quotes it with the word *North* subjoined, as also *Adder-bolt*, from

various dialects. Brockett gives it for Durham and Northumberland, while Jam. gives *Fleeing-adder* for Roxburghshire, *Ather* and *Ather-bill* for Clydesdale, and *Ather-cap* or *Natter-cap* for Fifeshire. Brockett's short comment on the name is this: 'the vulgar are afraid of being stung by it,' which is equally true in Clevel. (as is implied in both the names given above), and I doubt not elsewhere. Whether the idea now is not perpetuated by the name, as, in the first instance, the name must have followed the idea, is a matter of doubt. It is curious, however, to observe the different forms the original word (A. S. *atter*, *ator*; O. Sw. *etir*, *etter*; O. N. *eitr*; O. D. *etær*; Dan. *edder*; Germ. *eiter*, venom) has assumed in the name of this insect, inclusive of the S. English form, *adder*. A Sw. D. name for this insect is *troll-snäll*, *snäll* being the name for a lizard (Clevel. **Ask**, **Esk**, or **Hask**), so that *troll-snäll* seems to embody both the ideas involved in our two names, *eather* and *ask*. The Sw. name, *slända*, contains a very similar idea to that implied in *adder-bolt*.

Fleeing-ask, fleeing-esk, sb. The dragon-fly: (genus *Libellula*).

Fleeing-nedder. See **Fleeing-aither**, and comp. 'Tanging-nadder,' Hall.

Flesh, flesh-meat, sb. Butcher's meat generally, in opposition to bacon or pork.

'Ah deean't think at Ah've tasted *flesh* going iv tolf weeks.'

'Nobbut bacon an' taties; nae *flesh-meat*.'

Flesh-fly, sb. The common blue-bottle fly.

Pr. Pm. 'Flesche Flye. Musco.'

Flet, sb. Live coals, embers yet glowing, sparks of fire. Wh. Gl. adds 'Flaught,' as another form.

These can scarcely be only variations in form. The idea in **Flaught** is of fire or flame in motion; in **Flet**, of fire as simply visible or evidently alive. The word *ulette* in the first text of Lay. iii. 33, replaced by *fure* in the second, establishes **Flet** as an old word (Sir F. Madden makes it *floor*; A. S. *flet*, fixed residence, hall, floor), with the sense still preserved in Clevel.

Flick, sb. A flitch; of bacon, namely.

O. Dan. *flykke*, *et stort kiødstykke*; f. ex. *en svineside*: a large piece of flesh; e. g. the side of a pig. '40 *flöcke flesk*: 40 flitches of bacon; mentioned in an account of a wedding-feast; *flycke aff swyn, succidia*.' Moor's *Suffolk Words* also has *flick*, explained as 'the flake or flank of a hog.' A. S. *flicce* or *flice*. Prov. Dan. *flidske*, to shear off with a great knife, is, by Molb. and Outzen, adduced as cognate. Comp. Dan. *flække*, to split into flakes or slices; Sw. D. *fläkka av*, to cut off flakes, or thin chips from wood; with which E. Engl. *fleach* or *fleech*, a sawn plank, may be compared.

Flicker, v. n. To shew or look more or less derisively, as a person's countenance does who rather makes believe than really tries to suppress his laughter. See **Flire**.

Mr. Wedgwood says, '*flicker*, to flutter as a bird, or flame; to fleer, or laugh wantonly or scornfully. From a representation of the flapping or tittering sound.'

The sense and usage of the word, combined with the existence of the Sw. D. words *flik-kär*, to deride, to make a fool of; *flikker*, *flekke*, ridicule, derision, mockery; O. Sw. *fliker*, adulation, more or less insincere, of course, together with Rietz's reference of these words

to *fleka*,—see **Flatch**, with the Dan. D. and Germ. analogues to Sw. D. *fleka*—lead me to adopt a rather different view. *Fligger* is another form; see Wedgw. in v. *Fleer*.

'He *flicker'd* and flyred lahk a girning cat.'

Flig, v. n. To fly.

'An lamech droge is arwe ner
And let et *flegen* of ðe streng.' *Gen. and Ex.* l. 478.

A. S. *fleógan*, *fliógan*; N. S. *flegen*; Fris. *flega*; Dut. *vliegen*; Germ. *fliegen*, &c.

Flig, sb. A young bird sufficiently feathered to be on the point of flying.

Dan. *flyg*, ready to fly; of the young of birds, Molb., exactly corresponds with our word in form and sense, and resembles it in sound. Comp. Sw. D. *flyg*, *flygd*, *flyggen*, id., and also *flóg-för*. Rietz quotes also A. S. *flycge*, which, however, I do not find in Bosw. O. N. *fleygr*, able or ready to fly, seems to be the original word.

'“Are they *fligs* or gorpis?” feathered nestlings or mere gorpins naked from the egg.' *Wb. Gl.*

Fligged, adj. Fledged, feathered, ready to fly.

Wb. Gl. gives *flig*, v. n., to fly; but *Cr. Gl.*, *fligg*, to fledge, with the example, '“He's *fligg'd* and flown;” said of a person who has absconded.' An example from *Leeds Gl.* is 'A nest of sparrows all *fligg'd* an' flown.' The word is a p. p., coincident with *fledged*. Comp. **Flig**, and *Pr. Pm.* 'Flygge as bryddys. *Volatilis*.'

Flipe, sb. The brim of a hat.

Dan. *flíp*, the tip, corner or extremity of a thing; e. g. handkerchief, garment, collar; Sw. D. *fläbb*, id. Comp. O. N. *flipi*, a horse's under-lip; N. S. *fliepe*, id. The word is nearly related to E. *flap*, *flabby*, &c.

'Touch your *flipe*.' *Wb. Gl.*

Flipe, v. a. To remove or take off, with a kind of brisk action, as dust from one's shoes, or a fly from the wall.

Closely connected with **Flipe**, E. *flip*, *flap*; Dan. *flab*, mouth, lip; Sw. D. *fläbb*, flap, loose-hanging corner or end, and expressive of the action of such a loose-hanging end or flap. Comp. Sw. D. *flika af*, to undress oneself very quickly: to slip one's clothes off, from *flík*, a shirt, or other loose-fitting garment. Mr. Wedgw. takes *flick*, *flip* to be 'forms representing the sound made by a jerk with a whip, the corner of a towel, or the like. *Flick*, a smart, stinging slap: Forby; a slight, sudden blow: Hall. Hence Dan. *flig*, *flíp*, the implement with which a blow of the foregoing description is given, the corner of a handkerchief, apron, &c.'

Flire, *flyre*, v. n. To manifest the feeling or spirit of mocking or scornful ridicule, without actually laughing out.

Brockett's definition is, 'to have a countenance expressive of laughter, without laughing out.' Comp. E. *fleer*. 'We should have no hesitation,' says Wedgw., 'in considering it as a contraction of *fligger* or *flicker*, to laugh scornfully or wantonly, were it not for parallel forms with an *n* instead of an *r*: Sw. *flina*, to shew the teeth, sneer; Prov. Dan. *fline*, to wry the mouth, smile, sneer; Norse *flina*, as well as *flira*, to titter.' Still there seems to be a difference in sense between the forms in *n* and those in *r*. Thus, Dan. D. *fline* is 'to

smile, or else to laugh loudly and long, and with twistings of the face; as is the case also with Sw. D. *flin*, *flina* and *flira*: while *flire* is 'to smile (*smidske*), or laugh slily, as when one is inclined to ridicule or make a jest of another.' Molb. also quotes from Ihre, 'E. Gothl. *flira*, indicat risum petulantem;' and N. *flira* comes under the same remark, and thus all these words exactly correspond to our *flire*. See **Flicker**.

Flirtigigs, sb. A giddy or flighty damsel.

Flisk, sb. A slight blow or tap, as a fillip with the finger.

Comp. *flick*, *flip*, *fillip*. '*Flisk*, to flick with a whip, to skip or bounce. Hal. *Fick*, *fisk*, *flick*, *flisk*, all represent the sound of a cut with a switch or the like; then rapid movement to and fro.' Wedgw. Cf. Sw. D. *fliska*, to bustle about, a derivative from *fliota*, to flow, to fleet.

Flit, v. a. 1. To remove one's goods, household furniture, and gear generally, in the process of removing from one tenement or residence to another. 2. To aid a person in such removal, by conveying or helping to convey his goods, &c. 3. To remove, as tenants or occupants of a house or farm, &c., do.

O. N. *flytia*, vehere; S. G. *flytta*, *flyttja*, transportare ab uno loco in alterum; neutr. positum notat migrare. Ihre; Dan. *flytte*, a. and n.; Sw. *flytta*, a. and n. I look upon this vb. as essentially an active verb; as, consistently with its O. N. derivation, it should be. Cf. *Pr. Pm.* '*Flyttin*; amoveo, transfero.' It seems almost always to imply the removal of something; e. g. of the out-going tenant's moveable property. Thus, a tramp, who is constantly on the move personally, is never said to *flit* from one place to another; nor a 'navvy,' who goes from one railway, &c., to another in search of work. If, however, the employer were to remove the navvies from one part of the work to another, he would be spoken of as *flitting* them. True, the farmer or other tenant, who goes from one farm or residence to another, is spoken of as *flitting*, as 'throng wi' flitting' (*Wb. Gl.*); but there is something beyond personal removing always implied, as there is in—

'But, or thay (the children of Israel) *flytt* oght far us fro,
We shall them bond twyse as fast.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 62.

As to such instances as—

'God gaf Lucifer most lightnes,
Yit prowldy he *flyt* his des
And set hym even hym by,' *Ib.* 20,

where the sb. *des* (= Lat. *gradus*, and thence grade, rank) is clearly the obj. case after the verb *flyt*; and

'For þe fute (of the cross) þay made a pit,
Ffor no man suld it þepin *flit*;' *Harl. MS.* fol. 82,—

there can be no room for doubt.

1. 'Aye, Thomas *flitted* his stock and graithing, an' his family an' a', a week syne.'
2. "'Whose goods are those?'" (to a man driving a waggon-load of furniture, &c.). "Wheea, they's Miles Dale's. We's *flitting* him fra' t' Deaal Heead t' Stangho'."
3. "'Weel, ye're *flitting* then?'" The reply came from Hob out of the churn:—"Ay, we's *flutting*." Phillips' *Yorkshire*, p. 211. The author notices the 'play on the vowel;' and Egilss. remarks that the Western Icelanders sound the verb *fluttja*. Professor Phillips does not, however, give the rejoinder as I have heard it:—"Weel, an thou's ganning teea, Ah'll just awa' back agen."

Flit, flitting, sb. 1. A removal from one place of residence to another. 2. A flight, a runaway or clandestine departure.

1. 'Faather says t' *flitting*'s to be Saturday first, an' he wad like to ha'e your draught.'
2. 'Didst hear stunt Willy 'd maad a moonlight *flit* iv it? He's sloped for seear.'

Flit-fold, sb. A moveable sheep-fold, capable of use wherever it may be wanted.

Flite, flyte, v. n. To scold, or engage in a quarrel of words.

A. S. *flitan*, to strive, contend, dispute, quarrel. *Pr. Pm.* 'Flytin, or chydin. *Contendo.*'

'Stynst of þy strot and fyne to flyte
& sech hys blyþe ful sweſte and swyþe.'

E. Eng. Allit. Poems, A. 352.

'Thar thou nowther flyte ne chyde,
If thou tend righte thou gettes thi mede.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 14.

Flite, fliter, sb. A scold, a scolding or abusive person.

Flithers, sb. The common limpets.

I look upon this as simply the Clevel. pronunciation, with *th* hard (ð), of *flitter*—comp. *Dowther* for daughter, *dither* for didder, *dothier* for dodder, &c.—and *flitter* to be radically the same word as Dan. *flitter*, Germ. *flitter*, spangles, small scales of metal; and I am inclined to connect these words with O. N. *flisja*, to slice off, take flat pieces off; N. *flisa*; Dan. *flise*, to split pieces off; Sw. D. *flisa*, to shave or slice thin pieces or scales off. Rietz gives *flittja*, to cut chips off with a hatchet, and also as a sb., the chips so cut off; and refers the word to O. N. *flysja* or *flisja*, just quoted, 'by a transition of the *s* into *t*,' (*bvarvid s öfvergätt till t*). On this ground, **Flithers** (= *flitters*) implies objects that can be separated, in the form or fashion, so to speak, of spangles or scales, from the places or matters on which they are found; which is simply true of the limpet.

Flither-girls, sb. The women, usually the daughters and other female connections of the fishermen, who collect the **Flithers** to serve as bait; often walking considerable distances for the purpose, and bringing back their spoils in baskets poised on their heads: while alike by their distinct peculiarities of *physique*, and their costume, they seem to be marked out as a class apart—perhaps even, as almost a race apart.

Flitter-mouse, sb. The bat or rere-mouse: (genus *Vespertilio*). See **Back-bear-away**.

Sw. *flädar-mus*; Germ. *fleder-maus*.

A name derived from the motion of the creature's wings and its mouse-like body. Comp. O. N. *flagur-mús*, Dan. *flager-muus*; *flagre*, to flutter. Both these names, as well as **Flitter-mouse**, are as nearly synonymous as possible with rere-mouse, which comes from A. S. *breran*, to agitate, move rapidly, and *mús*, a mouse.

Flobbed, flobby, adj. Puffed up, turgid, 1. As the body is in cases

of dropsy; 2. In manner or bearing; with conceit, namely, or self-approbation.

Probably a co-derivative with, or altered from, *flab*, *flabby*, and its sense also derived from the usual sense of that word. It is noticeable that Sw. D. *flabbiger* has a secondary meaning very like our second sense; viz. 'given to boastful or unseemly talking;' and Dan. D. *flaber* comes under nearly the same definition.

'“She was not fat, but *flobbered* up;” of a dropsical person.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Floss-docken, flous-docken, sb. The plant fox-glove (*Digitalis purpurea*). Also **Fox-docken**.

Irish Celt. *luss-mbor*, literally great herb; the name of the fox-glove or fairy-finger. *Fictions of the Irish Celts*, p. 92. The Welsh equivalent of *luss* is *llŷs*; and just as *Llewellyn* in Shakspeare becomes *Fluellen*; *Llydd*, *Floyd*, in E. attempts to enunciate Welsh *Ll*, so *luss* or *llŷs* becomes *flous*. The word presents a curious instance, one of many such, of the retention and composition of a name long after its true meaning has been lost sight of.

Floss-seave, sb. The plant cotton-grass: (genus *Eriophorum*).

Flourish, sb. The blossom on fruit-trees.

Cf. O. N. *flur*, flowers, blossoms, blooms; *fluradr*, abounding in flowers or bloom. Comp. the use of the word as a vb.:—

‘then Phoebus full faire: *flourished* out his beames
with Leames full light.’ Percy’s *Fol. MS.* i. p. 227.

Flowter, adj. Excited, nervous; shewing signs of mental disturbance.

Brock., *Leeds Gl.*, and *Cr. Gl.*, all give *flowtered* in nearly the same sense; and the latter also gives *flouter* as a noun, with the sense of ‘a fright.’ See **Flawter** or **Flowter**. Also comp. Sw. D. *flöjta*, to move about without any definite purpose; *flöjta*, a light, vain, frivolous, coquettish, or unsteady female; together with its corresponding adj., *flöjted*; Swiss *fläute*, a coquettish girl, if not really worse.

Flowterment, sb. Loud and eager talking, such as would be heard from a person in a state of excitement.

Flowtersome, adj. Excitable, flighty, frolicsome or skittish.

Fluffed, fluffed-up, adj. Flighty, conceited, tumid in manner.

Either from *fluff* or *flue*, fine or downy feathers, down, downy or coherent particles of worn woollen material or the like; or, more directly, from O. N. *fliuga*, to fly, or some of its Scandinavian congeners. The sequence is not difficult in the former case; viz. from *down* or *fluff* to an object covered with either—a young bird, to wit—which looks *puffy* or *puffed-up*; thence, by metonymy, to tumid in manner, and thence to conceited. But just as *flighty*, both in sense and form, is derived from A. S. *fleogan*, so *fluffy* or *fluffed*, alike in sense and in form, may spring from the other source indicated. The Dan. equivalent to O. N. *fljuga* is *flyve*, where the *f* of our word is fully represented. Comp. Dan. *plov* from O. N. *plog*, and Clevel. *pleuff*; while Sw. D. furnish *fluvv* (pret. *flöuv*, sup. *fluvi*), and *fluv*, (*flöuv*, *flugt*); besides transitional forms, illustrated by the imperf. of O. Sw. *fliuga*; viz. *flög* (pl. *flugbu*). Thus *fluffy* would be a Northumbr. equivalent to E. *flighty*.

Fluffy, adj. Covered with down, or downy feathers.

From *fluff* = *flue*. Wedgw. quotes Welsh *lluwb*, motes, flying dust, or the like, and adds a little further on, 'fundamentally the same with A. S. *fleogan*, Pl. D. *flegen*, to fly, whence *flog*, *flok*, whatever is light and flies in the air. Lancashire *flook*, waste cotton. Probably Welsh *plu*, *pluf*, feathers, down; Bav. *flâen*, to float, or move to and fro in the air; *die flâen*, *flâwen*, *flaiwm*, chaff that flies away in winnowing corn, flue, or light dust that settles on clothes, may be a parallel formation.'

Fluked, **fluky**, adj. Maggot-eaten, eaten into holes by maggots or Worms.

Flukes, sb. Properly the creature—animalcule or larva—found especially in the liver of diseased sheep. Applied also to the large maggots, or gentles, found in dead animals, the larvæ of the **Flesh-flies**. Otherwise spelt, **Flooks**, **Fleuks**.

'The liver of rotten sheep always contains the well-known animal the *fluke*, so named from its striking resemblance to a flounder.' *Book of the Farm*, ii. 387. A. S. *flóc*, *flooc*, a flat-fish, plaice, sole.

Flumpy, adj. Short and fat; squat.

Probably coincident with *lumpy*, *clumpy*. Comp. N. *lump*, a block, a thick piece, with Dan. *klump*, a lump; O. N. *klumpr*, *klumbr*; Sw. *klump*.

Flushy-faced, adj. Rubicund, carrying a high colour.

'A person looks *flushed*, or *flushed in the face* when he has a flow of blood to the face.' Wedgw. Dan. D. *fluse*, to flow or stream forth in volume and force; *blodet fluser ud af saaret*: the blood streams or flushes forth from the wound. Wedgw. also alleges Dut. *fluysen*; N. *flust*, abundantly, and *flus*, liberal, open-handed.

Fluster, **flustement**, sb. 1. A state of excitement and consequent heat. 2. A determination of heat to the skin, in whatever form, redness, spots, perspiration, &c. 3. A puffing, high-flown advertisement.

Rich. looks upon this word as 'a corruption of *flusb*;' and Wedgw. as 'closely allied with *bluster*.'

Flying-eagle, sb. A paper kite, the boys' toy so called.

Comp. Dan. *papirs-drage*, Sw. *pappers-drake*.

Foal-foot, sb. The plant colt's-foot (*Tussilago farfara*).

Sw. D. *fólafötter*; Dan. *follefod*; these words being supplemented, as it would appear, by the further names *bästbof*, *bestebov*, respectively. Cf. E. *colt's-foot*.

Fod, sb. A bundle of straw tied up after thrashing for foddering purposes only.

This is, no doubt, Halliwell's *fad*. The sound is that of our *ho'd* for *bold*, *fo'd* for *fold*, where the sound of the vowel as in the E. words is nearly preserved, though shortened in Pr.

Fog, sb. The aftergrowth in meadows when the hay has been cut and removed.

Welsh *fwg*. See **Feg**.

Foist, **foisty**, adj. 1. Smelling of damp or mouldiness; musty.
2. Damp and mouldy.

'To *foist*, *feist*, *fizzle*, are all originally to break wind in a noiseless manner; . . . Germ. *fist*, a foist; Dut. *veest*, *vijs*, flatus ventris. The origin is plainly an imitation of the noise. O. N. *fisa*, to blow, also to break wind. *Foisty*, *fusty* having a close, disagreeable smell.' Wedgw. Add Sw. D. *fes*; N. S. *fiest*; Bav. *feist*; the verbs being, Sw. D. *fisa*, *faisa*, *fajsa*; N. S. *fysten*, *fisseln*; Lat. *vissire*; Gr. *φυσᾶν*.

Fold-garth, sb. (pr. fōd-garth). The farm-yard; the enclosure properly so called: otherwise, **Fold-yard**.

Folk, sb. People, persons: a word in perpetual use, and very constantly as qualified by some prefix; e. g. **House-folk**, the people of the house; **Foot-folk**, the people walking, or on foot, &c.

O. N. *folk*; Dan. and Sw. *folk*; A. S. *folc*; Germ. *volk*, &c. With Sl. *polk*, *pulk*, a troop, comp. O. N. *fylki*. The Scand. word is met with in multitudes of instances entirely analogous to the compounds noticed above:—Sw. *fotfolk*, Dan. *fod-folk*, infantry; Sw. *quin-folk* = the Antiquary's 'woman-kind'; Dan. *quindefolk*; *ægtefolk*, married people; *bestfolk*, cavalry, &c.

'*Folk* says.'

'Maist *folk*;' or, 'maist o' *folk*.'

'*Folks* is fit to say so and so;' are already beginning to 'talk,' and well disposed to 'talk' more.

'A deal o' *folk* hasn't gotten their hay yet.'

Fond, adj. Simple, in the sense of half-silly; foolish, weak, doating.

O. N. *fáni*, S. G. *fåne*, Sw. *fåne*, Sw. D. *fane*, a half-witted person, a fool. Wedgw. quotes Gael. *faoin*, vain, foolish, idle; Lat. *vanus*. Comp. Sw. D. *fanta*, to play the fool, with its variations, *ffanta*, *ffantas*, and O. N. *fána*, Germ. D. *fanzeln*. In Sw. D. *fante*, *ffante*, *ffanter*, *ffönt*; Dan. *fante*, a fool, or simpleton; and Sw. D. *ffantg*, *ffantig*, *ffanted*, *ffönted*, *ffynted*, Dan. *ffantet*,—we have very close approaches to our *fond*, which, it may be, is really a participle. Wedgw. quotes

'thou shalt begin to *fonne*
And dote in love,'

from Chaucer; and *fonnyd* is met with in Wicliffe's *Bible*: while

'Herk, syrs, ye *fon*,' *Townel. Myst.* p. 94;

and 'Soyn shalle we *fon* hym,' *Ib.* p. 199,

give us the vb., both as a. and n. See **Befounded**.

Fond-cruke, sb. A crotchet, foolish whim, piece of absurdity.

Fond-hoit, sb. An exceedingly foolish person, a fool twice over.
See **Hoit**.

Fondness, sb. Folly, foolish or silly conduct or behaviour.

Fond-plough, sb. Part of the procession which used to accompany the Sword-Dance performers. See **Plough-stots**.

Fond-talk, sb. Spoken absurdities, foolish discourse.

Fondy, sb. A fool, a simpleton, an idiot.

Comp. Sw. D. *fjantig*, *fjanted*, *fjantg*, *fjuntig*, foolish, fond; and Sw. D. *fante*, *fjante*, *fjönt*, Dan. *fante*,— all with the exact sense of our word. Note also —

‘*Maria*. Thus long, where have ye lent?

‘*Josephe*. Certes, walkyd aboute, lyke a *fon*,
That wrangwysley hase taken apon;
I wyst never what I ment.’ *Townel. Myst.* p. 80.

Foot-ale, **footing**, sb. An entertainment, or its equivalent in money, given by a person—workman or other—to his companions on entering upon a new place or employment, &c.

Foot-falling, sb. Parturition, childbirth; the act, rather than the season, simply.

Comp. ‘*Footing-time*, the time when a lying-in woman gets up. *Norf.*’ Hall. Sw. D. has the same combination in the form of an adj.—*fotfallen* or *fotfällsen*, applied to a person who is lame and scarce able to move, or almost deprived of the use of his feet by some other agency, as that of drunkenness. There is a close analogy, and our term wants some such analogy to explain it.

Footings, sb. The first layer of rough or unsquared stones laid in the foundation of a wall, on which is placed the first course of the actual masonry.

Footy, **futy**, adj. Damp; with a bad smell such as follows from being long damp.

Dan. *fugtig*; Sw. *fuktig*; A. S. *fubt*; N. S. *fucht*, *fuchtig*; Germ. *feucht*, damp, decaying; *fugtig luft*, a damp or footy smell. Molb. Comp. Sw. D. *fukt*, *fåk*, O. N. *fugt*, *fuki*, a smell, a stench; O. Germ. *fubtjan*, to give out a damp or bad smell.

Fooze, **foze**, v. a. To clip the projecting ends of wool on the fleece of a sheep so as to make it even all over.

The etymology of this word is probably the same as of *feaze*, to unravel, untwist, render fuzzy or fozy. See Brock. Comp. Germ. *fasen*, *fasern*, to fuzz, *feaze*, unravel; and *fas*, *fæs*, a fringe. The idea is sufficiently obvious. The orthography, however, is rather doubtful. *Wb. Gl.* gives it as *fooaz*; and in the Clevel. Version of the *Song of Solomon* occurs the expression, ‘Yows at’s weel-fooazed.’ Wedgw., however, gives a totally different form and fundamental sense; viz. ‘*Force*, to clip or shear. *Forcyn*, or clyppyn, tondeo. *Pr. Pm.* To *force* wool, to cut off the upper or most hairy part of it. B. Fr. *forcer de la laine*, to pick or tease wool;’ which, however, is a thoroughly different operation.

Forboden, p. p. of **Forbid**.

‘And in þis commandement es *forbodene* vs alkyne mysbeleues and all mawmetryes, &c.’ *Rel. Pieces*, p. 5.

Fore-anent, fore-anenst, prep. Over against, opposite to, in front of. See **Anenst**.

Forby, prep. and adv. Besides, over-and-above, moreover.

Dan. *forbi* (prep. and adv.); Sw. *förbi* (prep.); Germ. *vorbei*, past, besides, over-and-above.

‘þe fyrst fyue þat I finde þat þe frek vserd
Wat; fraunchyse, & fela;schyp *för-bi* al þyng.’

Gaw. and Gr. Kn. 651.

‘*Forbi* a’ that, Ah ‘ve anither thing agen ‘im.’

Fore-elders, sb. Ancestors or forefathers.

Dan. *forældre*, Sw. *föräldrar*, parents. Molbech’s definition is—‘Only in the pl.: the father and mother of a child when both are spoken of coincidently:’ thus, ‘*bun bar mistet begge sine forældre*:’ she has lost both her parents. O. N. *foreldrar* has the same limitation of sense; but *foreldri* takes besides the sense ‘forefathers’ or ‘ancestors;’ while Ihre alleges that *maiores* is the proper signification of S. G. *föräldrar*, observing that the distinction is clearly made by Sturleson. In O. Dan. also the meaning is clearly ‘ancestors’ or ‘forefathers;’ thus,—‘*arffuegodz oc lössöre, som hand baffe enten arffuit eptber fader eller moder, broder, eller eptber nogen hans forældre*:’ heritage and moveables which he has derived from either father or mother, brother or any one his fore-elder; where the same distinction that Ihre adverts to is obviously made. Another instance quoted by Molb. (*Dansk Gl.*) gives *forælderes gerningber* in the full sense which ‘ancestral deeds’ would convey.

‘They ‘ve coomed o’ quality *fore-elders*.’ *Wb. Gl.*

‘Ah dean’t want to be wiser an mah *foore-elders*. What did for they, ‘ll dee for me.’

Fore-end, sb. The commencing part; that which comes near the beginning of a season or epoch.

Cf. Dan. *forende*, the foremost part of a thing; antith. to *bagende*. Molb. See **Back-end**.

‘The *fore-end* of the year; spring.’ *Wb. Gl.*

‘He framed weel, a’ t’ *foor-end* o’ t’ tahn.’

Foreign, To gan. To go to foreign parts, to emigrate.

Forkin-robin, sb. The common earwig (*Forficula auricularis*). See **Twitchbell**.

Forks, sb. The centres in the timber-work of the roof of a shed, house, or other building; commonly, ‘a pair of forks.’

‘The Fr. *fourches*, *forches*, *forces* were applied to different kinds of forked structures, as a gallows, a pair of shears. For the same reason we call *sbears* the tall gallows used for masting ships.’ Wedgw. in v. *Force*.

Forwoden, adj. In a wasted or desolate condition, whether by the presence and ravages of vermin, or by the consequences of simple neglect.

O. Dan. *forøde*, to waste, ravage, bring to ruin, or lay desolate:—*ban vil vort land forøde*: he will our land lay waste; O. N. *foreyda*. The simple word is O. N. *eida*, *eyda*,

Sw. *öda*, Dan. *øde*, to waste, consume, spend. A. S. *forwyrd*, destruction, is derived from *forweorþan*, to become nothing, to perish, to die; an utterly different word in root and sense.

' "They are lost an' *forwoden* i' muck;" dirty and disorderly in the extreme.' *Wb. Gl.*

' Fairly *forwoden* wi' rats.' *Ib.*

Foss, force, sb. A waterfall or cascade.

O. N. *fors*, *foss*; Sw. *fors*; Dan. *fos*; N. *foss*; Sw. D. *foss*. The word exists with us in many local names, as well as in local language; e. g. Thomasson's *foss*, Falling-*foss*, &c. See *Spout*.

Foul-fingered, adj. Of thievish propensities, and given to indulge them.

Foulmart, sb. (pr. fou'mmart or fummart). The pole-cat (*Mustela putidus*).

' Properly the beech-marten, but commonly applied to the polecat. Fr. *fouine*, the foine, wood-marten, or beech-marten; *foine*, the foine, or polecat. Cot. From *foine*, *faine* (Lat. *fagina*), beechmast. Wall. *fawe*, beech; *fawène*, the beech-marten. The E. *foumart* is a compound of Fr. *fouine* and *marte*, or marten, but the meaning of the former element being lost in E., the instinctive striving after meaning converted it into *fulmerd*, *fulimart*, when applied to the strong-smelling polecat, as if the name were taken from the foul smell of the animal.' Wedgw. Mr. Bell refers to the names *foumart*, *fulmart*, *fulimert*, 'as contractions of *foul marten*, a name given it (the polecat) in contradistinction to the *sweet marten*.' The existence of the name *sweet marten*, no less than the distinction formerly made between 'beasts of *sweet flight*' and 'beasts of *stinking flight*', in which second class are placed the *fulimart*, the *fitchat* or *fitch*, &c.' (Strutt, quoted by Jam.), and independently of the old orthography, leads one to think that possibly the blunder of confounding the polecat with the beech-marten may not in reality have been made. Certainly a confusion of names exists. See *Man. Vocab.* p. 282, and note to *Pr. Pm.*, *Fulmare*.

Fout, fowt, sb. A fool, a stupid lout.

O. N. *fauti*, fatuus homo; *fautalegr*, fatuus, insulsus.

Fout, fowt, sb. A petted or over-indulged child; a mamma's darling.

The Lat. definition of *Pr. Pm. Cocknay*—which 'appears to imply simply a child spoiled by too much indulgence' (Note)—is *carifotus*, *cucunellus*, *fotus*; and the Lat. word twice employed in the definition surely gives the origin of **Fout**.

Fouty, adj. 1. Poor, mean, unseemly. 2. Hence (as applied specifically to an article of dress) misfitting, ill-made, awkward to wear or look at.

Sw. *futtig*, mean, paltry, of no moment or weight, miserable, in quality or properties, namely. Prov. forms, *fotted*, *fôte*, *fótt*.

Fox-docken, sb. The plant fox-glove (*Digitalis purpurea*). See **Floss-docken**.

Fra, frav, prep. From.

O. N. *frá*; Dan. *fra*; A. S., O. Germ., and M. G. *fra*; Jutl. *fra*, *frå*; N. and Sæll. *frå*; O. Dan. *fraa*; S. G. *frå*; Sw. D. *fra*. 'A with a stroke over it, as *á*, is sounded like *av*

or *au*; e. g. *frá* (from) read *frav*, *táp* (pith, strength) *taup*.' Rask's *Icel. Gr.* by Dasent, p. 6. And still, before a vowel, it is usually sounded *frav*; before a cons. *frau* or *fra*.

' "What's o' clock?" " *Fra* yan tiv hau'f efter."

' Ah thowght Ah suddn't ha gotten 't *frav* 'im.'

' Schelde me *fra* þe fyre of helle.' *Rel. Pieces*, p. 76.

Fra'-by, frebby, adv. Beyond, above, in comparison with.

O. Dan. *frembi*, in Jutl. *frambi*: 'a prep.,' says Molb., 'sometimes heard in lieu of *forbi*;' and in such senses as to ride, or drive, or sail past or beyond one; to pass one by, in the way of neglect; and so forth. *Wb. Gl.* writes it *frebby* or *fromby*, the latter form involving a mistake.

' This is good *frebby* that.' *Wb. Gl.*

Frack, adj. Forward, bold; the boldness having rather a spice of insolence in it.

O. N. *freckr*, energetic; comp. *frækinn*, strenuous, fortis. See also S. G. *fræk*, 1. tumidus, insolens; 2. alacer, strenuus; Sw. D. *frak*, *frakk*, vigorous, active, strong, bold; N. *frak*, *fræk*, doughty, energetic; O. Dan. *frak*, bold, valiant, active; Dan. *fræk*; Dan. D. *frakkes*, *frag*, *fræg*; Swiss *frech*, fresh, sound, vigorous; O. Germ. *frëb*; M. Germ. *vrëch*; Scot. *frak*, *freak*.

Frag, v. a. To stow closely so as to fill; to cram, or fill to fulness.

Cf. E. *freight*, *fraught*; Germ. *fracht*; Dan. *fragt*; Sw. *frakt*. May not *fraught* point to a lost vb., except our word should be a surviving form? I meet with it only in *Wb. Gl.* Molb. seems to regard *fragt*, freight, as of Germ. origin, or, at least, introduction. Rietz, however, gives *frakta sig*, to be well off, well provided, in need of nothing; and *fraktä(d)*, well provided, having well eaten, gotten enough, as Prov. Sw.; and *frag* corresponds closely in usage. See Wedgw. under *Freight*, for derivation.

' A full-*fragg'd* house.' *Wb. Gl.*

' "Ah's gotten ma' kite weel *fragg'd*;" have enjoyed a full meal; got a belly-full.' *Ib.*

Framation, sb. Facility or power of contriving; skill or readiness of management; handiness in planning and commencing any work, &c.

' Wheea, he's nae *framation* wiv 'im;' of a clergyman who certainly had not the knack of conciliating his parishioners.

' There wur nae *framation* 'bout t' job;' of a manifest lack of arrangement for duly entertaining the customary large gathering of friends and neighbours at a **Burial**.

Frame, v. n. To set to work upon or begin anything, in the way of work or occupation; to apply oneself in the way of essay or attempt; to try one's 'prentice-hand.'

' To *frame*. To contrive, to effect. "And he said Sibboleth, for he could not *frame* to pronounce it right." Judges xii. 6. A. S. *fremman*, to form, make, effect. O. N. *fremia*, to bring to pass, from *fram*, Dan. *frem*, forth, forwards.' Wedgw. To this may be added Sw. D. *främä*, to execute, accomplish, discharge; of an errand, mission, intent; O. Sw.

fræmja, promovere; Dan. *fremme*, to forward, put in the way of being done, be the cause of a deed or action going forward; A. S. *fremian*, *fremman*; O. Germ. *vremjan*.

“ Well, how ’s that colt o’ yours likely to turn out ? ” “ Wheea ! ’t *frames* weel. ”

‘ inoh þe mai suggen : Enough he may say
þe soð wule *uremmen*. ’ That sooth will frame.

Lay. ii. 543.

The new servant ‘ *frames* well,’ when appearing likely to fill her place well; the apprentice to a trade ‘ *frames* well,’ or ‘ ill,’ as the case may be, and so on.

Fratch, v. n. To squabble angrily, quarrel, chide with another.

Pr. Pm. ‘ *Fracbyn*, as neu cartys.’ ‘ *Freate*, *fremere*.’ *Man. Vocab. C. 212.* ‘ It seems to be derived from A. S. *freoðan*, *fricare*.’ Note to *Pr. Pm.*

Fraunge, v. n. To indulge a frolicsome turn; to be ‘ up to any lark.’

Cr. Gl. gives ‘ *fraunge*, to fling, to wince;’ and also the noun in our sense, ‘ a frolic.’ Hall. quotes *frangy*, as a Linc. word, meaning ‘ irritable, passionate, ill-tempered, fretful.’ Comp. Isl. *frenjulegr*, procax; impudent, indecent, audacious or insolent. See Wedgw. *Franzy*, *Frangy*.

Fraunge, sb. A frolic or freak; the being engaged in ‘ a lark.’

Free, v. a. To take off grazing-stock from the meadow-land in the spring, so as to give the grass liberty or freedom to grow against the coming hay-time.

Freeholder, sb. A yeoman; an owner of landed property, and farming it himself: a term antithetical to ‘ tenant,’ and equivalent to ‘ statesman’ in the western part of the county.

Frem, **fremmed**, adj. Strange, unknown, unfamiliar.

O. N. *framandi*; O. Sw. *fræmende*, *fræmede*, *frömede*, *frömande*; N. *framend*; Sw. *främmande*; Dan. *fremmed* or *fremmet*; Sw. D. *frammad*, *frammed*, *främmad* (the latter word applied precisely as our Eng. ‘ little stranger’ is); O. Germ. *framadi*, *framidi*, *fremede*, *fremid*; A. S. *fremd*, *fræmd*, *fremed*; Dut. *fremmit*, *vremmed*.

‘ The one was a near neighbour, the other nobbut a *frem* body.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Fresh, sb. 1. The additional or new water in a stream which has become swollen after rain in the district it drains. 2. The swelling of the stream itself; a flood.

Fresh, adj. 1. In good health, in good condition and spirits; ready for exertion or work; eager, in that sense: applied to both man and animal. 2. In good condition, in the butcher’s sense, fat, or approaching the state of fatness.

1. ‘ He ’s a desper’t *fresh* man, ov ’is age.’

‘ T’ au’d meear’s’s *fresh* as ivver: she’s good for a vast o’ wark yet.’

2. ‘ Thae beas’s aboot *fresh*; they dune weel sen they wur shifted intiv Langlands Garths.’

Fresh-wold, sb. (pr. fresh-wo'd or -wood). A threshold, of wood or stone; the flat stone that covers the ground in the **Door-stead** of a cowhouse, stable, or other like building.

Corrupted from *thresbwold*: cf. *fursti*, thirsty, Hall.; *a-furst*, *P. Pl.* pp. 176, 283; and, for the converse change, *thro*, from, *Wakefield Gl.*; *tbrough*, in Hall. A. S. *þersc-old*, *þersc-wald*, *þeorsc-* or *þyrsc-wold*, &c. Comp. *rode-wold*, *Gen. and Ex.* p. 8, and *arche-wold*, *Ib.* pp. 17, 18. Both Mr. Wedgw. and Mr. Morris look upon the latter element in the word as A. S. *weald*, *wold*; Pl. D. *wold*, wood; and the former remarks, with respect to the first syllable, 'how much the ideas of threshing and treading are mixed up together; and indeed the primitive mode of threshing was treading out by cattle. Bav. *dreschen*, to tramp.'

Fridge, v. a. To rub up or chafe; as when the skin is abraded by friction, or excoriated.

Comp. Lat. *frico*, the sense passing from rubbing or chafing to its effects. Rich. quotes from Skinner, 'to *fridge* or *frig* about, from A. S. *frican* to dance,' adding that 'it is from It. *fregare*, Lat. *fricare*, to rub.' His examples are—'The little motes or atoms that *fridge* and play in the beams of the sun;' and, 'The meer *fridging* up and down of the parts of an extended substance changing their place and distance.' Cudworth. Our vb., however, is always active:—'*Fridge*, to fray, to wear away by rubbing,' Carr; '*fridge*, to rub, to fray,' Hall.; '*fridged*, chafed, excoriated as the skin is.' *Wb. Gl.*

Cf. 'The bore his tayle wrigges,
His rump also he *frigges*
Against the hye benche.'

Skelton, quoted by O. Cockayne, *Ste. Marberete*, p. 82.

Note also *frig* = futuo. See **Fruggan**.

Frightened, adj. Apprehensive, fearful of a possible contingency.

'Ah's *freeten'd* it's gannan t' thoonner.'

"Have you enough?" "Ah's *freel'n'd* there'll be a want."

Frizzle, v. a. To toast (rather than roast) bacon or meat before the fire, or over the coals.

Under the word *Fricassee*, Mr. Wedgw. says, 'Fr. *fricasser*, to fry. Lat. *frigere*, *frixum*, from the hissing sound.' Sw. D. have *frässa*, to cook in butter, and thence, to hiss, as meat, when it is being so cooked, does; and *fres*, the hissing noise made by the meat: with which latter word Rietz collates O. N. *fræs*, a hissing or rustling sound.

"Cou'd ye eat owght, Willie?" "Ay, Ah thinks Ah cou'd dee wiv a bit o' *frizzled* mutton."

Frog-fry, sb. Toad-spawn.

'Fry. Properly the spawn of fish. Fr. *fray*, spawn of fish or frogs. Goth. *fraiv*, seed; O. N. *friof*, *frió*, seed, egg.' Wedgw.

Frontstead, sb. The site on which a house stands, or has formerly stood.

Frost-hag, **frost-harr**, sb. See **Hag**, and **Harr**.

Frowsy, adj. 1. Of a sour or forbidding countenance; ill-tempered looking. 2. Ill-tempered, cross, peevish.

Sw. *fru*; O. N. *freyja*; Dan. *frue*; Sw. D. *froa*; O. Germ. *frówa*, *frouwa*; M. Germ. *vrouwe*, *vrou*; N. Fris. *frouw*; Dut. *vrouw*, &c. Hall. says of *frow* that it is 'still in use in the N. of Engl. for a dirty woman, a slattern, a lusty woman;' and the idea of a forbidding-looking one follows easily, and thence our adj. and its meaning. It may be observed that *frue*, *fru*, *frow*, like *quinde*, *kone*, originally implied a title of honourable distinction. Comp. Eng. *quean*. Our Clevel. **Wean** preserves more of the original sense of *quinde* or *kone*, inasmuch as it means a wife, or a female generally, without derogatory implication.

Fruggan, sb. A curved iron scraper or rake to stir ashes in an oven with, or on the hearth.

Wedgw. says, 'As *frip* and *frick* are found in the sense of light movement to and fro, *frub* and *frug* seem to represent movement of a heavier nature. The last-named root, *frug*, in the sense of to rub, to wriggle to and fro, has many relatives in Eng. *friggle*, *wriggle*, &c.:' to which add our Clevel. **fridge**, = to chafe, to rub; Pr. Eng. *frig*, = futuo, probably identical with *frigge*, to wriggle: Hall. 'But it appears most distinctly in It. *frugare*, to wriggle up and down, rub, burnish; and with inversion of the *r*, in *furegare*, to fumble, grope for, to sweep an oven; *furegone*, a groper, also an oven-sweeper. Fr. *fourgon*. E. *fruggan*, *fruggin*, an oven-fork, by which fuel is put into an oven, and stirred when it is in it. Cot.' It may be added that Hall. quotes the form *furgon* also, as an arch. form, from Tundale. The forms *frogon*, *frogon* occur in *Inv. Finch. Priory*.

Fudge, **fudgy**, sb. A short, stout person; one of squat or stumpy build.

Comp. **Fadge**, 2. Also Sc. *fodgel*, *fudgie*, Jam.

Fudgeon, adj. Squat, short and stout.

Full, adv. Used intensively, as in the expressions *full sair*, very sorely; **full soon**, very soon, much sooner than usual, &c.

Comp. 'full delitable,' *Pricke of Consc.*; 'ful synful,' *Ib.*, &c.

Fullock, v. a. and n. 1. To project, in shooting a marble, with the impetus of the hand as well as of the thumb—a trick which is not considered 'fair.' 2. To give way under a pull, so as to come home with suddenness and force.

The form *fulk* is given by Hall., and it seems not unlikely that the word is due to the same radical form as *flick*. *Leeds Gl.* states that our word has come to designate any unfair action, and gives as an example, 'Thah's noan bown to *fullock* it through me;' impose on or overreach me.

Fulth, sb. Repletion, satiety, utter fulness.

'Tak' an' eat yer *fulth* on 't.' *Wb. Gl.*

Comp. **Drith** from vb. *dree*, *tilth* from *till*, *bealth* from *beal*, and the like.

Fun', Pr. of p. p. of **Find**.

'It's on'y new *fun'* out.'

Furr, sb. (pr. furrh). A furrow.

A. S. *fur*, *furb*; Dan. *fure*; Sw. *fåra*; Sw. D. *får*; O. N. and O. Sw. *for*; O. Germ. *furb*, *furbê*.

Furtherly, adj. (pr. fo'therly). Forward, early; of the season, produce, &c.

A. S. *forð*, forth, further, directly, forward; *forðer*, *furðer*, further, more forward. The simple addition of *ly* forms our adj.

Fusome, **fusum**, adj. Handsome, of a good appearance, neat. See **Viewly**, **Viewsome**.

Fustilugs, sb. A fat, gross person, properly a female; any person of unpleasant or forbidding aspect.

Hall. says, 'A big-boned person; a fat gross woman. *Exmoor*. "A *fustilug*, or rank-smelling woman." Howell.' *Fustilarian*, he adds, is used by Shakspeare as 'a cant term of contempt; a fusty stinking fellow.' Probably our word is of like origin.

Fuzz-ball, sb. The fungus, of a round or nearly spherical form, which, when mature, emits its spores in a cloud-like dust on pressure (*Lycoperdon pratense*, *bovista*, &c.)

G

Gab, sb. To speak vainly, idly, falsely.

Dan. D. *gabe*: a word used to express over-free or chattering talk, says Molb., 'and he who indulges in such propensity is called a *gaber*, or *gabflab*.' He also collates our present word, as well as Brockett's '*Gab*, *gabbing*, idle talk, prating.' Closely allied with O. Dan. *gabbe*, to mock, make a jest of; O. N. *gabba*, O. Sw. and Sw. D. *gabba* (and *gabb*, sb.); A. S. *gabban*.

'*Thomas*. In alle youre skylles more & les for misfownding faylle ye,
Might I se Jesus gost and fleshe gropyng shuld not *gab* me.

Novenus Apostolus. Lefe Thomas, flyte no more but trow and turne thi red,
Or els say us when and whore Crist *gabbyd* in any sted.'

Townel. Myst. pp. 288, 289.

Under the word *gabble*, Wedgw. quotes,—

' "Forthwith a hideous *gabble* rises loud
Among the builders: each to other calls,
Not understood; till hoarse and all in rage
As mocked they storm."—Milton:'

and well remarks that the passage 'shows the natural transition from the notion of talking without meaning to that of mockery, with which the idea of delusion and lying is closely connected.'

Gabber, v. n. To talk idly, to repeat long tales without much point or sense.

Comp. Dut. *gabberen*, to joke, to trifle; Fr. *gaber*: Pr. Pm. 'Gabbar or lyare.' See note, *ib*.

Gabriel-ratchet, sb. (pr. Gaabrl-ratchet). A name for a yelping sound heard at night, more or less resembling the cry of hounds or yelping of dogs, probably due to flocks of wild geese (*Anser segetum*) which chance to be flying by night, and taken as an omen or warning of approaching death to the hearer or some one connected with him. *Odinsjagt* of S. Sweden.

'Gabrielle rache, *bic camalion*.' *Catb. Angl.* Pr. Pm. 'Ratche, hownde.' The name, then, is one of great antiquity. Comp. Dan. *belrakker*, a sound heard in the air, very like the baying of hounds; and, when heard, taken to presage death and wasting. Thiele, *Over-troiske Mening*. p. 1641. Dan. D. *rakke* is a hound-whelp large enough to yelp or bay, from O. N. *racki*, a hound of a large-footed species. Ihre gives *racba*, a bitch, collating M. Lat. *racba*, A. S. *ræcce*, Sc. *racbe*, N. Fr. *racchez*, and noticing the prefixed *b* which appears in O. E. *brachet* or *brachete*. Dispensing with the said *b*, our Clevel form appears, met with also in *Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn.* l. 1603, other forms being *racbe3*, *racbche3*, *braches*, *brache3*. As to the origin of *Gabrielle*, *Gabriell* or *Gabriel*, see below. For long I surmised that it must be the name of a person, and as such take rank with the hosts of other names attached to the Wild Huntsman legend, but involved in more obscurity than the most of them. See Grimm, *D. M.*, Art. *Wütendes Heer*, for these names, Scand., Germ., Engl., and French. It should be observed that there is another notion in Clevel. connected with the term **Gabriel-ratchet**. This couples with the name the figure of a mysterious bird, with large glowing eyes, hooked beak, and an awful shriek, which appears to, accompanies, or is heard by the death-doomed. With this comp. O. Dan. *bel-rakke*, a bird with a large head, staring eyes, crooked beak, sharp claws, which in days of yore was believed to appear only as a harbinger of some great mortality (*imod stor død*), but then to fly abroad by night and shriek aloud (*Dansk Gloss.*) Other forms of the name are *Gabriel-ratches*, *retches*, or *retchet*, and *Gabriel-bounds* (*bounds* being simply E. for *racbes*, *rakker*, &c.). Mr. Henderson, *Folklore of the N. Counties*, states that the Leeds *Gabble-retchet* is held to be 'the souls of unbaptised infants, which are doomed restlessly to flit around their parents' abode;' adding that, 'in Scotland, such unfortunates are supposed to wander in woods and solitudes, lamenting their hard fate;' and that in Devonsh. a notion prevails that 'the souls of unbaptised babies wander in the air till the Judgment Day.' This is another bond of connection with the Wild Huntsman legends. See Grimm, *D. M.* p. 872. And yet another appears in the tradition yet current in Clevel., that the **Gabriel-ratchet** originates in the ill deed of a gentleman who once lived in the district, and who was so inordinately fond of the pleasures of the chase, and so jealous about the hounds who had ministered to them, that, on his deathbed, he gave orders they should all be killed and buried with him, that no one else should benefit by them as he himself would be no longer able. See Grimm, p. 873. For the element *gabriel*, the entry in Pr. Pm. under 'Lycbe, dede body,' gives a clue for its derivation, and dispels the notion of its being a personal name. The entry in question is, '*Funus, gabares*, C. F. et UG.'—C. F. and UG. being abbreviations used by the compiler to indicate two older vocabularies, severally cited as '*Mirivalensis in campo florum*,' and '*Uguitio in majori volumine*'—'*in Gabriel dicit gabaren, vel gabbaren*.' *Gabaren* or *gabbaren*, then, would appear to have been convertible terms with *Gabriel*, as well as mere variations in form of *gabares*, just before given as identical in meaning with '*funus*,' and '*dede body*.' Comp. 'Gabbaræ, vel Gabbares, cadavera apud Ægyptios pollinctorum arte

delibuta, arefacta, et a corruptione immunia, *mummies*.' *Facciolati Lexicon*. Hence *Gabrielle-rache* appears to be simply *gabbares-rache*, E. *corpse-bound*. Comp. *Helrakke*, remembering that the prefix *Hel* is due to *Hela*, the Scand. goddess of death, and place side by side with it the Dan. *liigbualp*, *liigbund*, with the analogous folk-lore notions connected with them.

Gad, sb. 1. A tapering rod or wand of some length. 2. A tapering rod, fitted with a leather thong, to serve as a whip in driving a team, oxen especially.

Sw. and Sw. D. *gadd*; N. *gadd*; O. Dan. and Dan. D. *gadd*—all meaning anything pointed, a thorn, a prick, the sting of an insect; M. G. *gazd*; O. H. Germ. *gart*; Gael. *gath*. Mr. Wedgwood's remark is, 'The loss of the *r* in *gad* and *goad* (which differ only in the more or less broad pronunciation of the vowel) conceals the fundamental identity of the word with Germ. *gerte*, E. *yard*. The primitive meaning is a rod or switch.' M. G. *gazd*, or whip or scourge, does not imply pointedness, but A. S. *gád*, *gæd*, *gaad*, a point of a weapon, spear, or arrow, a sting, prick, as well as the Scand. etymons, seems disposed to ignore the idea of length in favour of that of acuteness. O. E. *gad*; as in *Pr. Pm.* 'Gad, or gode. *Gerusa*, *Scutica*; *Gad*, to mete wythe lond. *Decempeda*, *pertica*,' the contrary.

Gae, v. n. To go. Used especially in the imperative, and often in the pret. See **Gaed**; and also **Gan**, which is in much more continual use.

Comp. Sw. *gå*; Dan. *gaae*; Sw. D. *ga*, *ganga*, pr. *går*.
'Gae, leuk!' 'Ga' 'way wi' ye;' get away with you.

Gaed, **geed**. Forms of the pret. of **Gae**.

'My wo'd! Bud he *gaed* sharp!' he went, or moved, with great speed.

Gag, v. a. 1. To strain or wrench; a limb or joint, namely. 2. To apply a very powerful bit, such as is used in breaking young horses or governing restive ones. See **Gag-bit**.

Mr. Wedgwood refers E. *gag* to the inarticulate sounds 'made by one endeavouring to speak while suffering from impediments,' either natural or due to external violence. Tooke refers it to A. S. *cæggian*, to shut fast, to lock; thence to block up, or confine, from speaking. Welsh *cegiaw*, to choke or strangle, from *ceg*, *geg*, *gag*, the mouth, an opening or entrance, is, however, the immediate origin of the word. *Pr. Pm.* gives 'Gaggyn, to streyne by the throte. *Suffoco*.' I am very doubtful if our *gag*, to strain, is at all connected with this. I am more inclined to think that it is not; but that it is rather dependent on the sense which stands second in the definition. In this sense, Dan. D. *kiægel* (properly *kiæve-æel*, says Molb., the strap which is fastened below the jaw-bone in a horse's head-collar) serves to connect the word with *Pr. Pm.* 'Kevle, or kevyl, for hors. *Mordale*, *camus*,' and with *Manip. Vocab.* 'Kewle, sb., a brake for a horse's mouth; vb., *os obstruere*.' Mr. Way, in his note, suggests the connection with O. E. *chavyl* (see **Chaft**, **Chap**), and quotes from Jam., 'Kewl, a halter brought under the jaws of an unmanageable horse, and passed through his mouth.' Now Levins' sb. *kewle*, like our **Gag-bit**, supposes a strain upon, or wrench of, the horse's jaw or mouth; and it is possible the idea in our first meaning is thence derived: perhaps more than possible. *Leeds Gl.* and Hall. give *keak* (pr. *keeäk*), 'a sprain. A horse going up hill with a heavy load is in danger of getting "a *kēak* in his back."' This word is no doubt coincident with our *gag*, and reproduces the Dan.

initial *k*. In the same connection comp. '*Keck*, to make a noise in the throat by reason of difficulty of breathing:' Wedgw., *kik* in Sw. *kik-böste*, &c., with E. *gag*.

1. 'Ah trod iv a lowse steean an' *gagg'd* ma feeat sair.'

Gag-bit, sb. A bit of a very powerful description, used for breaking horses, &c.

Gai'n, Pr. of **Garn** or **Gairn**.

Gain, adj. 1. Direct, and, in that sense, short and near. 2. Near at hand, and so, handy, convenient.

O. N. *gegn*, over against; O. Sw. *gen*; Sw. D. *gäjn*, direct. 'In our mediæval tongue,' says Rietz, 'we have many compound words due to O. Sw. *gen*, which do not at this day occur in our standard language, nor are met with in the dialects.' In Cleveland we keep two or three of these compounds. See **Gain-hand**, **Gain-way**.

1. 'We'll gan the *gainest* way.'

'This road is a vast *gainer* than the other.' *Wb. Gl.*

2. 'Ay, its gay and *gain* for t' market.'

Gain-hand, adj. Near, easily reached, convenient.

The suffix, *band*, is not uncommon in Clevel. Comp. **Nigh-hand**, or **Near-hand**, and **Maist-hand**; as also '*benden sichem*,' *Gen. and Ex.* p. 53; '*benden ör-bi*,' '*ör bende*,' *Ib.* p. 96.

'It ligs fair *gain-band*;' of farm lands with respect to the farmstead; of a road with respect to a house; of a railroad to a town, &c.

Gainly, adj. Conveniently near; and so easy of access. See **Gain**.

Comp. O. N. *gégñilegr*, commodus; Sw. D. or O. Sw. *genligber*, *genliker*, short, direct.

'A *gainly* soort ov a spot.' *Wb. Gl.*

Gainly, adv. Conveniently, handily, without having to go far or a roundabout way.

Gains, sb. Advantage; saving in distance or time.

'He's gotten nae gret *gains* wiv takkin' t' law.'

'There'll be maist *gains* that 'n a way iv ony way;' either time or distance being in question.

Comp. Jutl. *gadning* (pr. *ganning*), from vb. *geta*; *er bun ikke din ganningbe, da beder jeg, at du flyer mig len bid igjen*: if the girl I send be no *gains* to you, I beg you will send me her back again; N. *d'æ ikje gagn i da*, or, '*ti di*: there is no *gains* in that.

Gain-way, sb. A short or direct route to a house or place.

Dan. *gjen-vei*, a short cut. Comp. Sw. D. adv. *gena-vägen*, straight, directly.

'Gan t' *gainway* t'ruff t' fields, honey.'

Gairn, **garn** (often pr. *gai'n*), sb. Woollen thread, worsted, yarn.

O. N., O. Sw., Sw., Dan., &c. *garn*; A. S. *gearn*; Germ. *garn*, &c.. For Pr. comp. N. *gann*.

'There is *garn* on the reylle other, my dame.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 27.

Gairn-windles, sb. (pr. *gai'n-win'l's*). The instrument used for

winding woollen yarn into balls, consisting of a light rotating wooden frame-work.

Sw. D. *garnvinda*, *garnvinna*, *garnvinga*; Dan. *garnvinde*; Germ. *garnwinde*.

Gait, gate sb. (pr. geeat). 1. A street in a town. 2. A road, a way gone. 3. Way or manner of action or demeanour.

O. N. *gata*, Sw. *gata*, Dan. *gade*, a street, a path; Goth. *gatvo*, A. S. *geát*, *gát*, Germ. *gasse*. 'The original meaning seems a narrow opening; O. N. *gat*, a hole, an opening; *gata*, to perforate.' Wedgw. Note also, Sw. D. *gatt*, an opening, means of transit; also, and thence, mouth of a bay or of a deep gulf; as *norra gattet*, *södra gattet*, in Færo Sound; *kattégatt*; Hind. *gât*, an opening or passage. From the *gate* which gave access to the street proper, the name passed over to the latter, unless we look on streets as, in Ihre's words, 'aperturæ her quas transitur.' From street, the transition seems to be to road, path, way gone; and thence, 'metaphorically, to the way, means, or manner of doing a thing.' Wedgw.

1. 'Ah seed him gan oop toon's-*gate*, lahk yan wud;' of a country village with one sole street in it. It is sufficient simply to advert to the numbers of streets in York, Whitby, Leeds, Hull, Lincoln, Boston, &c., distinguished by the name 'Gate.'

2. "'He's ganging a downward *geeat*;" declining in respect, ability, prosperity, or circumstances; or in morality or good conduct.' *Wb. Gl.*

'Let him gan his ain *gate*.' Comp. Sw. *han gick sin egen gata*: he went his own *gate*.

3. 'What for did you behave in that *gait*?' *Wb. Gl.*

'Nae, nae; it canna be deean nae *gates*.'

Gait, sb. 1. Right or privilege of stray and pasturage for cattle, &c., whether free on common land, or purchased, or otherwise acquired by special arrangement. 2. Pasturage, simply, for a specified time. See **Cow-gate**, **Ox-gate**.

Cf. Sw. D. *gäta*, *gjäta*, *gjeta*, &c., N. *gjæta*, to watch or tent cattle when grazing, to attend cattle to their pasturage; S. G. *gæta*: '*Giätes a med birda*, si quis pecus suum, in alienâ sylvâ pascens custodiat' (Ihre); O. N. *gæta*, to watch, look after, derived from O. N. *gá*, to give heed or attention to, look after a thing or person. The connection is rather with this class of words than with **Gait** or **Gate**, a way gone, &c. Of course, in the days anterior to the creation of fences, and to the destruction or enclosure of the forests, the presence of some one to watch or tent the pasturing stock would be indispensable: hence the Sw. D. forms *gjetare*, tenter; *gjetar-pójk*, tenting-boy; *gjetar-stint*, tenting-girl, &c.

1. 'All ither common-reeghts, an' *gait* for a hoonder sheep.'

2. '*Gait* for twee lahtle coos, fur, mebbe, tolf weeks.'

Gait, v. a. To set up clover in small sheaves, or bundles tied at their extremity, to dry into hay, by aid of the free percolation of air through the sheaf below the ligature.

Jamieson's idea is—'As the sheave is opened towards the bottom, both for drying it and making it stand, perhaps from Isl. *gat*, foramen, *gata*, perforare;' and Wedgw., after quoting O. N. *glita*, N. *glett*, an opening among clouds; *gletta*, *glytta*, to peep, to make an opening; *glytt*, *glott*, an opening, hole, clear place among clouds; goes on to say—'The oss of the *l* (as in some foregoing examples) would give a root *gat*, *git*, signifying what admits the light to shine through, open, separated; exemplified in E. *gat-toothed*, in G. *gatter*,

gitter, a lattice, partition with open interstices, and in O. N., Pl. D., and Dut. *gat*, a hole.' It is curious if there be a connection between the much-vexed 'gat-tothid' and our north-country word *gait*, to set up in single sheaves; but the idea is evidently the same in either word.

Gaitings, sb. Small sheaves, or bunches tied at their tops, of newly-cut clover set up to dry; single sheaves of corn set by themselves instead of being stooked.

Gaitage, gateage, sb. 1. The charge per head for pasturage of cattle. 2. The pasturage itself.

Gallac-handed, gaulic-handed, adj. Left-handed, awkward generally.

Also written **gallock-handed, gallic-handed, gaulish-handed**, and **gauk-handed**, which may be either a contracted form or dependent upon **Gauk** or **Gawk**. Comp. Fr. *gauche* and our Eng. *gawky*; also Sw. D. *kajtbanded, kjevbändter, kevbändt*; Dan. *keitbandet*; D. Dial. *kavbaand, kavbaandet*; N. *kjeivbendt*; but the connection is obscure. Mr. Garnett derives *gauche* from *gawk*, and *gawk* from *awk*; Pr. Pm. 'Awke, or wronge. Sinister; with the prefix *ge*.' It is possible, however, that O. N. *skidlgr*, obliquus; Sw. D. *skalg, skjälgr*, awry, crooked, may be nearly connected with **gallac**, as well as with the Scand. prefixes just noticed. For the omission or addition of *s*, comp. Germ. or Germ. D. *link, glink, slink*, left; Sw. *klander*, O. E. *sclander* or *sclaunder*, E. *slander*; and *kjälgr, kjalg*, with the natural tendency of the *l* to be merged in the following consonant, as in our *au'd, bau'd, cau'd, cau'f*, Sw. D. *käv, calf*, &c., is not far from *kjäv, kjev, kav*, on the one hand, nor, with the *l* retained, from **gaulic, gallac**, ultimately **gawk**, on the other. Comp. the parallel forms, O. N. *skeifr*, N. *skjeiv*, D. *skjæv*, Sw. D. *skjeva, skjaiva*, left hand, with N. *kjeiva*, Dan. D. *kei, kau, kav*, Sw. D. *kaja, kjäva, kjev, kjep*, &c. The Sanscr. word is *savja*, which Benfey surmises was originally *kb'avja*.

Galloway, sb. A stiff pony. Any horse under the size of an ordinary draught horse, and especially if generally used with the saddle, is called a **Galloway**.

Jam. thinks this word is 'properly Scotch,' and to be usually connected with the Scotch county of the same name: but, he adds, 'it may be merely the S. G. and Germ. word *wallach*, corresponding to E. *gelding*, from *galla*, O. N. *gelda*, castrate.' Ihre, however, thinks that the name originated from the Wallachians, who, he says, were the first to use horses of this kind. On this ground there is no reason why the **Galloway** should be limited in size—'not more than fourteen hands high.' Youatt says 'a horse between 13 and 14 hands in height is called a **Galloway**, from a beautiful breed of little horses once found in S. Scotland, on the shore of the Solway Firth. There is a tradition in that country that the breed is of Spanish extraction, some horses having escaped from one of the vessels of the Grand Armada that was wrecked on the coast in question.' But even as early as temp. Edward I, this district abounded in horses, as he adds, 'it supplied that monarch with a great number of horses.' Comp. the terms, 'an Alderney,' 'a Shetlander,' &c.

Gallowses, sb. Men's braces, or 'suspenders.'

'Braces are in some parts of England called *Gallows*, as in Germany *bängels*, as the implement by which the trowsers hang.' Wedgw.

Gally-bauk, sb. The iron bar across the chimney a little above the fire, from which depend the pot-hooks or **Rekkon-crooks**.

Literally *gallows-balk*; as it were a composition of the Dan. *galge*, O. N. *galga*, and

Dan. *bjælke*, O. N. *bjalki*. Comp. the Wärend word *gäll-stång*, which I believe has the exact meaning of our word, simply substituting *stang* for *bau'k*. A poor fellow afflicted with cancer is mentioned (*Wärend och Wird*. 473) as having hanged himself '*på gäll-stången vid grufvan*:' upon the *gäll-stång* by the hearth.

Gam, sb. 1. Sportiveness, playfulness; of young animals, &c. 2. Mockery, ridicule.

Comp., for both sense and sound, S. G. *gamman*, 1. lætitia; 2. irrisio; O. N. *gaman* jocus; Dan. *gamman*, 1. fun, sport, playfulness; 2. mockery, jesting at another; N. *gaman*; O. Germ. *gaman*; A. S. *gamen*.

1. 'Ov all t' young things at ivver Ah seed, t' young fox beats owght for *gam*.'

'I am so fare and bright,
Of me commys all this light,
This *gam* and all this gle.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 3.

2. 'They did nowght bud mak' *gam*' o' me.'

Comp. O. Dan. *the jomfruer giorde aff benne gammen*: the maidens then made game of her. Molb. *Dansk. Gl.*

Gamashes, sb. Gaiters, or leggings, to be worn over the stockings; properly short ones covering only the instep and part of the leg; but often applied to longer leggings that are worn over the modern trowser instead of the more ancient hose.

'From W. *gar*, the shank, is Lang. *garamucbo*, a legging, and thence (rather than from It. *gamba*, the leg) It. *gamascie* (for *gramascie*, as Sc. *gramashes*, Jam.), Fr. *gamaches*, E. *gamashes*. A further corruption converted *gambages* into *gambadoes*.' Wedgw.

Gammer, v. n. To love play rather than work; to idle or trifle.

O. N. *gambra*, to trifle, to gossip or prate idly. See also **Gam** for the derivatives, to which might be added, O. Dan. *gammen* or *gamen*, 1. pleasure, making oneself glad; opposed to sorrow or heaviness; 2. jest, joke, fun; opposed to earnest or seriousness.

Gammer-stags, **gammer-stang**, sb. An idle or rude and wanton wench.

Gammish, **gamsome**, adj. 1. Playful, frolicsome. 2. Inclined to take one's pleasure or amusement, whether 'in sport' or otherwise.

1. 'As *gamsome* as a young fox.'

2. '"He's rather a bit *gammish*;" with a turn for sport or pleasure, and not too devoted to business only.' *Wb. Gl.*

Gan, **gang**, v. n. 1. To go; the form *gan* being by far the most usual. 2. To walk; in contradistinction to to ride, or to stand up.

A. S. *gân*, or *gangan*; O. N. *gánga*, *ganga*; O. Sw. *ganga*; Sw. D. *ganga*; O. Germ. *gangan*; O. Sax. *gangan* or *gân*; Fris. *gân*; Sax. *gân*. Grimm considers M. Germ. *gân* a contraction of *gängen*, O. Germ. *gangan*. Bopp, founding on Sanscr. *gá*, looks upon *gân* as the primitive form. Rietz.

1. '*Gan* tha' ain gate;' do as you like yourself.

'*Gan* yer ways;' go away, or go on.

'*Gan* tiv t' grund;' to relieve nature, exonerare alveum.

'*Gan* awa' yamm;' go off home.

'*Gan* all te nowght;' to waste away, of a person wasting with sickness, or of anything that loses bulk greatly by keeping or exposure.

2. 'He can nowther *gan* nor stand.'

'Are you *ganging* or riding?'

'Pus uses yhing men all new gett,
And þe world þai all awkward sett,
Thurgh swylk uncomly pomp and pryde,
þat þai schew wheþer þai *gang* or ryde.' *Pr. of Consc.* 1540.

'And seknes tuk him in the way
And put him in sa hard assay
That he nicht nouthur *gang* na ride.' *Barbour*, 81.

'Sometimes he *went*, sometimes he ran.' *Percy's Fol. MS.* i. 40.

Comp. S. Jutl. *ban kam gængend*; and N. koma *gangande*: he came on foot; to come afoot. 'Tber kaam *gangind en møller mand*: there came on foot a miller man. *Kempeviser*.

Gang, sb. A way or road; a term not applied to a highroad or Turnpike, but with a limitation of meaning conveyed by the prefix, making it a definite piece of road, or way. For instance, **By-gang**, **Cross-gang**, **Down-gang**, **Out-gang**, **Up-gang**. *Wh. Gl.*

O. N. *gánger*, Dan. *gang*, the act of going, the way or means of going, the way gone, &c.; D. Dial. *gænge*, a narrow road, or lane, leading to a village or farmstead. The passage or entrance from the stable to the chaff-chamber (*skærelø*, only found in old-fashioned farmsteads, however) is called *gænget*, the gang.

Gang, **ganging**, sb. A set; the complete number of anything; usually limited to an animal's feet or their belongings.

Dan. D. *gang*, a set; applied to the number of traces requisite for a pair of horses, to trace-ropes, and to the seals or **Hames**, pertaining to the collar or **Barfam**; not otherwise, Molb. says.

'A *gang* o' cau'f's feet,' or 'nowt's feet.'

'A *ganging* o' shoes;' when a horse is shod all round.

'ij *gangæ* et dimidia de felies de fraxino.' *Pr. Finch.* lij.

Ganger, sb. A goer, usually, if not exclusively, applied to a horse.

S. G. *gångare*, equus tolutarius, qui tolutim incedit. 'In poetry, and in writings of old date,' says Molb., Dan. *ganger* means 'a horse, a riding horse, as distinguished from a charger or war horse (*stridsbengsten*);' and he adds that it is 'a current saying of a horse that steps well, at *den er en god ganger*, that he is a good *ganger*.' Comp. example:

'As good a *ganger* as ever went upon four legs,' *Wb. Gl.*; explained by the Gl., but I think mistakenly, as simply 'a good trotting-horse.'

Gangerill, **gangrill**, **gangril**, sb. 1. A vagrant, whether a beggar or a pedlar, &c. 2. A toad.

From **Gang**, **Ganger**—comp. O. N. *gaungumaðr*, a vagrant or beggar—in reference to continued moving forwards or about, to vagrancy, in other words; and then transferred to the toad, from its seemingly idle, listless, vagrant-like mode of locomotion.

Gangings-on, sb. Proceedings, doings, course or line of conduct.

Gant, adj. Small, thin, poor or puny.

Comp. the Essex word—Hall. gives it as Eastern-Counties—*ganty-gutted*, thin-bodied and thin-bellied. *Pr. Pm.* gives '*Gawnte*, slendyr, *Gracilis*,' as well as '*Gawnt*, lene.' Mr. Way suggests, from A. S. *gewant*, p.p. of *gewanian* (tabescere).

Gantree, **gauntree**, sb. 1. A wooden frame with legs, or stand, to support barrels. 2. The timber framework which, in lieu of an embankment, is employed on some railways to support the permanent way.

'From Lat. *cantberius*, a horse of burden; then applied (as in modern languages, a horse, ass, or goat) to a wooden support for various purposes. *Cantberius*, a prop for a vine, rafter of a roof, trestle, or *borse* to saw timber on. Littleton. The Germans use *bock*, a goat, in the last of these senses. In like manner we speak of a clothes-*borse*; and Fr. *chevalet*, a little horse, is a painter's easel (G. *esel*, an ass), the frame which supports his work.' Wedgw.

Gap, sb. An opening at the **Bank-top** through which a path or track winding up the steep **Bank-side** finds its way on to the open moor.

O. N. *gap*, an opening, a chasm; N. *gap*; S. G. and Sw. D. *gap*.
'Hunter's Gap'; 'George Gap'; both in this parish.

Gape, v. n. (pr. geeap). To bawl, or shout loudly.

Just as E. *gape*, from the action it implies, takes the sense,—'to express astonishment through wide open mouth and staring eyes,' so also in the present case there is a derivative meaning of the same kind, and not unknown in the Scand. D. Thus, Sw. D. *gapa* takes the meanings to talk big, to talk fast; and Dan. D. *gabe* the same. From O. N. and O. Sw. *gapa*, &c. See **Yowp**.

'He *geeaps* an' hollers lahk a ploughman on a moor.' *Wb. Gl.*

Gar, v. a. To cause, or make; to lead to or induce any given action.

O. N. *gera*, *göra*; S. G. *göra*; Dan. *gjære*; N. *gjera*; Sw. D. *gära*, *gera*, *gär*, &c. It should be remarked that an equivalent usage to that of our word is rare in the N. languages.

'It was fit t' *gar* a man hang hissel.' *Wb. Gl.*

'It *gars* me great pain.' *Ib.*

'For my part I shall *garr* two oxen and two horses maintaine me all my lifetime.' *York Castle Dep.* p. 151.

'Bere we hym furthe unto the kyrke,
To the tombe that I *gard* wyrk,
Sen fulle many a yere.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 232.

Garb, v. a. To bedeck, to array in a gaudy fashion; almost invariably implying tasteless or vulgar finery.

Garfits, sb. Entrails, garbage; sometimes with a more limited sense, as denoting only the edible portions from the inside of a goose or other fowl.

From *garbage* (corrupted into *garbish*), by the interchange of *b* and *f*. Comp. O. N. *garnir*, ilia; N. *gan*, the head and guts of small fish.

Garlands, sb. 1. Wreaths of ribbons enclosing a white glove, formerly borne at the funerals of young unmarried women. See **Arval**. 2. Hoops bedecked with ribbons hung at the mast-head of whale-ships returning to port after a successful voyage.

Garsel, sb. Hedge-sticks; usually applied to dead sticks and under-wood from a hedge and its bank. Brock. says, 'small branches cut for the purpose of mending the hedge;' and *Wh. Gl.* extends the meaning to whins or furze set apart for burning. Spelt also, **Garcil**, **Garsil**, **Garzil**.

Gærdsel, arbores, ex quibus sepes construuntur; *gårdsel gård*, hedges constructed of trees and boughs of trees. Ihre. Sw. *gårdsle*, edder, materials with which a fence is made; Dan. *gierdsel*, materials for making a fence, whether of spray or brushwood, or of wattle work (Molb.); S. Jutl. *gærdsel*; O. Sw. *gærpsla*, materials for hedge-making. The Sw. dialects give instances of compounds formed with this word: e. g. *gårdsel-sto*, the line or mark in a field which long remains to shew where an old hedge has once stood; *gårdsel-stok*, the fragments of hedge-stakes, &c., remaining after the destruction or removal of a hedge-fence. These Scand. words, one or other of them, seem to take in all-sized hedging materials, from trees, to brush; which may account for the somewhat varying, or fluctuating, meaning of our word.

Garth, sb. 1. An enclosure generally; the specific object of the enclosure being specified by a prefix, as **Stag-garth**, **Kirk-garth**, &c. 2. An **Intak'**, or enclosure (on sufferance) by a cottager from the common, as a substitute for a garden.

O. N. *garðr*; S. G. *gård*; Sw. *gårde*; Sw. D. *gard*; O. Sw. *gærpi*, *gærpe*; O. Dan. *garth*, *gaar*, *gaard*; Dan. *gaard*; A. S. *geard*. Molbech's remark upon *gaard*, applicable to all the above-given words also, is 'Originally—but now obsolete—an enclosing (with a hedge or fence, namely), a hedge, a place or spot enclosed with a hedge (*inbegnet*); hence *abildgaard*, an orchard; *kaalgaard*, kale, or vegetable garden (*kail-garth*, or *yard* in Sc.); *kirkegaard*, churchyard (our **Kirk-garth**); *urtegaard*, vegetable-garth; *bønsegaard*, fowl-yard, &c.' The word, in sense 2, often takes the prefix 'Potato.'

Gauby, sb. A heavy, vacant lout, an oaf, a simpleton; one awkwardly silly rather than simply a fool. See **Gauvey**, **Gauvison**, and **Gaup**.

These words are all nearly connected with O. N. and Sw. *gapa*, Dan. *gabe*, &c. O. N. and O. Sw. *gapa* is equivalent to, to stare with open mouth, to gaze with stupid astonishment; which is nearly the meaning also of the Dan. word; whence the prov. saying, *den ene abe faær den anden til at gabe*: if one be an ape, he sets another to gape. Comp. N. *gap*, a gaby, an oaf; Sw. D. *gapuger*, of a heavy stupid lout with gaping mouth and

staring eyes, and Dan. D. *gabenar*, a **Gauby** or **Gauvey**. It may be added that in very many instances, especially in prov. Pr., the sound of Dan. *b* passes into that of *v* or *f*. Thus, in *lukke et gab*, to stop a gap, Molb. gives *gauv* as the prov. form, or sound of *gab*. In like manner, Kok gives *gjæff* as the Pr. of *gæbbe*, *gjaff* for that of *gabbe*; *göfn* for *göbn*, a **Gowpen**; *bobf* for *bob*, hope, &c. Hence **Gauvey** and **Gauby** are, it may be said, identical.

Gaufer, sb. A kind of tea-cake or crumpet, of a square or rectangular form, made of batter.

‘And *wafres* pypyng hoot out of the gleede.’ *Miller’s Tale*.

‘These were probably the Fr. *gaufres*, whence the word *wafer*, *gu* and *w* being convertible, as Walter from Gualtier. They are usually sold at fairs, and are made of a kind of batter poured into an iron instrument which shuts up like a pair of snuffers. It is then thrust into the fire, and, on withdrawal, the wafer—or **Gaufer**—is taken out and eaten.’ Note to Bell’s *Chaucer*.

‘*Gofer*. A species of pancake pressed into a square form by irons.’ *Lincolnsb. Gl.*

Gauk, **gawk**, **gauky**, sb. An oaf, a stupid, an awkward fool.

Comp. S. G. *gäck*, *geck*, a fool, foolish, stupid; O. N. *gick*, *gikkr*; Sw. *gäck*; Sw. D. *gäkkig*, foolish, buffoon-like; O. Germ. *gouch*; M. Germ. *gocb*, *giege*; Germ. D. *geckig*; A. S. *geoc*, rash, foolhardy; Welsh *coeg*. Mr. Wedgw. would connect prov. E. *gawk*, *gauky*, an awkward person, Fr. *gauche*, with O. E. *awke*, E. *awkward*. See his remarks under *Awk*. The assumed connection between **Gauk** or Sc. *gowk*, and **Gowk**, a cuckoo, receives no confirmation from the words quoted above.

Gauk-handed, **gawk-handed**, adj. Left-handed, awkward, clumsy. See **Gallac-handed**.

Gauky, adj. 1. Awkward in mind, foolish, blundering. 2. Awkward in body or motion, shambling. See **Gauk**.

Gaum, v. a. To understand or comprehend; to give heed or pay attention; to consider; to know.

O. N. *gaumr*, S. G. *göm*, N. *gaum*, care, heed, attention. O. N. *geyma*, S. G. *göma*, N. *gauma*, O. Dan. *gøme*, Swiss *gaumen*, *gomen*, A. S. *gyman*, *geomian*, O. Germ. *goumen*, Dan. D. *gaue*—all, to give heed, attention, forethought, or the like. Rietz connects Sw. *gömma*, to take care of, to lay up; Sw. D. *gäjmä*, *gäma*, *gimma*, with this word. Comp. the thought in the words,—‘But his mother *kept* all these sayings in her heart.’ Luke ii. 51.

‘“Ah dinnot *gaum* ye;” I do not understand you.’ *Wb. Gl.*

‘It’s te nae use speaking; he dizn’t *gaum* nae mair an nowght.’

The form in *P. Ploughm.*, *King Horn*, *Townel. Myst.*, *Rel. Pieces*, is *yeme*, *ybeme* or *zeme*.

‘He þat þise twa wele *zemes* all þe tene commandementes forsothe he fulfilles.’ *Rel. Pieces*, p. 7.

Gaum, sb. Attention, heed, observance.

‘Ah gav’ ’t nae *gaum*;’ I paid no attention.

‘Nivver heed: he’ll give you nae *gaum*;’ he will pay no regard to what you say.

Comp. O. Dan, '*The gamlæ fedber gaff ieg ey göm, for skemt oc gamen tha bolt ieg them :*' to the aged then gave I no *gaum*, but held them all for jest and scorn.

'*En gef æigi gaum at mer :*' but gave me no *gaum*. *Flat. i. 554.*

Gaumish, adj. Intelligent, acute.

Gaumless, adj. Stupid, unintelligent, vacant or half silly.

Gaup, v. n. To stare vacantly, to stare with open mouth, as at any novel or surprising sight.

O. N., O. Sw., Sw., Sw. D., N. *gapa*, to stare with open mouth, to gaze with stupid astonishment. Comp. N. *gapen*, of one who gazes and stares at any new thing.

Gaut, sb. A narrow opening, whether in a row of houses, or in the soil, sufficing to afford a passage, for men, &c., in the one case, for water in the other. Spelt also **Gawt**, **Gote**.

Comp. Sw. D. *gåte*, a strait or confined passage between two houses, in which sound as well as sense is almost exactly coincident with that of our word. Rietz gives the word in question as connected with *gatt*, *gât*, or *gad*; O. N., N., and Dan. D. *gat*, an opening, or hole through. Comp. Hind. *gât*, a pass or defile. There are several **Gauts** or **Gotes** at Whitby; as *Horsemill-gaut*, *Fish-gaut*. *Wb. Gl.*

Gauve, v. n. To stare vacantly or wonderingly, but with the wonder of stupidity not intelligence. See **Gape**, **Gauby**.

Gauvey, **gauvison**, sb. A simpleton; one that is half silly, or with less than his proper proportion of wits. See **Gauby**.

Gauving, adj. Awkward in manner, given to stare in a stupid kind of way. Probably the pcpl. of **Gauve** originally, but by usage passed into an adj.

Gavelock, sb. (pr. geeavlok). A crow-bar, an iron bar of sufficient dimensions to be used in moving weighty masses of stone, &c.

Garnett quotes Welsh *gaflach*, a fork, as the origin of **Gavelock**. Besides which we have O. N. *gaflok*, S. G. *gafflak* (which Ihre refers to W. *gaflach*), and A. S. *gafeluc*, *gauelec*, all meaning a javelin, or missile of that description, the shaft of which could of course be used as a bar or lever. It is observable that **Gavelock** is not applied in the case of a large and heavy crow-bar: that is simply a **Bar**.

Gay, adj. 1. Fair or fine to look at; hence, fine, considerable in size or quantity, worthy of consideration or regard. 2. Lively, cheerful, brisk; hence, well in health.

1. 'A *gay* denty morning.'

'A *gay* bit o' land;' a large piece, a good deal.

'"A *gay* few;" a good many.' *Wb. Gl.*

2. 'I am quite *gay*, thank you.' *Ib.*

Gayish, adj. Fairly or reasonably good.

'A *gayish* crop.'

'A *gayish* sample;' a fairly good specimen, not open to objection on the score of quality.

Gayly, adv. In good health, very well, satisfactorily or prosperously.

'We 're all *gayly*, thank you: how 's yersel'?'

'They seem to be getting on pretty *gayly*;' with a fair degree of prosperity.

Gear, sb. 1. Equipment in general, the special kind being usually indicated by a prefix, as **Mill-gear**, **Horse-gear**, or **-gears**, &c.; dress or array. 2. Property in general, goods of whatever kind. 3. Matter in hand, or business. The general idea of what is made or being made, seems to run through all the significations of the word.

Mr. Wedgwood collates O. N. *gerfi*, and A. S. *gearwa*, habiliments, adding, 'whatever is required to set a thing in action:' but I am more disposed to adopt the view which gives what may be called a passive sense to our word, that which has taken, or is taking, some making, preparing, or acquiring, previous to use or employment. And it should be observed that *gearwa* itself is Englished by Bosworth with the word 'preparation,' as well as 'clothing;' while *geáro*, *gearu*, *gearw*, *agearwa*, *gare*, ready, prepared, paratus, only comes by that meaning in virtue of the peculiar or proper sense of the p. p. which *paratus* is. Comp. O. D. *gierd*, *gerd*, O. N. *gérð*, which has the meaning, 1. of business, work in hand, what is going on, precisely like our sense 3; and, 2. a sum prepared, and then paid for a given purpose; quoted also, in this latter sense, by Molb. as parallel to A. S. *geara*, provisio, apparatus, impensa. And this second sense, moreover, has many more points of resemblance than of discordance with our first. Further, Sw. D. *göre*, a doing, business, that which is being done or carried on, very nearly corresponds with our word in form and part of its meaning; and its secondary meaning, 'that which is made by hand, as spinning, knitting, &c.,' brings it nearer still. The word, as an O. E. word, early gave rise to a derivative verb, and the part. *gered*, in the senses, arrayed, dressed, equipped, disposed, &c., is of constant occurrence.

1. 'þe bur ber to hit baft þat braste all her *gere*;' of the ship.

E. Eng. Allit. Poems, C. l. 148.

'I tarry fulle lang fro' my warke, I traw:

Now my *gere* wille I fang and thederward draw.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 26.

'Miche wat3 þe gyld *gere* þat glent þer alofte.'

Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn. l. 569.

'Alle þe godlych *gere* þat hym gayn schulde þat tyde.' *Ib.* l. 584.

In both these latter instances the reference is to the various pieces, fittings and vestments which went to the full equipment of a knight in complete armour.

'Wait while Ah gets ma' *gear* tegither, an' Ah 'll be wi' ye inoo;' wait until I collect my tools, &c.

2. 'Ill-gotten *gear*.'

'How are they off for *gear*?' *Wb. Gl.*

3. 'þen ar þay synful hemself and sulped (polluted) al togeder, Boþe god and his *gere*.' *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, B. 15.

'Noab. The top and the saylle both wille I make,
The helme and the castelle also wille I take,
To drife ich a naylle wille I not forsake,
This *gere* may never faylle, that dar I undertake.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 27.

'Nae, Ah 'll nat mell: let him wark his ain *gear*.'

Gee. The word of command to horses in a team to turn to the right or *from* the driver; substituted for the older word **Ree**.

Jam. spells this word *jee*, and refers to Sw. *gå* 'as signifying both *to budge*, and *to turn round*,' which is certainly true, with the limitation that it is so applied in respect of the motion, or going, of matters which move only in the way of turning. Still there is little doubt that the origin of **gee** is in *gå* and its etymons. The occasional use of a particle or word in addition—as **gee-back**—suggests the possibility that **gee** may be an elliptical mode of expression. See **Hauv**, **Hyte**, **Ree**.

Geen, **gien**, **gi'n**. Forms of the pret. of **Give**.

Geld, adj. Barren or not producing young at the usual or expected season; of cows and ewes. See **Drape**; which is the word more commonly in use.

Sw. D. *galdur*, barren, of a cow the year she bears no calf; otherwise, *gald*, *gall*, *gälla*, *gåld*. Of ewes also; *gald e*. O. N. *geldr*; O. Sw. *galder*; Dan. *gold*; as *en gold ko*; Dan. D. *giel*; as *en gielko*; N. *giel*; Sw. D. *gald-ko*, *gallkyr*, *gallku* or *gäll-ku*, &c. Comp. our **Geld-cow**.

Geld-cow, sb. A cow that does not produce a calf in due time.

Gen, **girn**, v. n. 1. To grin; i. e. to part the lips so as to shew the teeth, whether in displeasure or anger, or in mirth: hence, to shew signs of displeasure or discontent. 2. To snarl, to give vent to discontent, to repine. Sometimes **Gern**.

Here again the orthography is uncertain. I scarcely think there is but one word simply resulting by metath. from *grin*, but rather that there are, in reality, two words; the one coincident with Sc. *girn*, and E. *grin*, and the other descended from O. N. *gina*, hiare, os deducere; *gin*, rictus, oris diductio. Comp. *gin-klofi*, a spasmodic tension of the mouth, or grin, and especially Sw. D. *ginnäs*, to cry, repine; *gjännäs*, to grin, try to bite, as a horse does; which Rietz connects directly with O. N. *gina*. Note also O. Germ. *ginôn*, *ginên*, and A. S. *ginan*, with Gr. *χαίνειν*, to gape, to open, as the mouth in the act of grinning.

1. 'Thou *gens* lahk a Chesshire cat eating brass wire.'

2. 'He *girns* all t' flesh off his back the day tiv an end.' *Wb. Gl.*

'A *genning* sort o' body.' *Ib.*

Gep, v. n. To seek intelligence or knowledge of what is going on in a furtive manner; e. g. by listening or eavesdropping.

Probably a derivative from E. *gape*. Any one listening closely or intently is apt enough to do so with his lips parted, possibly with a mouth sufficiently wide open. Comp. Sw. D. *gepa*, to chatter or prate; *gipa*, to talk without discretion or thought, to chatter; both frequentatives from *gapa*.

'They are always watching and *gepping*.' *Wb. Gl.*

G'erse, g'ess, sb. Grass. In the pronunciation of this word the *r* is, in effect, dropped, and a faint sound of *i*—not unlike the Jutland 'help-vowel'—is heard before the short *e*.

Comp. A.S. *gærs, gears, grass*.

Gersing, g'essing, sb. Grass land, or rather land in grass; pasture.

Gert, greeat. Forms of **great**.

Gesling, sb. A gosling, or immature goose.

Sw. D. *gäsling*; O. Sw. *gæslinger*; Dan. *gæsling*. As *gosling* from *goose* (A. S. *gós*), so our word from the diminutives of Scand. *gås, gas, &c.*

Get, sb. (pr. *gitt, g* hard). 1. Offspring, what has been begotten by any one. 2. A breed or variety among creatures that are begotten. See **Mak'**, as applied in nearly the same manner to things without life.

O. N. *geta*, to beget, to conceive; A. S. *getan, gitan*; O. N. *getnadr*, that which is gotten, produce or offspring.

1. 'To Abraham I am in dett
To safe hym and his *gette*.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 73.

'Isaac. Fader!
Abraham. What, son?
Isaac. Think on thi *get*:
What have I done?' *Ib.* p. 39.

2. "'Ha' ye seen Willy R.'s new pigs?" "Neea. 'S they ony partic'lar *git*?"

Get, v. aux. See examples.

'We'll *get* shoren by nee't;' shall have finished reaping by night-time.

'*Get* sided up;' get everything put in order.

'*Get* peed, honey;' to a young child.

Cf. '*En Sigmundr gat skridit upp*;' but Sigmundr managed to crawl up (*got* crept up) on the shore, namely.' *Flatey*, i. 559.

'*Ef Olaf gæti unnit Lunduna bryggiur*;' if Olaf should succeed in winning (could *get* won) London Bridge. *Ib.* ii. 22, 26.

Get, Able to. Able to reach a given place.

'Ah wur gannan te Whitby to-moorn, but Ah know n't an Ah sal be *yabble te get*.'

Get a-gate, v. n. To begin or make a start with a piece of work of any kind. See **Agait**.

Get away with, v. n. To get forward with a piece of work; to be doing it quickly and well.

Get one's life, To. To be fatal in effect, induce death.

'Ah's dou'tful 't'll *get his life*;' of sorrow, calamity, sore sickness, &c.

Get the length of, v. n. To get as far as, to reach, this or that place or distance.

'It's as much as he can do to *get the length o' t' garden-end*.'

Comp. *saa gik bun et par agerlængder her og flyttede kørene*: so she went the length of a couple of fields and shifted the kye. *Gamle Danske Minder*, 2nd Ser. p. 139.

Getherer, sb. The person whose business it is to rake the corn as it is mown into separate lots or bundles for the **Binder** to bind into sheaves. See **Bandster**.

Getten, p. p. of **Get**.

'He, Godd and man bathe in a personne, was sothefastly of þat blessyde maydene, Godd *getyne* of his ffadire be-fore any tyme.' *Rel. Pieces*, p. 4.

'Wrangwisely to halde þat at es *getyne*.' *Ib.* p. 12.

Gew-gow, sb. (*g* hard). A Jew's-harp, or trump.

O. N. *giga*; Sw. *giga*; Sw. D. *gälgä*; Dan. *gige*; Germ. *geige*; a kind of stringed musical instrument; a fiddle.

'Sir Thomas Brown states that a brass Jew's-harp, richly gilded, was found in an ancient Norwegian urn. If so, Sutherland may be indebted to the Norwegians for its favourite, almost national instrument.' *Notes of Travel in 1860*, p. 151.

Gib, sb. A hook, such as is artificially formed on a walking-stick, or may be due to natural growth.

Comp. E. *gib*, to start back or aside; Dut. *gijpen*, of sails, to turn suddenly; E. *gibe*, to turn from one side or course to another, of a boat under sail before the wind when her course is altered without tacking, the sails being shifted from one side to the other. Comp. also O. Fr. *regiber*, to wince, start back; Sw. *gipa*, to wry or twist the mouth.

Gib-stick, sb. A stick with a hook at the end, whether natural or formed by hand.

'Noo, lads, it's owther scheel or a taste o' mah *gib-stick* ower yer shootthers.' An old Dales yeoman's account of the way in which his sons had come to be 'sae rigler at scheel.'

Gi'en (pr. gin or geen), p. p. of **Give**.

'A *geen* bite
Is soon put out o' sight.' *Wb. Gl.*

Gif, conj. If

A. S. *gif*, *gyf*. Ihre's remark on S. G. *jef*, doubt, hesitation, is 'habent linguæ cognatæ particulam dubitativam *ef*, si; A. S. *if*, *gif*; Ang. *if*, quibuscum convenit M. G. *jabai*, *jau*, et *gau*.' Another common archaic form was *yif*.

Giff-gaff, sb. The interchange of familiar or unstudied conversation on cursory topics.

One of the frequent instances of reduplication of consonantal sounds with a change of vowel. Comp. O. N. *gifr*, babbling, tattling, and A. S. *gaf-spræc*, a babbling.

Giglet, giglot, sb. A giddy, laughing girl.

'*Gig, Jig, Giglet.* The fundamental idea is rapid, reciprocating, or whirling action, whence the O. E. *gig*, a top.

"To see great Hercules whipping a *gig*." *Love's Labour Lost*.

To *jig* is to move rapidly to and fro. Fr. *gigue, gige*, a jig, or rapid dance; *giguer*, to run, leap, jump; *gigues*, a light, versatile girl, a *giglot* or *giglet*. *Giglet Fortune*, inconstant fortune. Cymbeline. Swiss *gageln*, to joggle; *gagli*, a girl that cannot sit still.' Wedgw. Cf. also Sw. D. *gikkäl*, to raise or build up any thing or structure, so that it shall be likely to topple down if touched; *gikkel*, that which is so raised or put together. Note also *giga*, to put up frail or tottering fence-work.

Gilder, gildert, sb. A snare or running noose, made of horsehair, and used for catching small birds.

O. N. and O. Sw. *gilder*, a snare, a gin; O. D. *gilder*; as *Råven gaaer ei to gange paa eet gilder*: the fox doesn't walk twice into the same snare; Sw. D. *gillra*, to set gilders; Sw. *giller*, a snare, trap, gin.

'Falsehede or okyr, or ober *gelery*.' *Rel. Pieces*, p. 12.

Gilevat, guilevat, sb. (pr. gahlfat). 1. The tub or vat in which new-made ale or other liquor is set to ferment. 2. The fermenting ale, &c., itself.

'N. *gil*, ale in a state of fermentation; *gil-kar, gil-saa*, the tub in which the wort ferments; Dut. *gbijlen*, to boil, to effervesce; *gyl, gyl-bier*, beer in which the fermentation is going on. *T^e bier staat in 't gijl*; the beer ferments.' Wedgw. Add also Welsh *gil*, fermentation. *Garn*. p. 165. Probably the Sw. D. *gel, gäl, gil*, brisk, excited, &c., with the string of etymons given by Rietz, is nearly connected Hall. gives '*Gail*, a tub used in brewing; *gail-clear*, a tub for wort, spelt *gailker* in Hallamsh. Gl. p. 147;' with which comp. N. *gil-kar*; '*gail-disb*, a vessel used in pouring liquor into a bottle or cask;' and also '*guile*, of liquor, as much as is brewed at once; *guil-fat*, a wort-tub; *gyle*, wort.' *Ill-fit* is the Shropshire form, *gilefattes* in *Finch. Pr. Inv*.

Gill, sb. (*g* soft). A half-pint.

'*Gylle*, lytylle pot, *gilla*, vel *gillus*, vel *gillungulus*. Pr. Pm. *Gillo*, vas fictile. Gloss. in Duc. *Vascula vinaria quæ mutato nomine guillones aut flascones appellantur*.—Paul. Diaconus in Duc.' Wedgw.

Gill, sb. (*g* hard). A ravine, a narrow valley or glen, with precipitous or rocky banks properly, and usually with a stream running along the bottom.

O. N. *gil*, montis fauces, chasma profundius, *geil*; N. *gil, gjel, gjyl*, a deep and lengthened glen or fissure in a mountainous district; Sw. D. *gilja*, a mountain pass, or glen; M. Germ. *giel*. Comp. Hind. *gîl*, a pass; Pers. *gileb*, id. A word of continual occurrence here, and furnishing a name to many different families, though second in number to the '*Dales*.'

Gilliver, jilliver, sb. A loose or wanton woman: *Wh. Gl.* adds 'in the last stage of her good looks,' which is probably only a local restriction of sense, if really existing in any entire district. *Cr. Gl.*

simply gives it 'an old woman of loose habits,' without reference to 'looks.' Hall. gives '*gilliver*, a wanton wench.'

Carr suggests 'corruption from *gil-flurt*.' Is it not as likely to be in reference to the *gillyflower*—*gillofer*, *gillofre*—in its redundant or *passée* stage? Or the connection may be with *Giglet*, *jilt* (?)

Gilt, sb. A female pig of any age under maturity. When herself a mother she becomes a 'sow.'

Sw. D. *gyllta*: 1. a spayed sow; 2. a young, half-grown sow pig, which has not yet borne pigs; also *gyllt*, *göllta*, *gyllter*, &c. O. N. *gilta*, *gyltr*, *gulta*, a sow; Dan. D. *gylt*, a young sow, the first time she goes with young; A. S. *gilte*; O. Germ. *galza*, *gelza*, &c.

Gimmel, sb. A narrow passage between two houses. *Wh. Gl.* 'Ginnel' occurs in the *Leeds* and *Cr. Gl.* with the same signification.

O. N. *gima*, an opening, fissure, gap; Sw. D. *gima*, *gimman* or *gimmen*, the mouth of an oven; *giman*, an opening into a hoop-net. But O. N. *gimald*, with the same signification as *gima*, gives our exact form. For *Ginnel*, comp. O. N. *gina*, to gape open, as a cleft, or the mouth, does; *gina*, chasma nubium; A. S. *ginan*, *geonan*, to yawn, gape, be wide open.

Gimmer, sb. A female sheep, from the time of its first being clipped to that of its first bearing young; otherwise, to that of its second shearing; usually termed **Shearling-gimmer**.

O. N. *gimbur*, *gimbla*, an ewe lamb; O. Sw. *gimmer*, ovicula, quæ primum enititur; Sw. D. *gimber*, a young sheep that has not had a lamb; N. *gimbr*, *gymbr*; Dan. D. *gimmer*, id. Molb. quotes our Engl. forms from Brock., and Ihre gravely supposes that Ray must have been joking when he suggests 'possibly from *gammer-lamb*. *Gammer* is a contraction of godmother, and is the usual compellation of the common sort of women.' Rietz adduces Syr. *emer*, a lamb, and bids compare Gr. *χίμαρος*, *χίμαρα*, a she-goat.

Gimmer-hog, sb. An ewe-lamb, from the time of its being weaned up to the time of its first shearing, or **Clipping**. See **Hog**.

Gimmer-lamb, sb. An ewe-lamb: a term applied until the animal is weaned.

O. N. *gimbrurlamb*; N. *gimbrelamb*; Sw. D. *gimmerlam*, *gömmelam*, *gömmalâm*; Dan. D. *gimmerlam*.

Gin, conj. If, in case, even if, although.

'*Gin* is no other than the participle *given*, *gi'en*, *gi'n*,' Tooke;—a statement as much open to doubt as the similar ones made in the case of *gif*. It is likely there is the same relationship between *gin* and *an* = if, in case, that there is between *gif* and *if*. Comp. S. G. and Sw. *än*, if; as, *än om så vore*: what if it were so. Note also M. G. *an*, and O. N. *end*.

Ginner, adv. Rather, more willingly.

The derivation of this word would suggest a different orthography—*girner* or *gerner*—but that thence would arise the sound *go'ner*—like *Bo'd* for *bird*, *Wo'd* for *word*, &c. Comp., however, the Pr. of *girl*,—*Ge'l*; and *gen*, to grin, snarl. The word is due to O. N. *gjarn*, *girn*, willing, ready; Sw. D. *gern*; A. S. *georn*; O. Germ. *gerui*, *gern*. Sw. D. presents also the forms *geren*, *gerun*, *gjärun*.

'Ah'd *ginner* gan than stay.' *Wb. Gl.*

Girn, v. n. To grin; to snarl; to give vent to displeasure or discontent. See **Gen**.

Give, v. n. To yield on tension, to stretch; of cloth, leather, &c. To give way, or move a little, to efforts to shake or dislodge; of anything fixed: as, a stopper in a bottle, a nail in a wall, &c.

'New gloves always *give* a bit.'

'Ah can't stor it. It weeant *give* nae mair an nowght.'

Give again, v. n. 1. To relent, soften in feeling or intent. 2. To thaw.

1. "'Ah thinks he's ommost *gi'n again* about it;" relented, relaxed his opinions on the subject.' *Wb. Gl.*

2. 'Aye, it *gi'es again*;' it thaws a little.

Give back, v. n. To recede or shrink from, an encounter or attempt, for instance.

'He's not o' t' soort t' *gi' back*: he'd dee ginner.'

Give in, v. n. 1. To tender or make an offer; as, for a contract, or a farm, or a given piece of work. 2. To throw up, or rather to give notice of intending to quit, a farm or house, &c.

Give out, v. n. To cease or fail, as a supply of any given article.

Give over, v. n. To leave off, to discontinue: of continual use imperatively.

Glazzen, v. n. To glaze or put glass into windows; to ply the craft of a glazier.

The adj. *glassen*, A. S. *glæsen*, is used by B. Jonson; and in the West of Engl., according to Hall. *Pr. Pm.* gives '*Glasyn* wythe glasse. *Vitro.*'

Glazzener, sb. A glazier.

Glead, **gled**, sb. The kite (*Milvus regalis*).

Gleaze, v. n. To run rapidly in sport or frolic, as children in pursuit of their companions in any game.

This word would seem to be nearly related to O. E. *glace*, to glance as an arrow turned aside; *Pr. Pm.* '*Glacynge*, or wrong glydyng of boltys or arrowis.'

Comp. 'Her fygure fyn, quen I had fonte,
Such gladande glory con to me *glace*,
As lyttel byfore þer-to wat3 wonte.'

E. Eng. Allit. Poems, A. l. 170.

Or it may be more directly connected with Sw. D. *glisa*, *glysa*, *glesa*, &c., to glance, dart through, as a ray or gleam of light does; O Germ. *glizan*; A. S. *glisian*. The transition in meaning would be simple enough, in order to arrive at that of our word.

Gleasing, sb. 1. A sharp or rapid act of pursuit. 2. A suit at law, or rather the damages incurred by the loss of it. 3. Loss or damage generally. *Wh. Gl.*

1. "I have had a good *gleasing* after him;" a sharp run in pursuit.' *Wb. Gl.*

2. "He has had to bide a bonny *gleasing*;" sustain heavy charges in a law-suit.' *Ib.*

Comp. 'Uxor. It were a fowlle blot to be hanged for the case.

Mak. I have skapyd, Jelott, oft as hard a *glase*.'

Townel. Myst. p. 106; see also p. 201.

Gleg, v. n. To cast side-looks, to glance furtively.

Cf. O. N. *gluggr*, an opening, a window, the eye; Sw. D. *glugg*, *glogg*, id.; *titta uuner glugg*: look askance, cast side looks; *kasta sneda blickar*. It would appear that our vb. has been derived directly either from this, or from the vb. *gloggva*, videre, quoted by Ihre. Note N. D. *gløg*. The Leeds form is *gleg*; a word used of a horse who turns his head sufficiently to enable him to see his driver, notwithstanding his blinkers.

'They go prying and *glegging* intil every body's neuk.' *Wb. Gl.*

Glent, **glint**, sb. A glimpse, or mere passing sight or glance.

Grimm, says Rietz, in v. *Glinta*, or *glänta*, 'supposes a lost strong vb., *glintan*, *glant*, *gluntun*, to shine, glance with light, and probably this word which remains with us is the word in question.' Sw. D. *glinta*, *glänta*, implies 1. to slip, to slide, or fall from slipping on smooth ice; and 2. to slip from one, to miscarry, to miss. O. E. *glent* bears both the meanings, to glance or shine, and to slip or fall: thus,—

'Miche wat3 þe gyld gere þat *glent* þer alofte.'

Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn. l. 569.

'... red ryche gold nayle3

þat al glytered and *glent* as glem of the sunne.' *Ib.* 604.

'þe gylytf may contrysyoun hente

& be þur3 mercy to grace þry3t;

Bot he to gyle þat neuer *glente*

At in-oscente is saf and ry3t.' *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, A. l. 668.

The editor explains the word in this last passage by 'slipped, fell;' but it would equally well bear the meaning, turned aside, which is nearly coincident with that of our Clevel. vb. *glint*. Comp. Welsh *ysglentio*, to slide. The sb. *glent* occurs in *Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn.* l. 1290:

'þenne ho gef hym god-day, and wyth a *glent* lazed,
& as ho stod, ho stonyed hym wyth ful stor worde3.'

'Ah nobbut gat a *glint* ov 'im.'

Glep, v. n. To stare vacantly or as in astonishment. See **Glop**.

Gliff, **glift**, sb. 1. A short or hasty glance; a mere passing sight. 2. A glimpse of something startling or terrifying; thence, a fright or startling, or scaring. In *Wh. Gl.* **Glift** bears the second meaning, and **Gliff** the first: but there can be no doubt the words are essentially identical.

Note the usage of O. E. vb. a. and n. *gliff*, *glyft*.

'þe god man *glyfte* with þat glam and glosed for noyse.'

E. Eng. Allit. Poems, B. l. 849;

where the sense is, stared, was astounded.

'Bot Gawayn on þat gyserne *glyfte* hym bysyde
As hit com glydande a doun.' *Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn.* l. 2265.

'Sir Gawayne *glyftes* on the gome with a glade wille.' *Morte Arth.* p. 211.

Note also the adverbial form, *aglyfte*. Comp. Dan. *glippe*, to miss, to wink, to slip; E. *glib*, and also N. *gleppa*. Low Germ. *glippen*, &c. See Wedgw. in v. *Glib*.

1. 'Ah nobbut gat a *glift* on 't;' a mere passing glance.

2. "'Ah gat a sair *gliff*;" I got a sore scaring, or "saw something," as the phrase goes.' *Wb. Gl.*

Glint, v. n. 1. To glance, or shine brightly but transiently. 2. To glance, or turn on one side after impact. See **Glent**.

2. 'T' shot-coorns *glinted* aff its wings, lahk rain aff a duck's back.'

Comp. 'Gawayn graybely hit (the blow) byde3, and *glent* with no membre,
Bot stode styлле as þe ston, oþer a stubbe auþer,
þat rapeled is in roche grounde with rotes a hundreth.'

Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn. l. 2292.

Glip, sb. The result of negligence or want of care or vigilance: a word occurring in the phrase 'to give glip,' in use among boys, and meaning to let one escape or pass uncaught in the course of any boyish game.

O. N. *glöp*, *glop*, incuria, inconsiderantia; *glappaz*, imprudenter facere; *glapp*, failure, unluck; Dan. *glip*, *glippe*, as,—*At gaae glip af noget*: to fail, or miss attaining a thing. N. D. *glipe*. Cf. *3if 3e þurb 3emeleaste gluffeð*; or *3emles gliffen*: if through heedlessness you blunder. *Ancr. Riwele*, p. 46.

Glisk, v. n. To glisten or glitter.

Comp. O. N. *glyssa*, to glitter, sparkle; Sw. D. *glisa*, N. *glisa*, *glysa*; O. Germ. *glizan*. 'It *glisk'd* lahk a piece o' glass.' *Wb. Gl.*

Gloaming, sb. The transitional state between light and darkness at evening; twilight.

A. S. *glomung*, *glommung*. A word very nearly connected with Chaucer's *glombe*, and with *gloumbe* in *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, C. l. 94:

'Oure syre syttes, he says, on sege so hy3e
In his glwande glory, and *gloumbes* ful lyttel,
þa3 I be nummen in Niniue and naked dispoyled,
On rode rwly to-rent, with rybaudes mony;'

where the idea is to take serious or considering notice. And here we may comp. Sw. D. *glomma*, *glåma*, to gaze at one attentively, or with stedfast eyes; *glåmug*, one with great eyes and gazing with them intently. From intentness or seriousness of observation the idea seems to pass to that of frowning or sullen looking on or at: as when Fortune

'... whilome woll of folke smile,
And *glombe* on hem another while.' *Chaucer*.

Mr. Morris observes, *Gl.* to *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, that 'it seems to be connected with O. N. *glampa*, to glitter, shine.' Rietz connects the cognate *glomma* with Sw. D. *glo*, to

shine, to glitter; O. N. *gloa*, A. S. *glôwan*, O. Germ. *glôjan*, E. Dial. *glow*, to stare, &c.; and, through some cognate form to *glomma*, we get Dan. D. *glum*, fear-inspiring, scowling; *glummende*, nearly answering to our *glum*, *glumpy*; N. S. *glummen*, to look sullen or vengeful; *glum*, thick, of the water or the atmosphere; gloomy, therefore. Mr. Wedgw. adds, 'Prov. Dan. *glomme*, Swiss *glumsen*, to glow in a covert way, as coals beneath the ashes; E. *gloom*; a condition of covered light: *glomming* or *gloaming*, the time of day when the light shines obscurely from below the horizon; like a person looking out from beneath his brows.'

Gloore, glore, v. n. To stare with fixed look, to gaze intently. Spelt also **Gloar, Glower**.

Sw. D. *glora*, to stare, to gaze intently; N. *glora*, to stare. The original meaning of O. N. *glora* is to glare, as with excess of light, to glow as burning coals; in which sense N. S. *glören*, Dut. *glören*, Swiss *glören*, *glaren* occur.

'He *gloored* wi' baith een.' *Wb. Gl.*

Glop, v. n. To stare open-mouthed as in astonishment.

O. N. *glapa*, to stare, gape; N. *glipe*, *gløype*, to gape, stand wide open; Sw. D. *glipa*. Rietz considers these words as allied to *gliopa*, N. *glupa*, &c., 1. to gulp down, to swallow with an effort; 2. to have the mouth open. Mr. Morris collates O. Fris. *glupa*, to look, to peep; Dan. *glippe*, to wink. Compare also O. N. *glepa*, caliginem oculis infundere. The word also takes the form **Glep**. Note—

'þe god man glyfte with þat glam, and *gloped* for noyse,'

E. Eng. Allit. Poems, B. l. 849;

of Lot, at Sodom, when required to give up his guests, where *gloped* is explained by, 'was terrified, frightened, amazed.' Our usage supplies an equally applicable sense; as in,—

'What are you standing and *glopping* at?' *Wb. Gl.*

In *Townel. Myst.* p. 146, where *glope* occurs as a sb., the sense is that of glad surprise. Relieved by the suggestion made to put all the 'knave chyl dren of two yerys brede, and withe in' to death, so as to be sure to include the one dreaded one, Herod exclaims—

'Now thou says here tylle
A right nobylle gyn!
If I lyf in land good lyfe, as I hope,
Thus dar I the warand to make the Pope.
O! my hart is rysand now in a *glope*!'

whereas before his expression had been—

'My guttys wille oute thryng,
Bot I this lad hyng.
Withoutt I have avengyng
I may lyf no langer.'

Gloppen, v. a. To startle greatly, to terrify.

See **Glep, Glop**, from which this is a derivative.

'Thou wenys to *glopyne* me with thy gret wordes.' Hall.

For *agesten*, *Ancr. Riwle*, p. 212, the *Titus Version* reads *gloppen*, in the sense of terrify:—'þe ateliche deouel schal *gloppen* ham mid his grimme grennunges.'

Glor, sb. Utter or mere fat.

Hall. gives '*Glur*, soft coarse fat, not well set. Applied to bacon.' He also gives '*gloar-fat*, immensely fat,' and adduces the expression, 'not all glory-fat' from Fletcher's poems. O. N. *gollr* is the 'leaf' of a sheep, or accumulation of fat about the kidneys and neighbouring parts; and *gollur-skin*, the pericardium. By metathesis this becomes *glur*, **Glor**.

' "All of a *glor* and a jelly;" trembling with adiposity.' *Wb. Gl.*

' "*Glor-fat*;" loose fat.' *Ib.*

Glor-fat, adj. Excessively fat. See **Glor**.

Glum, adj. Sullen-looking, gloomy. See **Gloaming**.

' As *glum* as a thunder-cloud.' *Wb. Gl.*

Glumps, sb. Sulks; the condition of being sullen or gloomily out of temper. See **Gloaming**.

Glumpy, adj. Sullen, out of spirits and temper.

Glut, sb. A large and thick wooden wedge, used in splitting blocks of wood, &c.

Pr. Pm. '*Clyte*, or *clote*, or *vegge* (*clote* or *wegge*). *Cuneus*.' '*Cluts*, wedges. *North.*' Hall. Cf. N. D. *glytta*. Possibly connected with N. *glott*, an opening, a space between, a rift; Sw. D. *gluft*; and thence with O. Dan. *glut*:—*den er altid god som glutten fylder*: all is good which fills the glut; the relationship being like that which characterises **Dike**, a ditch, and **Dike**, a bank. The original connection may be with A. S. *clifian*, *cliofian*, Sw. D. *kliova*, to cleave, split.

Gnag, **nag**, v. n. To assail pertinaciously with reproaches or remarks tending to irritate, but all of a petty nature.

O. N. *gnaga*, rodere; *nagga*, litigare; *nagg*, vilis et tædiosa contentio; Dan. *nage*, to gnaw, to annoy; Sw. and Sw. D. *gnaga*; Sw. D. *gnågå*, *gnäga*, *gnava*, &c.; A. S. *gnagan*; O. Germ. *nagan*; Dut. *knagen*.

' He's alla's *knaggin'* an' *knaggin'*, fra moorn to neeght.'

Comp. '*Gubben gnov på mej frå måra te kväle*:' the old fellow *gnagged* at me from morn till even.

Gnarl, v. n. To gnaw, as a mouse does.

Comp. Dan. D. *gnalde*, *gnaldre*, to gnaw, or nibble, or rasp with the teeth at the edges of a thing; as, *musen har gnaldret af osten*: the mouse has *gnarled* (nibbled) at the cheese. The word is a frequentative of *gnaga*, *gnava*, &c.

Gnarr, sb. A knot in, or from, a tree. See **Knarr**, **Knorr**.

Gnarr, v. n. To growl, as a dog.

Sw. *knarka* or *knarra*, to grumble, to growl; Sw. D. *gnarka*, *gnurka*, *gnärräs*, *gnarras*, id.; N. S. *gnarren*, to creak, to murmur, to grumble; *gnurren*, to grumble, to bellow, to growl. Comp. O. N. *knurr*, murmur; *knurra*, to murmur, to growl; Dan. *knurren*, and A. S. *gnyrran*, to gnash.

Gnipe, v. a. To crop, or nip off with the teeth, herbage, &c., in short lengths. See **Knipe**, **Knep**.

This form is given in *Wb. Gl.*, and by Hall. It is no doubt identical with **Knipe**.

Goal, **gole**, v. n. To blow in strong currents or blasts, as the wind does when acted on by some peculiarity of local configuration, or of the buildings, &c., it meets with in its course. Also spelt **Goul**, and sometimes pr. **gawl**.

O. N. *gola*, to blow, as the wind does, in blasts; Sw. D. *gola*, or *gåla*, to blow softly or gently.

Gob, sb. The mouth.

Gael. *gob*, the mouth; 'ludicrously applied,' Wedgw. The real meaning seems to be an opening, especially a wide one; and the word is probably fundamentally allied with *gape*, O. N. *gapa*, Dan. *gab*, &c.

Gobble, v. n. To reply insolently to anything said, but with the insolence of sullen discontent rather than passion: probably implying as much the action of the mouth, as the words employed.

'To *gobble*,' says Wedgw., 'is to eat voraciously, from the noise of liquids pouring down the throat. In Dut. *gobelen*, Fr. *degobiller*, O. N. *gubba*, to vomit, the term is applied to the rush of liquid upwards instead of downwards.' Similarly, our word—unless it be taken as allied to O. N., and Sw. D. *gabba*, &c., to mock, treat with scorn or insolence—will be formed from the peculiar oral action employed and the sounds originating in it.

Gobstring, sb. A bridle.

Go'-'cab-ye. An imprecation.

God'-en, **godden**. A salutation, contracted for 'good e'en,' or 'good even.'

'I give you *godden*.' *Wb. Gl.*

God-shild, interj. (pr. God-sharld). God avert, God forbid.

God shield, God defend, or God protect, originally.

'Pus sal þai ever mar contynuely
Haf parfite payne þar, withouten mercy,
Fra whilk payne and sorow *God* us *sbilde*!' *Pr. of Consc.* l. 9469.

'*God sbilde* hise sowle fro helle bale.' *Gen. and Ex.* p. 72.

'*God sbeld* the, son, from syn and shame.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 44.

In Chaucer the phrase occurs in our neuter sense of God forbid, pp. 66, 103.

God's-penny, sb. Earnest-money, given to a servant on concluding the hiring compact: customarily half-a-crown.

S. G. *Gudspenning*; O. Sw. *Göps pænningar*; O. Dan. *Gudspenning*, *Gudzpenning*, earnest-money given on completion of a bargain or contract; Dan. Dial. *Gudspenge*; Sw. D. *Guss-penning*, earnest-money given to a servant on concluding an engagement to serve a master for a term; Germ. *Gottes-penning*; N. S. *Godisgeld*; Fr. *denier de Dieu*;

It. *denario di Dio*; *Denarius Dei*, in Du Fresne: also *Heiliges Geistes pfenning*. Ihre quotes the following curious passage from 'Laurent. Petri Dialogus de missa:': '*Sacramentet är oss gifwit likawis som en Gudspenning, eller, som wi nu seije, en festepenning till sãmjo och kerlek*:' the sacrament is given us like as it were a *God's-penny*—or, as we now say, a *festing-penny*—unto concord and charity. See **Festing-penny**.

' "I draw you to recorde, lordes all:"

With that he cast him *gods penny*.' Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. 179.

Goke, sb. The central portion of anything; as the core of an apple, the inmost part of a hay-stack, the yolk of an egg, the harder or more solid mass in a boil or ulcer which does not come away like the fluid *pus*, &c.

Comp *grindle-coke*, defined by Wedgw. as 'a remnant of an old worn-down grindstone;' by Hall. as 'a worn-down grindstone.' It is essentially the core—so to speak—or central portion of the original stone, and reduced to its present shape and dimensions by wear. This word *coke*, *colk* or *colke*, and our **Goke** are simply forms of one and the same word. The following passage is, then, instructive:—

'For alle erthe by skille may likend be
Til a rounde appel of a tree,
þat even in myddes has a *colke*;
And swa it may be tille an egge yholke:
For als a dalk es even lmydward
þe yholke of þe egge, when it es hard,
Ryght swa es helle pitte, als clerkes telles
Ymyddes þe erthe.' *Pr. of Cons.* 6443.

Colke here, then, it is fully evident, is a central hollow, like the 'dalk' in the yolk of the hard-boiled egg, or the receptacle of the seeds of the apple. The next step in sense is to that which would, or which actually does, fill up the place of such a central hollow. Thus the word comes to mean the hard yolk, or the yolk in any condition, of the egg itself, the central remnant of the grindstone, the innermost portion of a hay-stack, the **Sitfast** or core of an ulcer which remains when all the matter else is discharged; and even the entire round ovum or pellet of roe from the spawn of a fish: for I think there can be little doubt that **Kelk** is essentially the same word as *colke* or *colk*. Mr. Wedgwood quotes Gael. *caoch*, empty, *caochag*, a nut without a kernel. Comp. Dut. *kolk*, a pit or deep hollow, and Sw. D. *kólp-djup*, of the same meaning, which Rietz thinks may very possibly have been in its original form *kólk-djup*. 'Roten at the *colke*' occurs in *Townel. Myst.* p. 281.

Goldens, gouldens, guldens, sb. The dry, charred stems of the ling left after burning the moor.

The orthography of this word is uncertain. In *Cr. Gl.* it appears as *ling-collin's*, explained as 'burnt heath or ling, probably *ling-coalings*, the ling being burnt as black as a coal.' Of the ling, however, nothing whatever is left save the thicker part of the main stem, which is black enough for a space next after the fire; but eventually the charred part gives way to the influences of rain and weather, and the colour, from black, becomes brown or yellow, or is even bleached to an impure white. Here the initial consonant is certainly not *c*, but *g*. Cf. Dan. *en gold bede*, a barren heath; *gold grund*, infertile land.

Gomerill, sb. A fool, a natural born.

Here the word sounds both *Gaumerill* and *Gommerel* or *Gom'rel*. Brock. gives *gonneril* and *goneill*; Hall. the form *gonnerbead*; while Jam. also writes *gampbrell*. The latter

refers to Sibbald's derivation of the word from Fr. *goimpre*, *goinfre*, and then to Grose's '*gammer*, to idle; *gomerill*, a silly fellow; and *gamerstangs*, a great, foolish, wanton girl.' Possibly, what *wiseacre* is relatively to wise, that *Gomerill* or *Gaumerill* is to *gaum*.

Good, adj. Used to qualify words expressive of quantity or number; as **a good few**, **a good little**; meaning, respectively, a tolerable number, neither very scanty nor very numerous, and a quantity that is not very large without being at the same time really small.

'*Gudi*, adjectivis adverbisque additum, significationem intendit. Sic *gudi nog* est, oppido satis.' Ihre, in v. *Gud* (Deus) ii. This is curious when set side by side with the usage above noted.

Goodies, sb. Sugar sweetmeats for children; the 'suckers' of the South.

Sw. D. *guttar*, sweetmeats; Swiss *guteli*, sugar sweetmeats for children. Comp. Sw. D. *gódte*, raisins.

Goodlike, adj. Having a good appearance, goodly, well-looking,

O. N. *godlikr*, bonus, præstans, eximius: Egills. Sw. D. *godlik*, *golik*, goodly, excellent.

'There's many a *goodlike* nought:' *Wb. Gl.*,—a variation upon '*Nulla fronti fides*,' 'All is not gold that glitters,' '*Nimium ne crede colori*,' &c.

Gorp, **gorpin**, sb. A featherless or unfledged bird, as when just hatched.

A word of uncertain derivation and orthography. Hall. gives *gor*, Westm., and *gorbit*, Yorks.; Jam. gives *gorbet*, *gorbling*, *gorling*, *gordlin*, *gorbel*, *gorb* and *garb*; besides *gorlin-bair*, the hair on young birds before the feathers come; and *gorlin*, bare, unfledged. *Wb. Gl.* gives *gorp*, *gorpin*; but neither *Leeds Gl.*, *Cr. Gl.*, nor Brock. give the word at all. Noticing the word *garfwa*, to curry, to dress or prepare leather, Ihre says it is derived from Germ. *gerben* or *gärben*. He then adduces Finn. *carvari*, with the same meaning, adding, that in the same tongue '*carwoan* means to clear of hair, which conducts us to *carwa* or *carwan*, which in that tongue means *bair*, *fur*.' Probably **Gorp**, **Gorpin**, &c., are connected with *carwa* and its relatives, even if *garfwa*, *gerben*, *gärben* be not: the idea being of *down* or *fur* opposed to *feathers*.

Gossamer, sb. The soft white downy filaments seen suspended on the herbage or floating in the air after a continuance of fine summer-like weather in the early autumn.

The Germ. *sommer-fäden*, summer-thread; *sommer-flocken*, summer-locks or flocks, expressive of the light filmy form of the substance—cf. *schnee-flock*, a snow-flake; *sommer-webe*, summer-web—our Clevel. **Muzwipe** or **Muzweb**, as also *Marien fäden*, *unser lieben Frauen fäden*, *Marien-garn*, all point to the idea of a fabric, of what is *spun* or *woven*. Hence Carr's suggestion that *summer-goose*, as a North prov. name for *gossamer*, may indicate the origin of the word, is not an unreasonable one—*summer-goose*, that is, *summer-gauze*; and thence, by an inversion of the component elements, *gossamer*; or *gossomer*, as Mr. Wedgw. writes it, with the explanation 'properly God-summer.' The names *Marien fäden*, *unserer lieber Frauen fäden*, are derived, he adds, 'from the legend that the gossomer is the remnant of our Lady's winding-sheet, which fell away in fragments when she was taken up into Heaven. It is this Divine origin which is indicated by the first syllable of the

E. word.' Comp. the like practical ellipsis of the legend in the Germ. names *der sommer*, *fliegende sommer*. Still, *Gos* = *God's* is not in itself satisfactory, and the form *summer-goose* makes decidedly against it. *Goose*, corrupted from *gauze*, and contracted into *gos*, as in *gosling*, is clearly more probable.

Gotherly, adj. Kind, of a kindly or warm-hearted disposition, affable.

Cf. M. G. *gadiliggs*, a friend; O. Germ. *gatulinc*, *geteling*; M. Germ. *getelinc*, *gedling*, a friend, companion, chosen or kindly associate; A. S. *gædeling*, a companion. But especially comp. Fris. *gadelik*, N. Fris. *gâdlik*, M. Germ. *getelik*, N. Sax. *gaadlich*, suitable, agreeable. Note also Sw. D. *gâding*, *gadung*; Dan. D. *ganning* or *ganding*; 'a word,' says Molb. (*Dansk D. Lex.*), 'of frequent use and various applications, almost invariably in conjunction with the verb *to be*, and taken to signify what is serviceable or profitable, what is suitable, or according to one's manner of thought, taste, or convenience: as, *det er min ganning*, or *det er just min ganning*: that is just what I like.' Add N. *gade*, *gâding*, a fellow, an equal, a mate; *giete*; *te gietes*; *te gietna's*: after one's convenience or liking.

'A heart-warm, *gotberly* set.' *Wb. Gl.*

In the passage, *Townel. Myst.* p. 8,

'Gedlynges I am a fulle grete wat,
A good yoman my master hat,
Fulle welle ye alle hym ken;—

the word *gedlyng* seems wrongly explained by 'an idle vagabond.' A. S. *gædeling* supplies its real origin, with perfect suitability as to sense; viz. mates, comrades. Comp. the term of address used two or three lines before—'felowes.'

Goupen, **gowpen**, sb. 1. The hollow or containing part of the hand. 2. The quantity that can be contained or held in the hollow of the hands. Also called **Gowpen-full**.

'*Göpn*, manus concava, O. N. *gaupn*. Apud nos, ut plurimum usurpatur pro tanto quantum simul manu capere possis.' Ihre. Sw. D. *gäpn*, the hollow hand when the fingers are about half closed; also, a handful, both hands employed. Rietz. Other forms are *göppen*, *gökken*, *göfn*, *göpa*, *gäffen*. Also S. Jutl. *göbn* (pr. *göwn* or *göfn*), the two hands laid together and partly closed. Molb. (*D. Dial. Lex.*) gives S. Jutl. *gøve* or *gøve*, the hollow hand, and other forms, *gauf*, *giøben*, *giøbn*, besides these two from Vendsyssel, *giøvn*, *gievn*.

'"Double *gowpens*;" as much as the two hands put together will contain.' *Wb. Gl.*

'"They gat gold by *gowp'ns*;" soon became rich.' *Ib.*

With this last comp. *det er int' godt at grave gull med göbn*: it is not well to dig gold by *gowpens*, quoted by Kok; and *at gribe guld med gievner*: to grip ho'd o' gou'd by *gowp'ns*.

Goupen-full, sb. The quantity which can be contained or held in the hollow of the two hands placed together.

Comp. S. Jutl. *en göbnfull bakkels*: a *gowpen-full* o' chop, i. e. of chaff; Vendsyss. *giøben-fuld*, Swab. *gaufel*, a good handful, &c.

Gowk, sb. The cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*).

O. N. *gaukr*; Sw. *gök*; Sw. D. *gauk*, *gok*, *gäuk*; Dan. *gøg*; A. S. *geac*; M. Germ. *gouch*; Nass. *gauch*.

Gowk, sb. A fool; one who is awkward in mind and body. See **Gauk**.

Gowland, sb. The corn marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*). Spelt also **Golland**, **Gouland**.

Comp. *gulle-blommor*, the Sw. D. name for the same flower. This is connected by Rietz with *guld*, gold. Either it, or *gul*, yellow, furnishes the derivation of the present word.

'“As yellow as a *gowland* ;” jaundiced.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Grace, sb. Benefit, advantage, good results or fortune.

A curious use of the word, not yet quite obsolete. Comp. *barde grace* = misfortune.

‘First he wounded me in the face;

My eyen were safe, that was my *grace*.’ Percy’s *Fol. MS.* i. p. 359.

‘For the devil is oft disguised

To bring a man to evil *grace*.’ *Plowman’s Tale*, p. 189.

‘“Ye’ve kessen yer gre’t coat, than?” “Aye, Ah hes; an’ Ah’s gotten nae *grace* wiv it, nowther.”’ *Wb. Gl.*

Gradely, adv. See **Graithly**.

Graft, sb. 1. The depth reached by one act of digging, a spit.
2. The portion of soil, peat, &c., turned up by one application of the spade. See **Spade-graft**.

O. N. *gröftr*, S. G. *grift*, Sw. D. *gröft*, Dan. *grøft*; literally, that which is dug, excavated. See v. a. **Grave**.

1. ‘Ah’s duggen a’ mah garth twee *grafts* deep.’

2. ‘Get a *graft* up fra’ t’ bottom, an’ leuk what ’t ’s like.’

Grafting-tool, sb. A long, narrow, concave spade, or digging instrument, used in draining.

Grain, sb. A separate, linear portion of a thing, whether still attached, or detached from the rest; as the branch of a tree, the tine of a fork.

O. N. *grein*, Sw. *gren*, Dan. *green*, a bough, that which grows separately from the rest of the tree. Sw. D. *gren* is the angle (*vinkel*) which two shoots or branches of a tree, springing from the same point, form with each other; also the *crotch* or *fork* of the thighs. The O. N. vb. is *greina*, to divide, separate; not including the idea of to *sever*, necessarily. Rietz collates *κρίνειν*, to discriminate, lay separate.

‘And as he rode still on the plaine,

He saw a lady sitt in a *graine*.’ Percy’s *Folio MS.* i. 75.

Graining, sb. The fork, or division of a tree into branches.

Comp. Sw. D. *gren*, *grajn*, the fork, or angle made by two coincident shoots of a tree, or by the thighs; *greinar*, the two thighs, with the angle between them.

Graith, v. a. To furnish, provide or equip: occurring most frequently in the p. participle; as, **bonnily graithed**, **ill graithed**, both

applied to dress or clothing; a well graithed table, a table nicely or handsomely set out, &c.

O. N. *greiða*, to straighten out, unfold, prepare, work out, make ready; N. *greida*, *greia*; Sw. D. *grej(d)*, *gräj(d)*, *greda*, *grea*, id. Comp. the various meanings of the O. E. vb. below.

'I shall grayth thi gate,
And fulle welle ordeyn thi state.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 47.

'Ful graybely got3 þis god man (Noah) and dos gode3 hestes
In dry3 dred and daunger, þat durst do non oþer.
When hit (the Ark) wat3 fettled and forged and to þe fulle grayþed,
þen con dry3ttyn hem dele dry3ly þyse worde3.'
E. Eng. Allit. Poems, B. l. 341.

'When Guenore ful gay grayþed in þe myddes
Dressed on þe dere des.' *Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn.* l. 74.

'There gode Gawayn wat3 grayþed, Gwenore bysyde,
And Agravayn on þat oþer syde sittes.' *Ib.* l. 109.

'A cheyer by-fore þe chemné . . .
Wat3 grayþed for syr Gawan, grayþely with cloþe3.' *Ib.* l. 876.

Graith, graithing, sb. 1. Equipment of any kind; furniture, clothing, &c. 2. In a more general sense, belongings at large.

See **Graith**, vb. Cf. O. N. *reidi*, the tackling of a ship; N. *greide*, *greia*, id.; Sw. D. *greja*, *grejer* or *gräjer*, effects, furniture, collection of goods and chattels; Germ. *gerei*, naval tackling; Dut. *gereide*, *gerei*, furniture, chattels, goods, equipment; Germ. *geräth*, implements, goods, &c., whence Dan. *geraad*, *bus-geraad*, household goods and furniture, with which comp. Cleveland. **Tea-graithing** for tea-equipage at large. In O. E. writers the word seems often to stand for despatch, quickness, or readiness in that sense. Thus,

'The ravyn, durst I lay, wille com agane sone,
He may happyn to day com agane or none
With *grath*.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 32.

Graithly, adv. Decently, in order, mensefully.

See **Graith**. The word in the O. E. writers seems often to take the meaning, readily, preparedly or speedily, rather than any more like its meaning with us. Thus;—

'þis gret clerk telles þus in a buke,
"Behalde," he says, "*graytbely* and loke,
Herbes and trese þat þou sees spryng,
And take gude kepe what þae forth bryng."'
Pr. of Consc. l. 644.

Still, our meaning also is met with:—

'A cheyer by-fore þe chemné, þer charcole brenned,
Wat3 grayþed for Syr Gawan, *grayþely* with cloþe3.'
Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn. l. 875;

'And syþen þur3 al þe sale, as hem best semed
Bi vche grome at his degre *grayþely* wat3 serued.' *Ib.* l. 1005;

that is, decently, fairly, fitly.

Grane, v. n. To make the sound which accompanies a great effort, such as lifting a very heavy weight, or the like: not infrequently sounded as **gairn**.

Sw. D. *gråna*, to emit a dull sound from within: whether of person or thing, as a tub, a door; O. N. *grenja*, to rumble, bellow. See *Grene*, Hall. There seems to be a distinction between this word and *groan*, the pcpl. of which, in *Pr. of Consc.* l. 798, takes the form *granand*.

Grass-widow, sb. A woman of loose character, a prostitute.

Hall. gives as the definition of this word, 'an unmarried woman who has had a child;' and in Moor's *Suffolk Words and Phrases*, *Grace-widow* is 'a woman who had a child for her cradle ere she had a husband for her bed;' and corresponding with this is the N. S. or Low Germ. *gras-wedewe*. Again, Sw. D. *gräs-änka*, or *-enka*, grass-widow, occurs in the same sense as with us—'a low, dissolute, unmarried woman, living by herself.' The original meaning of the word seems to have been (see Ihre) 'a woman whose husband is away,' either travelling, or living apart. The people of Belgium call a woman of this description *bæck-wedewe*, from *bæcken*, to feel strong desire. 'Similarly *græsenka* seems to come from *grædesenka*, from *gradig*, esuriens.' It seems probable then, from the etymology taken in connection with the Clevel. signification, that our word may rather be from the Scand. source than from the German; only with a translation of the word *enka* into its English equivalent. Dan. D. *græsenke* is a female whose betrothed lover (*fästman*) is dead; nearly equivalent to which is Germ. *strobwittwe*, literally *straw-widow*. Compare 'man of straw.'

Grave, v. a. (pr. greeav'). To dig, to use a spade, or **Spit**, for either digging or paring purposes. See **Spit**, **Turf-graving**, **Grove**, **Groven**.

O. N. *grafa*; O. Sw. *grafa*, *grava*, *grafwa*; Sw. *gräfva*; Sw. D. *gräva*, *gråva*; Dan. *grave*; O. Germ. *graban*; N. S. *grâven*; A. S. *grafan*; M. G. *graban*,—all meaning to engrave, to dig.

'Ah's bin *greeavin'* t' w'oll deea i' t' priest's gaarden.'

'He's awa' t' peat-moor *greeavin'* peats.'

Greasehorn, sb. A flatterer or sycophant.

'The farmers have a cow's horn, filled with grease, slung to their carts, for oiling their axletrees.' *Wh. Gl.* The allusion seems apparent.

Great, adv. Used augmentatively, as in the expressions, **great foul**, of great or huge size; **great likely**, very likely, extremely probable, or 'to be sure.' See Hall. in v. 'Great-like.'

'A *great-foul* ox.' *Wh. Gl.*

'A *great-foul* cart-rut.'

Great-likely (pr. grete-likly). Very likely, almost certainly.

Gree, v. n. To agree, come to an understanding or concord.

Greed, sb. 1. Greediness or avarice. 2. A greedy, covetous, or avaricious person, a miser.

The word occurs in both meanings in Chaucer. O. N. *grádr*, greediness, in both senses; Sw. D. *gråden*; O. Sw. *gradb*, greediness after food; *grådu(g)*, greedy.

1. 'The devil will grip him for his *greed*.' *Wb. Gl.*

2. 'A close-fisted *greed*.' *Ib.*

Greet, v. n. (pret. *gret* or *grat*, p. p. *gretten*). To cry, to weep: silently, rather than with any loud outcry.

O. N. *gráta* (pret. *grèt*); O. Sw. *grata* (pr. *gret* or *græt*); Sw. *gråta*; Sw. D. *gråta* (imp. *gret* or *grit*), *grata* (pr. *gret*), *gråta* (pr. *grät*); Dan. *græde*; M. G. *grêtan*; A. S. *grætan* (pr. *grêt*, p. p. *græten*); O. Sax. *griotan*, &c.

Grenky, adj. Out of sorts, unwell, complaining; in the latter sense especially. See **Cranky**.

O. N. *kránkr*, sick, weakly, out of sorts; O. Sw. *kranker*; Sw. D. *krank*; N. *krank*; Dan. *krank*; Germ. and Dut. *krank*. Comp. Sw. D. *kranklig*, poor, insignificant.

'Ah feels *grenky* a' ower me.' *Wb. Gl.*

Griff, sb. A deep narrow glen or valley; a ravine, but on a small or gentler scale.

The idea involved is probably that of a space hollowed out or excavated, in which sense—the excavation or hollowing, however, being on a smaller scale, as well as actual or done by hand—we have O. Sw. *gríp*, *gript*, *grift*, as well as Sw. *grift*, a grave, an excavation in the earth, and *gröpa*, to excavate or hollow out. Comp. S. Jutl. *grov*, Dan. *grøft*, O. N. *gróf*, &c. The word is preserved to us in more than one local name. Skinninggrove, on our coast, in a document of the date 1272 is written *Skinnegrive*; *Skinergreive*, 41 Edw. III; and otherwise *Skinnergrefe*, &c. Mulgrave, again (often corrupted into *Mul-gróves*) in Domesday stands as *Grif*, and later forms are *Mulgreve*, *Mongreve*, &c. Falsgrave near Scarborough is another instance of the occurrence of the same word, and justified by local configuration as at Mulgrave and Skinninggrove. The local Pr. *grove*, is noteworthy.

Grime, sb. Soot, or soot-like matter.

Sw. D. *grima*, a spot or speck of soot on the face; N. *gríma*, a spot or smut, especially on the face; Dan. *grime*, id.; O. Sw. *grima*, a mask for the face; O. N. *grima*, id.; A. S. *grima*, id.; N. Fris. *grime*, a mask, or black spot, or smut, on the face; Dan. D. *grim* or *grüm*, the set black, or hardened soot, on a pot. It seems scarcely possible to doubt the close connection between **Grime** in its sense, soot, smut, black, and *grima*, a mask. The transition seems to have been from an artificial covering for the face or part of the face, to any incidental and removable discoloration, apparent discoloration, or cause of apparent discoloration of the face or countenance, and whether in man or beast. Thus N. *grima*, Dan. *grime* is a halter or bridle, that is, a dark band covering part of the horse's head: but they also signify a dark coloured patch on a creature's head: whence also Sw. D. *grimig*, applied to cattle with white stripes on a dark head; albeit Dan. *grimet* means, with a white head and dark stripes or blotches. The last step is to the black or smut on the face; and thence to the black or smut itself.

Grime, v. a. 1. To blacken, or daub with sooty matter. 2. To blacken metaphorically, to defame or vilify.

Moth gives O. Dan. *grime*, to blacken, daub with black; and Molb. (*Dansk Gloss.*) quotes *grimet*, blackened, marked with black; from burning, namely; as applied to trees situate on boundary lines and having burnt or blackened spaces on them to mark them out from others: as, *och sa copp atb then mosse, som thet grimeth trææ staar, och sa fra thet træ, &c.* Rietz has no doubt that a corresponding word—*grima*—signifying to make black, smutty or dirty, to pollute, has once existed in the Sw. tongue. But I do not know any analogous usage of the word to that presented in our second sense. Cf. **Black**, to defame, slander, vilify.

Griming, sb. A slight covering with a matter that can be sprinkled or scattered evenly and slightly, as snow; a sprinkling.

This word is probably due to the (apparently) original conception of the word *grime*. See **Grime**, sb. I scarcely think that it is immediately connected with O. N. *brim* in its mere sense of *pruina*, except in so far as that is connected with *grima*, *ros congelatus*; but rather with the thought of a disguising, but, at the same time, removable covering.

Grimy, adj. Slanderous, given to blacken or defame a person.

‘“A grimy tongue;” a slanderous tongue.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Grip, v. a. To take hold firmly, to grasp or seize quickly and strongly.

O. N. *griþa*, to hold tight with the hand; O. Sw., Sw., and Sw. D. *griþa*, Dan. *gribe*, to catch hold, grasp, hold tight with the hand; O. Germ. *grifan*, *crifan*; A. S. *gripan*. In N. *griþa*, vowel-sound and sense are both exactly as in our **grip**.

‘He wur jest fallin’ off t’ cart when Ah *gripp’d* him by his claes.’

‘*Grip* ho’d, man.’

Grip, sb. A trench or furrow hollowed along the surface; a channel or small ditch.

O. Sw. *grip*, an excavation made by digging, a grave; Sw. D. *grip*, a ditch, channel, hole dug; Sw. *grop*; Sw. D. *grób*, a ditch, channel; Dan. D. *grob*, *grov*; O. N. *gróf*, *gröf*; O. Germ. *gróba*; A. S. *græp*, *grep*, a grip, furrow, ditch. Note *Pr. Pm.* ‘Growpe, where beestys, as nete, standyn.’ See **Cow-grip**.

Gripe, sb. (pr. *grahp* or *graip*). A dung-fork; or, more generally, a fork which may be applied to digging purposes.

S. G. *grepe*, a three-tined fork for stable purposes, &c.; Sw. *grepe*, *dynggrepe*, id.; Sw. D. *grebel*, *ding-grep*; Dan. *greb*, *møg-greb*.

‘A three-grained, or three-grain *grahp*.’

‘I *grape* de ferro pro fimis.’ *Finch. Pr.* p. lii.

Grip-hold, sb. (pr. *grip-ho’d*). A handle, or any projecting part of an object which may be conveniently and firmly grasped.

Comp. O. N. *greip*, a handle; Sw. D. *grep*, id., *dörr-grep*, the handle of a door; N. *grip*.

Grob, v. n. 1. To search or examine by the sense of feeling, as with the hand in any dark place, or where the assistance of sight is not available; a pocket, e. g., or a dark hole, or drawer. 2. To be desultory or unsettled in occupation or haunt.

A very near connection of E. *grope*, itself closely connected with a large number of words in various languages and dialects, the primary idea in all of which is grasping, taking with the hands, whence also, feeling or fumbling with the hands as in preparation to take or catch hold of. Comp. Sw. *grabba*; Bret. *kraban*, the open hand; Sw. D. *grabbatag*, *krabbatag*, a taking with the whole hand; besides many other like words, all derivatives from *gripa*. Comp. also,—

‘The sext (pain) is swa mykel myrknes

That it may be *graped*, swa thik it es,’ *Pr. of Consc.* l. 6566;

where the idea is more than possibly a transitional one to that of feeling, from that of grasping; as certainly in ‘*Grope* and fele flesh and bone and forme of man.’ *Townel. Myst.* p. 283. See also *Ancr. Riwe*, p. 314.

Grob, sb. A small-sized, insignificant-looking person; one whose appearance is the very reverse of imposing or personable.

Comp. Welsh *crob*, *crwb*, what is shrunk into a round heap; a hunch.

“A lahtle *grob*,” a diminutive person.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Grobble, v. n. (pr. often, almost as if written *groffle* or *gruffle*). 1. To poke about, as with a stick in a hole, or among a number of objects. 2. To feel about among a number of things for one in particular. 3. To loiter or hang idly about; to be long over one’s work, or any job in hand.

‘*Grâfla* proprie fodicare notat, sed usurpatur fere de iis, qui, aliquid quæsituri, res sursum deorsum vertunt:’ properly signifies to dig into, to stick in—*fodicare latus*, ‘to give one a dig in the side’—but is usually applied to the action of persons who, when looking for an object, turn things upside down. *Ihre*. Comp. Sw. and Sw. D. *grabbla*, to take hold of a thing, but uncertainly, as if not quite able to grasp it. There is an Eng. D. form *grabble*. The O. Sw. form is twice interesting, as not only being a parallel word, but also as giving the *f* form of it, like the *Clevel. Pr.*

Grose, v. n. To save up money, amass substance.

M. Germ. *grôzen*, to become great, sustain accessions; *græzen*, to make great, add to. Sw. D. *grosa*, to exalt or magnify above measure, exists, and is considered by Rietz to be analogous, at least, to the Germ. words above quoted. Our word is one which does not appear in Hall. or the Northern Glossaries generally. *Wb. Gl.*, however, has it.

Groser, sb. A saving and thriving person, one who has the gift of accumulating money.

Grossy, adj. Thriving, vegetating rapidly and vigorously, full of growth. Perhaps an oral corruption of **Growthy**.

Comp. Dut. *groese*, vigour, growth; Dan. *grøde*, growth of plants.

Ground-work, sb. The preparatory work in laying the foundation of a building, on which the mason-work proper is laid.

See *Pr. Pm.* note to *Grownde*, where the *ground-werk* of Fotheringay Castle is mentioned, but as the *foundations* rather than in the sense given above.

Grouty, adj. Soiled, dirty-looking, begrimed.

The complete meaning of this word is doubtless 'smeared or coated with sediment,' *grouts*, *grounds*; and thence—as sediment is usually thick, muddy, dirty—the general meaning given above. 'Dut. *gruete*, *gruyte*, dregs; the grainy or lumpy matter left in decoctions or infusions, as the grains in beer, or the *grouts* (corruptly *grounds*) in coffee; . . . *grouty*, dreggy, thick, muddy. Dut. *gruyten*, to mud, or clean out canals.' Wedgw. Comp. also N. *grut*, dregs; *gruten*, thick, muddy; Sw. D. *grossel*, dregs; *grosslig*, turbid, thick, dreggy: the stock, in these latter words, being *grut*, *grud* or *gryt*, gravel, small stones, grits; the connection between which and the small sedimentary matters which constitute 'dregs' is not hard to recognise. See Wedgw. in vv. *Grits*, *Grots*, *Grout*.

Grov, **grove**, sb. The Pr. of **Groove**.

Grove. Pret. of **Grave**.

Comp. O. N. *grafa*, pret. *gróf*; Sw. D. *gråva*, *grov*; Dan. *grave*, *grov*; M. G. *graban*, *grof*, &c.

Groven, **grovven**. P. p. of **Grave**.

O. N. *grafa*, p. p. *grafinn*.

Grow-day, sb. (pr. the *ow* nearly as in *how*). A day peculiarly suited to promote vegetation, mild and warm after showers, or during their continuance. See **Grow-weather**.

'A desper't fahn *grow-day* for seear!'

Growthy, adj. (pr. *gröthy*—the *o* like the *o* in both, and the sound of the *th* almost merging into that of *ss*. See **Grossy**.) Full of growth, luxuriant, growing rapidly and to a large size; of vegetables, growing crops, &c.

Grow-weather, sb. Weather such as to promote rapid and vigorous vegetation, moist, genial and warm. See **Grow-day**.

'*Gródrar-vedr*, aer tepidus, humidus: *varmt og fugtig vejr*, som er beqvemt for jord-væxterne: warm, moist weather, such as is calculated to promote vegetation' (Hald.); also Dan. D. *grøde-veir*, and *et grødeligt veir*; and the S. Jutl. expression, *det er got grøde i e vejr*: there's a vast o' grow i' t' weather.

'Its tahm we hed a lahtle *grow-weather*.'

Grub, v. n. To be affected or injured by grubs; of growing crops.

'T' corn's sair *grubbed* i' mony spots t' year.'

Grue, adj. Grim or morose-looking; lowering, dark, dismal. Spelt **Grou** in *Wh. Gl.*

Wedgw. gives 'Grow, to be troubled.—B. To grow or gry, to be aguish; grousome, fearful, loathsome.—Hall., Dan. *gru*, horror, terror; *grue*, to shudder at; Germ. *grauen*, to have a fear united with shuddering; Dut. *grouwen*, *grouwelen*, horrere.'

'So agreued for greme he gryed with-inne,
Alle þe blode of his brest blende in his face
þat al he schrank for schome þat þe schalk talked.'

Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn. l. 2370.

Add Sw. *grufva sig*, O. Sw. *grufva sik*, Sw. D. *gruva sej*: to be troubled, to shew signs of trouble in countenance or manner, to be 'down in the mouth,' look dismal, &c.; O. Germ. *grûen*, *ingruen*, Mid. Germ. *grûwen*, id., N. *gruva*, *grue*, to be in dread, to be frightened; Sw. D. *grusam* or *gruvsam*, dejected, dismal-looking, frightened or horrified.

'He looks as grou as thunder.' *Wh. Gl.*

'"The sky looks black and grou;" threatening rain.' *Ib.*

'"A grou morning;" a dull morning.' *Ib.*

The adv. *gryle* occurs in *Townel. Myst.* p. 137.

Gruff, v. n. To express discontent or vexation: hence, probably, to grunt, to snore, which is the meaning given in *Wh. Gl.*

Identical with O. E. *gruch*, only with a guttural pronunciation. Comp. Clevel. *thruff* = through, *Slafter* = slaughter, *Pleuff* = plough, *thof* = though, *suff* = *sough*, &c. Note also Sw. D. *groffa* or *gröffa*, to grunt, to utter low sounds of discontent either in the way of grunting or crying; and comp. Sw. D. *grubbla*, to mutter, give half-audible expression to discontent or vexation. See *Grutchyn*, *gruchyn*. *Murmuro. Pr. Pm.*; and Fr. *gruger*, to grieve, repine, mutter; also *groucier*, *groucher*.

'For þae trow nathyng bot þat þai se,
But *groches* when þai dredful thyng here.' *Pr. of Consc.* l. 296.

'Oþer ȝif my lege lorde lyst on lyue me to bidde,
Oþer to ryde, oþer to renne, to rome in his ernde,
What grayþed me þe *grychbyng* bot game more seche?'

E. Eng. Allit. Poems, C. l. 51.

'Johne, be thou buxom and right bayn,
And be not *gruchand* in no thyng.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 168.

In *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, B. 809,

'Loth laped so longe wyth luflych wordeȝ
þat þai hym graunted to go, and *gruzt* no lenger,'

we have the pret. of *gruch*, which approximates to our *gruff*. Comp. 'No man was hardi to *grucche* (eþer to make pryuy noyse, *mutire*—Vulg.), aȝenus the sones of Israel,' Wicliff; and, 'let them wander up and down for meat, and *grudge* if they be not satisfied,' Ps. lix. 15; the latter quotation retaining the old word in exactly the same sense as our *gruff*, while in the former it has given way to 'moved his tongue;' the Greek word in the Sept. being *γρύξει* in Ex. ii. 7, and *ἐγρύξει* in Josh. x. 21: 'And none moved his tongue (gruched) against any of the children of Israel.'

Grund, v. a. To grind (pret. *grund* or *grunded*; p. p. *grunded* or *grunden*).

Grund, **groond**. Pr. of **Ground**.

'Gan to *grund*;' to relieve nature.

'Tew for t' *grund*;' to be anxious to put feet to the ground, of an infant.

Grundage, sb. Ground-rent for leasehold property. *Wh. Gl.*

Grun'stan', grunn'lstan', sb. A grindstone: the first form merely that of pronunciation, and possibly the second also; **grindle-stone** being the uncorrupted form.

The form *grindelstones* occurs in two of the MS. copies of *Ancr. Riwe*; *grindstone* in the copy printed from, p. 322.

Grun, v. n. To grumble, to vent one's discontent; to speak discontentedly.

He that is sick 'mei wel þenchen bute euer on of his secnesse, and gronen uor his eche (ache), and *grunten* uor his stiche (stitch, pang) more þen uor his sunnen.' *Ancr. Riwe*, p. 326.

Grun, v. n. To emit a low sound expressive of indisposition or discontent. See the word in Halliwell.

Guider, sb. A tendon or sinew. See also **Leader**.

Guizard, sb. A person strangely or grotesquely dressed, for the purposes of disguise or pastime.

Fr. *guise*; Welsh *gwis*; Br. *giz*, *kiz*; Germ. *weise*, &c. Comp. *disguise*, to change one's fashion or semblance.

Gutter, Eaves-, sb. The eaves-trough, or trough affixed below the eaves to receive the water from the roof.

'In x petris plumbi emptis pio i gutter.' *Finch. Pr. Inv.*

Gumption, sb. 1. Intelligence, readiness of wit and hand. 2 Assumption, impertinence, petty insolence of speech.

See **Gaum**, from which this is a derivative.

1. 'He was a man o' some *gumption*;' of intelligence and information. *Wb. Gl.*

2. 'G'i' us noan o' yer *gumption*.' *Ib.*

H

Habliments, sb. Corruption of habiliments.

'Noo ye've gotten yer *habliments* on, Ah'll awa' an' knoll t' bell;' the clerk to the clergyman about to officiate at a funeral, of the surplice, scarf, &c.

Hack, sb. A pick-axe with one arm, described by *Wh. Gl.* as 'half a mattock;' by Brock. 'as a strong hoe used in agriculture.'

Dan. *bakke*, pick-axe, mattock; Sw. *backa*, a hoe, a chopping tool used in agriculture.

Hackle, v. a. 1. To dress, to trim or make neat or smart. 2. To dress or trim the ground.

Dan. *begle*, to hackle, dress; flax, namely; Sw. *bäkla*, Sw. D. *bäkkäl*, id.; derivatives from *bage* or *bake*, a hook, in reference to the principle of the hackling or hatcheling instrument. Both the Dan. and Sw. words convey also the meaning of scolding or reprimanding—as is the case also with E. *dress*. This is also true of Clevel. sb. **Heckling**, although the vb. itself is hardly preserved.

Hackle, **heckle**, sb. 1. Feathers, wool, hair; the natural covering of any feathered or hairy creature: specially applied to the long pointed feathers of a cock's neck. 2. An artificial covering, clothes or equipment, with the implication that their quality is good.

The primary idea in this word seems to be of what will admit of separation into its constituent fibres or quasi-fibres, as the flax does under the *backle* or *batchel*. Hence it comes to mean wool, hair, or feathers. The hackles of a cock's neck moreover are not only separable from each other, but also into their own constituent rays or fibres, in a different way from the other feathers, the webs of which naturally adhere, though slightly, to each other. In reference, however, to our second sense we must notice A. S. *bacela*, *bacele*, *bæcile*, *bæcla*, a habit for a man of war, a cloak, a mantle; a coat, cassock or under garment; a word probably due to a different source, and perhaps suggesting the propriety of distinguishing **Hackle** with this sense, from the present word.

2. '“He has a good *backle* on his back; he does not shame his keeper;” of one who is stout and well-looking.'

'Under ureondes *buckel*;' under the cloak, that is, semblance, of a friend. *Ancr. Riwele*, p. 88.

Haffle, v. n. 1. To stammer or hesitate in speech. 2. To hesitate in reply as if unwilling to speak the truth; to prevaricate. 3. To hesitate in action or decision, be slow or reluctant in making up one's mind.

Hall. gives *heffle*, to hesitate, to prevaricate, and Wedgw. connects also Halliwell's *bafer*, to stand higgling; *baferen*, unsteady, wavering; and *buffle*, to waver, to blow unsteadily, with our word; also Dut. *baperen*, to stammer, hesitate, stick fast, and Sw. *bappla*, to stammer. To this add Sw. D. *baplä*, to do what some one else has just done, to try to imitate any one in word or deed, but all in a helpless, blundering, hesitating sort of way; *bappla*, id., and also to stammer, to hesitate in speaking; *babbla*, to stammer, to stumble. Collate E. *bobble*.

1. '“To *haffle* and snaffle;” to stammer and speak through the nose.' *Wb. Gl.*

2. 'A *baffling* sort o' body;' a stammering, prevaricating person.

3. 'Don't *haffle* about it, but finish it at once.' *Wb. Gl.*

Hag, sb. A white fog or mist such as sometimes occurs coincidently with frost: whence **Frost-hag**.

Perhaps dependent on the same root as O. N. *bagall*, Sw. *bagel*, Dan. *bagel*, *bagl*; N. *bagl*, A. S. *bagol*, *bægle*; O. Germ. and Germ. *bagel*, hail; N. *bagla*, to hail, to fall in drops, to trickle; *bigla*, to fall in fine drops; *bigl*, drizzling rain or snow: the termination *el* or *l* being added to convey the idea of spherical or globular form, the other circumstances remaining the same.

Hag, sb. Wood, or coppice: often as growing on wild broken ground, or on a broken or rugged bank; a hanging wood. *Cr. Gl.*

Hall. says, 'A certain division of wood intended to be cut. In England, when a set of workmen undertake to fell a wood, they divide it into equal portions by cutting off a rod, called a *Hag-staff*, three or four feet from the ground, to mark the divisions, each of which is called a *Hag*, and is considered the portion of one individual. . . . The word was also applied to a small wood or enclosure. The Park at Auckland Castle was formerly called the *Hag*.' *Wb. Gl.* gives '*Hag*, a coppice; supposed, says Mr. Marshall, to be the woodland set apart by the lord of the soil as fuel for his tenants.' In either case the reference is to the act of cutting, or chopping, as almost appears on the surface in the sentence quoted by Jam. from *Dumb. Stat. Account*:—'The oak woods are of such extent as to admit of being divided into 20 separate *bags*, one of which may be cut every year.' Comp. Sw. *bygge*, felling of trees; and O. N. *böggva*, Sw. *bugga*, Sw. D. *bagga*, *bogga*, Dan. *bugge*, to hew. Note also Germ. *bag*, a wood, forest, thicket, grove, the connections of which, however, are with E. *baw*, *bedge*, &c. It is more than possible that there are two words confused together in our *Hag*, one corresponding to Sw. *bygge*, and one to Germ. *bag*.

Hag, sb. Wild and broken ground, such as may be met with in boggy, and therefore uncultivated, lands. More generally, a broken or rugged bank.

Jam. defines *bag* as 'Moss-ground that has formerly been broken up; a pit, or break in a moss;' and refers the word directly to *böggva*, *bugga*, to hew; Sw. D. *bagga*. The idea of hewing, chopping, certainly passes on easily to the abrupt edges or nocks induced by the action, and thence naturally to such a broken surface as is intended by the word *Hag*.

Hag-berry, sb. The fruit of the bird cherry (*Prunus padus*). Sometimes applied to the shrub itself. See **Egg-berry**, another form of the word; and '*Heck-berry*,' Halliwell.

Sw. *bägg*, the bird cherry, the shrub; Dan. *bæg* or *bægg*, id. The fruit is called *bægge-bær* or *bægebær*; *af hvis saft laves viin*: from the juice of which a sort of wine is made.

Hag-clog, sb. A chopping-block; any largish mass of wood used to chop other wood on.

Sw. D. *bagga*, to chop, hack, hew. Comp. Germ. *hack-clotz*; Sw. D. *bugg-stubbe*; Sw. *buggkubb*, *buggblock*, *buggbock*, *buggstock*. See **Clog**.

Haggle, v. n. To hail.

O. N. *það baglar*, it hails; Sw. *bagla*, Dan. *bagle*, A. S. *bægelan*, *bagolan*, to hail.

'It baith *bagged* an' snaw.'

'It *baggles* sair.' *Wb. Gl.* Comp. Dan. *det baglede stærkt i morges*: it hailed severely in the morning.

Haggle, v. a. 1. To cut unevenly, or so as to leave jagged edges.
2. To tease or worry, to banter.

Probably a derivative—as *joggle* from *jog*, &c.—from *bag*, to hack, chop; a mode of cutting not conducive to regularity or evenness of edges, &c.; whence, the second meaning follows. Rietz gives Sw. D. *bugg-ol*, mocking or bantering words, in which the analogy is complete as to sense, the *ol* being simply a prov. corruption of *ord*, a word.

Hagsnar, hagsnare, sb. The stub left in the ground from which coppice-wood has been cut; a projecting stump or knot of a tree.

I take this definition, with slight verbal alteration from *Wb. Gl.* If it had been explained as the designated stubs collectively—that is, if it were applied to a locality where coppice-wood had been lately cut down—the derivation and precise meaning would have been apparent. Sw. *snar* or *snår* is a coppice or wood where the underwood and trees grow close enough to make transit difficult; N. *snaar*, *snær*, id. The prefix *bag* would simply imply the act of cutting or chopping, in this particular case, lately past or done.

Hagworm, sb. The common viper, or adder (*Pelius berus*).

O. N. *böggormr*, Sw. *buggorm*, Dan. *bugorm*, the viper; *coluber berus*, Molb. and Dalin. *Wb. Gl.* describes the **Hagworm** as 'the common snake of the woods;' Hall. as 'a snake;' *Cr. Gl.* as 'a snake, or blind worm, haunting the *bag* or hedge. A. S. *bæg*, *sepes*;' Brock., as 'the common snake, *Coluber natrix*;'—mistakenly in every case, as I believe. The Clevel. usage of the word is simply in the sense of viper. The common snake (*C. natrix*, Bell's *Natrix torquata*) is called the **Grass-snake**, and the slow-worm or blind-worm (*Anguis fragilis*), is also specially distinguished. The word **Hagworm**—striking-snake—is descriptively accurate.

Hair-breeds, sb. Small gradations, slow degress. See **Breed**.

' "She's dying by *hair-breeds*;" by very slow degrees.' *Wb. Gl.*

Hait, hayt, hyte. The old word of command to the horses in a team or the plough to turn towards the driver, or to the left: now replaced by **Harve** or **Hauve**. Also spelt 'height' in Halliwell.

'The Northumbrian *Heck*,' says Mr. Gould, *Scenes, &c., of Icel.* p. 185, 'is the Icelandic *boegr*, pr. *baikir*.' For **hait**, **hyte**, however, Sw. D. *bit*, *bäjt*, a word exactly equivalent in sound, use, and sense, suggests another origin. Comp. Dan. *bid*, hither, this way.

'Sir, lang time he had cast an eye
At winsome maistriss Property,
But she would neither *byte* nor rhee.' *Joco-Ser. Disc.* p. 29.

'This carter smoot, and cryde as he wer wood,
Hayt, brok; *bayt*, Scot; what spare ye for the stooness?'
Frere's Tale, ii. p. 98.

'Harrer, Morelle, io furthe, *byte*,
And let the ploghe stand.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 9.

Halliwell's explanation of 'neither height nor ree; i. e. neither go nor drive, said of a wilful person,' is erroneous: it simply means will not obey instructions, even so far as to turn either to the right hand or the left.

Hake, sb. A greedy or pertinacious asker or beggar; a grasping, avaricious person.

Ihre gives *bake*, nebulo, deceptor, and remarks that Spegelius in his *Gloss. Suio Goth.*, and Serenius in *Dictionar. Angl.*, quote *en gammal bake*, an old hake, as a term of derision or revilement, and that Eng. *an old bag* is similarly applied; but that according to its derivation and original application there certainly was nothing of contempt or repulsion involved in the latter word. He then mentions the term *skalbak*, as applied to men possessed of great powers of body and employing them to the oppression or injury of others; O. N. *bákr*,

a powerful, coarse fellow; *baki*, a sea-king; Sw. D. *bake*, an energetic, resolute man. In these words, as it would seem, we have the origin of our and S. G. *bake*: the ideas of pertinacity, greediness, regardlessness of moral or other restraints, are each of them involved or implied in their various meanings. Possibly, the original thought may have been connected with *bake*, a hook.

Hake, v. a. (sometimes pr. heeak). To persecute with enquiries or petitions, and so to tease or pester or worry.

This vb. and the next may possibly be coincident, though their connection is obscure. This may be a derivative from sb. **Hake**. In the example the connection would seem to be with *bake*, a hook.

'He *bakes* my very heart out.' *Wb. Gl.*

Hake, v. n. 1. To loiter, to go about idly, to lounge: thence to hang about pryingly, to sneak, or aim at getting at information, &c., in an underhand way.

Comp. Sw. D. *bakta*, to stay, to delay.

'"To go *baking* about;" prying, seeking indirectly for news.' *Wb. Gl.*

Hale, v. a. To pour or empty out, as water from a vessel by inclining it to one side, or otherwise.

S. G. *bälla*, *balla*, 1. to incline, tilt; as a vessel: 2. to pour out, as liquid from a tilted vessel; thus, *bälla watn på något*: to pour water upon anything; O. N. *balla*; Dan. *belde* or *bælde*, to incline, to pour out, or take out by dipping, or let run out slowly by inclining the containing vessel; to fill another vessel by pouring from an inclined containing vessel; as, *at belde valden af ost*: to pour the whey from the cheese; *at belde olie i lampen*: oil into the lamp; *at belde een over med vand*: water over any one. The word has an extensive application through the shades of meaning connected with inclination or leaning: as, *stigen er saa beld*, *glasser staaer saa beldt*: the ladder, the glass, is on the brink of a fall; *belde*, a steep place down which one can easily slip or fall; and so on, inclusive of *Clevel. Held*, inclination, proclivity.

Hales, sb. The handles or ends of the plough-stilts: usually in the compound form **Plough-hales**.

'*Hæl*, paxillus, clavus, in primis ligneus.' Ihre. *Hæl*, *tyrbæl*, *tøgrbæl*, a peg, tether peg. Molb. *Dial. Lex.*; O. N. *bæll*, a crook or hooked peg; Sw. D. *bäl*, *bel*, a wooden peg; N. *bæl*, a tether peg; Celt. *boel*, pin, peg. Comp. Sw. D. *band-bel*, the equivalent of our **Hale**.

Half-baked, adj. Deficient in intellect, silly, slow or stupid.

Comp. the Dan. idiom *ny-bagt*, new-baked, as applied to any mushroom quality or dignity: as, *ny-bagt excellence*; *en ny-bagt riddersmand*, a new-baked nobleman, &c.

Half-marrow, sb. One who, in connection with work, is looked upon as but half a 'man'; an apprentice not yet out of his time; one of two whose joint work is looked upon as a unit, the two being both boys or under age. See **Marrow**.

Comp. Dan. D. *balf-nettemand* or *halv-netsmand*, a man who borrows another man's nets

and gives him half the proceeds of the fishing in acknowledgment; O. Sw. *bælstenbrukare*, Sw. D. *balnabonde*, one who works another man's farm on the condition of taking half the produce.

Half-nought (pr. haaf-nowght). Half-nothing; anything—price or consideration—too absurdly small or inadequate to be worth mentioning.

Hall. writes this *half-nowt*, and explains it by 'half-price.' It is simply *half-nothing*.

'“What did you give for it?” “Oh! jest about *hæfe-nowght*.”'

'Ah'd ding tha' au'd heead aff fur *haaf-nowght*, Ah wad!' spoken by a man irritated to the very verge of violence.

Half-rocked, adj. Silly. *Wh. Gl.* gives as the meaning, 'ill-trained, only half-nursed;' but the idea is that of deficiency of wit, rather than of cultivation.

Half-there (used adjectively rather than adverbially). Deficient, half-silly, simple-witted.

'Puir silly gomerill! He's nobbut *bauf-there*.'

Hallocked, adj. Teased, worried, bullied.

Hald. gives *balloke*; from *ballr*, bowed, inclined, and *oki*, a yoke; as 'subjugatus, sub jugum missus;' with the example, *oft befnit sa er balloka verdr*: the oppressed one often revenges himself; whence, probably, our word.

Hallocking, adj. Idling or wandering about desultorily.

'*Hallacking*, generally coupled with *stoit*: "A gurt hallacking stoit." To go *ballacking* about, wandering up and down giddily without a direct aim.' *Leeds Gl.* Hall. gives '*Hallacking*, idling, feasting; making merry. *Hallacks*, an idle fellow. North;' and Jam. gives '*Hallokit*, or *ballach'd*, 1. crazy or half-witted: 2. giddy, foolish, harebrained; often implying the idea of light behaviour.' Cf. the latter word with our *hallocked*; and Halliwell's *ballacks* with Jamieson's *baloc*, a light, thoughtless girl, which he connects with A. S. *bælga*, levis, inconstans, as a possible origin. In the Eastern Counties *bulking* signifies not only heavy, lumbering, as in the expression 'a great hulking chap,' but also loitering lazily or heavily, as in the expression 'hulking about;' and thus it may be co-ordinate with *hallacking*.

Hames, sb. (pr. heeams). The appendages of iron or wood fitting over the collar of a draught-horse, or **Barfam**, and to which the traces are attached. The 'seles' of the South.

'Atteles, the *baumes* of a draught horse's collar.' Cotgr. 'Esteles, *bames*.' Gl. on *G. de Bibelesw.* Mr. Wedgwood says, 'the origin of the word *bame* is seen in the Wall. *béne*, a splint, or thin piece of wood, corresponding to Germ. *schiene*, a splint, band to keep things close.' He also quotes Fl. *baem*, a horse-collar; and Jam. gives the form *koe-bamme*, *baims* or a collar for a cow, from Kilian. While '*banaborough*, a coarse horse-collar, made of reed or straw. Devon.' given by Hall., remains to shew relationship to *béne*, *schiene*, &c., one is disappointed at finding so few traces of the form **Hame** except in our own older tongue and its dialects. I believe we find a connection of the word in Prov. Sw. *bammel*, splinter-bar, swingle-tree, which is connected by Rietz with *bammla*, to head down, to

pollard, or poll; O. N. *bamla*, a small pole or stake; Dan. *bammel*, N. *bæmmel*, splinter-bar. Probably also, *bambe* (*Dansk. Gl.*), described by Molb. as 'an unusual and to himself unfamiliar word, which seems to signify either *cross-pieces of wood*, or curved or crooked (hooked) pieces, employed on quays or ships' bulwarks,' may be nearly related. In the passage,

'We are so *bamyd*,
For-taxed and *ramyd*,
We are made hand-tamyd
Withe these gentlery men;' *Townel. Myst.* p. 98,

the word *bamyd* is probably a vb. derived from the sb. *bame* or *bam* (*bem* in a passage quoted by Jam.), and implying forced to submit and labour for others' profit, as the draught-horse is. See *Barfam*.

Hammer, v. n. To stammer, hesitate in speaking.

The two words *hammer* and *stammer* are frequently joined together in use; and the idea is simply that of repetition, as with the blows requisite for driving anything home with a hammer. It should not be quite overlooked, however, that S. G. and Sw. *bappla* is to stammer; and that *bampa* and *bappa*, to happen, to chance, are coincident, as also that Ihre recognises the connection between E. *bamper*, to entangle, and Sw. *bappla*: while from *bamper* to *hammer* is a very easy transition, in our dialect especially.

Hamp, sb. An article of clothing, which may have been worn next the skin, or, at times, over the under-clothing.

Dan. D. *bempe*, a farmer's jacket, or smock, toga rustica; O. Sw. *bamber*, *bampner*, *bampn*, vestis, indumentum (Ihre); thence, *klosters bamber* or *bampner*, monastic habit; *klædb i closters bampn ællar abitum*, clad in the cloister *bamp* or habit; *fiædar bampn*, a suit of feathers; O. N. *bamr*; N. and Dan. *bam*; A. S. *bama*, *boma*, *bom*; N. Fris. *bam*; M. G. *bama*, *bam*, &c., generally an envelope, involucre, covering; more specifically, the *secundinæ* or afterbirth, that in which the fœtus had been enveloped. Comp. also with our word Germ. *bemd*, shirt; *siegbemd*, victory-vest; *glücks-bemd*, luck-garment; *goldne bemd*, Beow.; *fridbemed*; all mentioned in Grimm, *D. M.* pp. 1052, 1053. I believe the word which occurs in *Sir Gaw. and Gr. Knight*, p. 157,

'Heme wel haled, hose of þat same grene,'

is a very close connection of G. *bemd*, A. S. *bama*, &c. I have met with the word **Hamp** in two versions of the well-known Brownie rhyme, current here; the one given first associated with Hart Hall, in Glaisdale:—

'Gin Hob mun hae nowght but a hardin' *bamp*,
He'll come nae mair nowther to berry nor stamp.'

The second is from a tradition connected with a locality in the county of Durham, and is defective:—

'A *bamp* and a hood!
Then Hobbie again 'll dee nae mair good.'

Hampered, adj. Beset with difficulties. But, besides this meaning which is common in all parts of England, the word bears another which is peculiar,—beset or overrun; with vermin, namely, as rats, or beetles.

Mr. Wedgw. looks upon this word as connected with 'Dut. *baperen*, to stammer, hesitate, falter, stick fast; *baperwerk*, bungling bad work; *bapering*, stammering, boggling,

hindrance, obstacle. The nasal Pr. gives Sc. *bamp*, to stammer, also to halt in walking, to read with difficulty; and E. *bamper* (in a factitive sense), to cause to stick, to impede, entangle.' In *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, B. l. 1284, speaking of the plundering of the Temple at Jerusalem, and enumerating all the fair and costly things taken, it is said that all these,

'Wyth alle þe vrnmentes of þat hous he *bampped* togeder:'

may not this word, springing from a totally different origin, furnish the origin of our word? Transfer the idea of things packed together in close contact, from inanimate objects to living ones, and we have just the thought implied in our **Hamper**. Rich. suggests a connection, through a metaphor, with *bamele* or *bamble*, to lame the hams; and thus derives its general signification.

'“They're a sair *bampered* family;” borne down with expenses, or by the results of improvidence or misfortune.' *Wb. Gl.*

'We're sairly *bampered* wi rattons.' *Ib.*

Ham-shackle, v. a. To restrain or impede the motion of an animal by fastening its head to one of its legs.

'They have *bam-shackled* and knee-haltered me till there is scarce a thing I can do;' spoken by a steward suspected of malpractices, and consequently acting under stringent restraints, in reply to some application from one of the tenants. See *Fair Maid of Perth*, ii. 321.

Hand, bear at. To lay to one's charge, or hold one guilty of a thing; thence to owe a grudge to, to bear one in mind as having done an injury, possibly with the wish or intent to return it.

To bere on band is used by Chaucer in the sense of to charge with, to accuse, albeit on mistaken grounds or with intentional falsehood.

'I *bare him on bond* he had enchanted me;
My dame taughte me that subtiltee.' *Prol. Wife of Bath's Tale.*

'And wenches wold I *beren them on bonde*
Whan that for seek thay might unnethes stonde.' *Ib.*

'This false knight, that hath this tresoun wrought,
Bereth bir on band that sche hath don this thing.'
Man of Lawes Tale.

In *Townel. Myst.* the word *falsly* is joined:—

'Nather in dede ne in saw can I fynd withe no wrang
Wherfor ye shuld hym draw, or *bere falsly on band*
Withe ille.' (p. 205.)

Cf. *En ef þer berr þat til banda at þu þikizst af nokkurum manna þurfa lids*: but if it should occur to you to think you have need of a few men's help. *Flat. i. 115.*

Hand-clout, sb. A towel. See **Clout**.

Comp. Dan. D. *baandklæder*, *banklær*, *bandkl'r*; Sw. D. *bankler*, *bankle*, hand-clothes, i. e. gloves ('without fingers,' Kok); *bandkläde*, a white pocket handkerchief; while O. N. *bandklædi*, N. *bandklæ*, Sw. D. *bandklætbi* or *bandklædbi*, mean, like our word, simply a towel. Linc. *band-cloth*, however, is a handkerchief. Hall.

Handhold, sb. 1. That which may be gripped or taken firm hold of by the hand, a handle or the like; as a projecting part, of adequate size, of anything. 2. The grasp taken, or act of gripping.

O. N. *bandarball*; D. *bandbold*; Sw. D. *bandball*, *bannbäll*.

1. "Can't ye stor it?" "Neea, Ah can't git nae *bandbold* iv it."

2. 'Ah couldn't ho'd mah *bandbo'd*, strahve as I moud.'

Handle, v. a. To deal with, or treat.

'And sent him away shamefully *bandled*.' Mark xii. 4. '*Handla*,' says Ihre, 'manu tractare, Alem. *bantolon*, A. S. *bandlian*, Angl. *bundle*: idque vel physice, quo sensu *böndla* sæpe occurrit in Scriptis Isl., vel moraliter, uti dum dicimus *bandla wål med en*, bene cum quopiam agere, cujus contrarium est *missbandla*.' So Dan. *handle*;—as *at handle sine klæder ilde*: to misuse one's clothes. Sw. *bandla* is used with prep. *med* or *på*. The Clevel. usage is that of the Bible, or as in the Dan. example, carried out with greater license.

'He's been desper't'ly sair *bannled* wi' t' fever.'

'A chap's lahk t' be parlously *bannled* gif he gits intiv t' haands o' thae low-wers (lawyers).'

Hand-running (used adverbially). In succession, one after another.

'I did it seven times *band-running*.'

'He stopped away three weeks *band-running* and nivver went til his work at all.'

Comp. *bandpat*, fluent; *bandsmooth*, quite flat; *band-while*, a moment, a short while. Hall.

'I may not syt at my note

A *band lang* while.' Townel. *Myst.* p. 109.

Handsel, *hansel*, sb. 1. The first money received by a seller, any day, or at commencement of business. 2. The first use of anything, from a shop to a new implement, of whatever kind.

O. N. *bandsal*, an engagement, promise, or undertaking sanctioned by contact of hands; S. G. *bandsöl*, mercimonii divenditi primitiæ: first takings for goods sold retail; Sw. D. *band-söl*, earnest money; Dan. *bandsel*, the first money taken by a seller in the morning; hence, *at give een bandsel*: to turn over the first money to one (Molb.); A. S. *band-selen*, a putting into another's possession. 'The formation of the word,' says Wedgw. (*band*, and A. S. *syl-lan*, *sellan*; O. N. *selia*, to give, bestow, deliver), 'has been commonly misunderstood as if it signified delivery of possession, giving a thing into the hand of another. The real import is a striking of hands in token of conclusion.' See Wedgw. in v., and cf. the following extract:—*Ok eiga þeir at þessu bandsal ok binda þeir sua fast sina maldaga*: and at this (meeting) they give *bandsel*, and so bind fast their contract. *Flat.* i. 109.

Cf. 'Of up-holders an hep' erly by þe morwe

þiue þe gloton with good wille' good ale to *bonsel*.'

P. Ploughm. (E. E. T. S.) p. 61.

Handsel, v. a. 1. To make use of anything for the first time, from a new house to a pocket-knife, &c.

O. N. *bandselia*; A. S. *band-syllan*, to deliver up.

Handstaff, sb. The handle or shaft of the flail. The other parts are named the **Swipple**, that with which the corn is struck; and the **Cap**, the revolving leather fitting at the upper end of the **Hand-staff**, to which the **Swipple** is attached.

Comp. Sw. D. *bannväl, bännval, bannöl, bandöl, bannel, &c.*; Dan. D. *båndvol, bandel, bannel*. Sw. *plejelskapt* gives our own termination.

Hand-turn, sb. A single act of doing, of one's business, occupation, work; almost equivalent to the phrase 'stroke of work.'

'Ah's nivver deean a *hand-to'n* sen Marti'mas;' spoken by a person incapacitated by illness.

Handy, adj. 1. Dexterous, ingenious, clever with one's hands. Thence, 2. Suitable, well adapted, convenient.

S. G. *bandig*, agilis; O. N. *bentugr*; Sw. *bändig*; Sw. D. *bandig, bandelig, bännelig, bännug*, suitable, easy to use with the hand: clever or dexterous; Swiss *bandlig, bantli*; Dan. *bændig, bebændig*; Sw. D. *bänduger*, dexterous, expert, in a handicraft, namely.

1. 'A desper't *bandy* chap wiv a speed:' or a gun; or a horse, &c.

2. 'T' spot's nat that bad: it's *bandy* enough.'

'T' new cho'ch ligs fair an' *bandy* for t' town.'

Hangedly, adv. Reluctantly, despondingly, or in a downcast way.

'He left home this time very *bangedly*.' *Wh. Gl.*

Hanging-mind, sb. (pr. hinging mind). An inclination or desire for this or that line of action or particular doing.

The Sw. idiom *bänga efter någon* approaches the sense of our phrase as well as the corresponding Dan. one. Molb., however, quotes the word *bang*, inclination for, or aiming at, a thing, as a word only lately introduced from the Germ., and not, so far, much used:—*Vi arve upaatvivlelig an evne, maaskee endog et bange til at synde*: beyond doubt we inherit a capability, possibly even a propensity, for sinning. Rietz gives *bang, bång*, eager, desirous, and collates O. N. *báng*, desire, as well as Germ. *bang*.

'Ay, he's had a *binging-mind* tiv it, ivver syne his brither gaed furrin'.'

Hank, sb. 1. A rope loop, or latchet, for securing a gate, moveable stack-bar, &c. 2. A skein or knot of thread, yarn, string, &c.

O. N. *baunk, banki*, funiculus; S. G. *bank*, annulus vimineus, quo constringuntur fustes, sepem continentes; Sw. D. *bank*, that with which anything is hung, ligula, habena orbiculata; Sw. *bank*, string, band for tying. We have in these words the exact meanings given to our word above.

Hank, v. a. 1. To fasten or 'hang' a horse: as, by passing his bridle, or halter, over a gate, a hook, or what not. 2. To hold a horse in tight, to check him by drawing bridle.

From **Hank**, sb. Comp. O. N. *banka*, to bind or fasten with a rope.

1. 'And when they had *bankt* their horses, they stood all on a bare spott of ground.' *York Castle Dep.* p. 193.

'And *bankt* him (the colt) to a stobb.' *Ib.* p. 197.

2. 'Ha-a-aw, Landlord! *Hanck* your naig a while;
For I hae ridden full lang twa mile
Out of my gate, to overtake ye.' *Joco-Ser. Disc.* p. 9.

Comp. the use of the vb. in the following extract:—'Dedely synnes gastely slaa ilke manes and womanes saule þat es *baunkede* in alle or in any of thayme.' *Rel. Pieces*, p. 11.

Hank, To be in a. To be in a state of perplexity, or trouble.

Hank, To have one in. To have, or have placed, a person in such circumstances that he is in a state of perplexity, trouble, or anxiety; or that he is unable to extricate himself.

Comp. O. N. '*Hann á baunk uppi bakid á þér*: he has a hank upon the back of you; obligatione te habet; du er ham forbunden.' Hald.

Hank, To have things in a. To have one's circumstances of action, or connection with another, much involved or perplexed.

Hankle, v. a. 1. To entangle, or cause to twist up together, as silk, thread, &c. Hence, 2. To entangle in some pursuit or proceeding; to inveigle or entice.

A frequentative from vb. *hank*.

2. 'They *bankled* him on intiv t' matter.'

Hantle, sb. A considerable quantity or number; a great deal.

'Spelt also *bankel*, which Jam. rightly conjectures to be correct. *Hantle*, a great many. Hall. Not from *bandful* or *bandtal*, but from the notion of holding together. Germ. *benkel weinbeeren*, a branch of vine with a number of bunches on it. N. *baank*, cluster of things hanging together.' Wedgw. Add Sw. D. *bångla*, *banka*, to be sweet on one, and so stick close to her; *bångla*, to be pertinacious in attendance on any one; *banker*, a suitor, hanger-on in courting.

Hap, v. a. To cover, by placing or heaping clothes, &c., upon the person, straw and earth over potatoes, earth over the dead, and the like.

A word of tolerably frequent occurrence in the Early Northern writers. We meet with it twice or oftener in *Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn.*, and as often in *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*.

Mr. Morris' Gl. note is '*Happyn* or *whappyn*' yn cloþys.' 'Lappyn' or whappyn' yn cloþys (*bappyn* togedyr, S.; *wrap* together in clothes, P.) *Involvo.* *Pr. Pm.* Wedgw. supposes it 'a corruption of *whap* from *wlappe*.'

'"Are you well *bapped*?" defended from the cold by clothing.' *Wb. Gl.*

'All's white and *bapped* up.' *Ib.*

'All's dune, now: thou mun *bap* him oop.' To a sexton after the grave-service was completed.

'Lord what these wederes are cold and I am ylle *bappyd*.'

Townel. Myst. p. 98.

Hap, sb. Chance, fortune, luck.

O. N. *bapp*, success, luck; N. *beppa*, luck, of whatever character; O. S. *bapp*, chance, luck; Sw. D. *bapp*, fortunate occurrence, good luck.

‘Pus turnes sho about oft hir whele,
þe whilk þer clerkes noght elles calles
Bot *bappe* or chaunce þat sodanli falles.’ *Pr. of Consc.* l. 1282.

In *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, wherever the word occurs, it seems to denote good luck, or prosperity, or happiness.

In Clevel. the word is usually qualified, as in *ill hap* (comp. O. N. and Sw. D. *óbapp*), *strange hap*; but we also say *by what hap*, or the like. Cf. ‘good *bapp*,’ Percy’s *Fol. MS.* i. 361; and ‘oþer *bappes* mony mo.’ *Ib.* 420.

Hap, v. n. To befall, chance, happen.

‘*Hap* what may;’ or, ‘*bap* what *bap* may.’

‘It *bappid* on a day.’ *Knight’s Tale*, p. 10.

Comp. N. *beppe*, to chance, to befall.

Happen, v. n., and often used actively, in the sense of, To meet with, to incur. A very frequent usage of the word is in the sense, Possibly, perhaps; being either impersonal, or elliptical for ‘suppose it happen,’ or a similar form.

S. G. *bappa sig*, *bampa sig*; Sw. D. *babba sig*, *bappas*, *bappa se*, *bäpa sej*, *bobba sej*, to fall out unexpectedly, to chance or befall; *bappa*, to happen, to fall out; *babba*, id.

‘“Do you think it will rain?” “*Happen* it may.”’

‘Ah ’ll think on, *bappen* Ah gans.’

In the active sense:—

‘Puir gell! she’s *bapp’n’d* a misfort’n;’ had, or going to have, an illegitimate child.

‘Ah seen a hare liggin, an’ Ah *bapp’n’d* (t’) misfort’n te knap ’t o’ t’ heead.’

Cf. ‘An vncoth land he *happened* in.’ Percy’s *Fol. MS.* i. 367.

Happing, sb. 1. A covering of any kind, whether in the form of clothing for the body, or what is laid over matters which require protection. 2. A coarse kind of coverlet. See **Bed-happing**.

Haps, sb. Overclothes; rugs, shawls, great coats, &c.; anything which may be used as a defence against the cold, by **happing**, or enveloping the person in it.

‘“Have you plenty o’ *baps*?” “Aye, Ah’s twee shawls an’ mah thick cloak, forby t’ roog.”’

Harass, v. a. (pr. harrish). To weary; distress through the intervention of annoying or vexatious calls or circumstances.

‘Ah’s *barrisbed* nearlings te deead by ’s ragally gannin’s on.’

Harass, sb. Distress, worry, trouble.

‘It’s been a sair *barrisb* tiv’ ’im.’

Harbour, sb. Shelter, lodging, a home.

O. N. *berbergi*, a place of reception and rest, an inn, also a chamber; O. S. *bærberghi*,

berbergi, a guest-chamber, a store-room; Sw. *bärberge*, id., with the fuller meaning attached to the expression 'mine inn'; A. S. *bereberga*, a station where an army rested on its march, a harbour; O. Germ. *beriberga*, *beriperga*, a halting-place, an inn; M. Germ. *berbërge*, Sw. D. *bärberge*, *bärbäre*, *bäbbar*, a store-chamber, a guest-chamber; Dan. D. *berberg*, in Jutland the men's chamber or sleeping-apartment; generally a room off the stable: also a lesser room or chamber, within or beyond the chief apartment; O. Dan. *berberg*, a chamber, apartment; Dan. *berberg*, an inn, or place for repose and entertainment; lodgings, or a temporary home in any house. A good old word, and in O. English one of frequent occurrence: in Chaucer repeatedly.

'For I hungerd and yhe me fedde,
I thrested and at drynke yhe me bedde;
Of *berber* grate nede I had,
Yhe herbered me with hert glad.' *Pr. of Consc.* l. 6151.

'I be-seche þe, lorde,
& Mary, þat is myldest moder so dere,
Of sum *berber*, þet heȝly I myȝt here masse.'
Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn. l. 753.

'Gode syr, quoth Gawayn, woldeȝ þou go my ernde
To þe heȝ lorde of þis hous, *berber* to crave.' *Ib.* 811.

'"Cleared out of heck and *barbour*;" reduced to the want of both food and shelter.'
Wb. Gl.

'A gret family, like to eat him (the father) out of heck and *barbour*.'

Hard, adj. Sour; of beer or ale.

Sw. D. *bård*, *bål*, *bal*; as, *drikkat ä bårdt*: the drink (ale) is sour.

Hard, adj. Difficult, not easily influenced. See examples.

'*Hard* te to'n;' not easily induced to deviate from a course or plan.

'*Hard* te finnd;' difficult to be met with.

Harden, v. a. To encourage, infuse spirit.

'He *bardened* him on tiv it;' of a person reluctant or afraid to act, but encouraged by another to the venture.

'Poor lahtle chap! he ommost brak' out when tahm cam' te gan i' airnest; but he *bardened* hissel' oop an nivver grat nae mair an nowght;' of a child going away to school, and resolute not to cry.

Harden-faced, adj. Lowering, stormy-looking, threatening in appearance; of the weather, or the sky.

Comp. O. N. *bardindi*, dear times, hard weather, anything that renders life or man's lot heavy or trying; S. G. and O. N. *bardna*, to grow hard, severe or sour.

'The sky looks a *barden-faced* look.' *Wb. Gl.*

Harding, sb. A coarse linen fabric used for making wrappers, &c.

Hards, coarse flax, the refuse of flax or hemp. *Grettes de lin*, the *bards* or tow of flax. Cotgr.: Hall. Also *barden*, hemp. *Yorks. Dial.* 1697: Hall. A. S. *beordan*, *beordas*, *hards*, the refuse of tow. The derivation obvious: O. N. *bör*, *börr*; N. *borr*; Dan. *bør*; Sw. D. *bör*; O. Germ. *baru*, *baro*; M. Germ., Austr., Bav., *bar*; Karn. *bår*, flax. Comp. D. *bör-tave*, the fibre of flax. See **Hamp**, for a curious old rhyme containing the word. *Hard battes* in *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, B. 1209, and *K. Alex.* p. 102, is referred to this same word by Mr. Morris.

Hardlings, adv. Hardly, scarcely.

We have several adverbs with the termination **-lings**, as **nearlings**, **mostlings**; and we can scarcely help comparing them with the Scandinavian forms in *længs*, as *baglængs*, *arslængs* (S. Jutl.), backwards. And I think it may be observed, that while in these latter forms motion in the direction of length seems to be implied, a similar idea is always involved in Clevel. words with the termination **-lings**; an idea of motion, progression or accession.

Hard of hearing, adj. More or less afflicted with deafness.

Hard-set, adj. Almost overtasked, tried to the verge of power or endurance, scarcely able or capable.

'Hard-set wiv a family.' *Wb. Gl.*

'The wall seems *bard-set* to stand.' *Ib.*

'“He's ower *bard-set* wi' work;” overtasked.' *Ib.*

Cf. *Pr. Pm.* 'Hardesett (or obstynat) yn wyckydnesse, þat neuer wylle chawnge.'

Harled, adj. Mottled.

Hall. gives *barle*, hair or wool, *North.*; as also *barl*, to entangle. *Hurlyd*, in the line—

'His hede is like a stowke, *burlyd* as hogges,' *Townel. Myst.* p. 313;

the Editor's glossarial note on which is, '*Huré*, staring, rude, unkemd, bristlie, horrid, like a wild boares head. Cotgr.,' is doubtless nearly allied to *barle*, hair or wool; and possibly *berle*, in the passage subjoined, may indicate the manner of connection in the ideas of the two words:—

'þe mane of þat mayn hors much to hit (his rider's 'much berd,' and copious hair) lyke,

Wel cresped & cemmed wyth knottes ful mony,

Folden in wyth fildore aboute þe fayre grene,

Ay a *berle* of þe here an oþer of golde:' *Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn.* 187;

unless, indeed, *berle* be taken to be allied to *burl*, *whirl*, and to mean simply a twist. But taking it in connection with the ideas of bushiness and *creeping*, and comparing it with the example under *Harle* in *Cr. Gl.*—'Sho's a fearful hask *barled* an;,' that is, the cow has harsh, staring, tufted hair,—the view above indicated is at least a probable one. From the idea of staring, or tufted hair, there might be a transition to that of mottled, as such hair on a creature's hide always has, at least apparently, a different hue from that on the sleeker parts of the body.

Harn, sb. Coarse linen, of rough texture and not closely woven. Probably an oral abbreviation of **Harden** or **Harding**.

Harr, sb. A strong fog, or wet mist, almost verging on a drizzle. At times occurring in frosty weather. See **Frost-hag**, **Frost-harr**. Written 'Hare,' 'Harl,' by Brockett.

Comp. Isl. *ar*, pulvis minutissimus, atomus in radiis solaribus. The **Harr** is simply the assemblage of a vast host of minute particles, and the word may easily have been taken to denote the mist by transition from one idea to the other.

Harrow, To trail a light. To have but few of the burdens and crosses of life upon one; to be tolerably free from cares and anxieties.

'“He trails a light barrow: his hat covers his family;” of an unmarried man without the cares and responsibilities of a family.' *Wb. Gl.*

Harv, hauve. The word of command to a horse, or horses, to turn to the left, or towards the driver, who always has the team or Draught on his right hand as he walks by its side. Replaces the older word **Hait, Haight, Heit, or Hyte.**

Hask, adj. Coarse or rough or harsh to the senses of taste or touch: the coarseness or harshness of too great dryness, as well as austerity or roughness of taste, being included.

Pr. Pm. 'Harske, or baske. *Stipticus, poriticus.*' Jam. gives *barsk, bars, basky*; and other forms are *basb* and *barrish*. S. G. *barsk*, austere, tetricus; Sw. *bärsk*, rank, rancid; Dan. *barsk*; Germ *barsch*, hard, rough, austere.

'Hask bread:—the comparison sometimes being 'As *bask* as chopped hay.' *Wb. Gl.*

Haugoed, adj. Tainted, beginning to be offensive, as meat or game which has been too long kept. *Wh. Gl.*

Fr. *baut-gout*.

Haunt, sb. A custom, habit, or practice. See **Haunted.**

'Of clothe-makyng she hadde such a *baunt*

She passed hem of Ypres and of Gaunt.' *Prol. to Cant. Tales.*

Haunted, To be, v. p. To grow used to, or become accustomed.

The v. a. is of frequent occurrence in O. E.

'Fr. *banter*, to frequent, haunt, literally to follow a certain course.' *Gl. to E. Eng. Allit. Poems.*

'þay ar happen also þat *baunte* mekenesse.' *Ib. C. l. 16.*

'For swilk degises and suilk maners

Als yhong men now *bauntes* and lers,

And ilk day is comonly sen,

Byfor þis tyme ne has noght ben.' *Pr. of Consc. l. 1524.*

'To use and to *baunte* chiualrie.' *Merl. p. 326.*

'þe þirde es ydellchipp þat ouer mekyllle es *bauntede*.' *Hali Meid. p. 33.*

"He got *baunted* to it by degrees;" gradually habituated to it.' *Wb. Gl.*

Hause, sb. The throat, or neck.

O. N. *báls*; O. Sw., Dan., A. S., Germ., M. G., Dut. *bals*, the neck.

Hauve, v. n. To stare or gape with stupid wonderment.

Most likely a mere aspirated offshoot of *awf*. See **Auvish**, half-witted; and comp. *oaf*, a simpleton, a blockhead,—'formerly more correctly written *auf, oupb*. When an infant was found to be an idiot, it was supposed to be an imp left by the fairies in the room of the proper child carried away to their own country.

"These when a child haps to be got,

Which after proves an idiot,

When folks perceive it thriveth not,

The fault therein to smother,

Some silly, doating, brainless calf—

Say that the fairies left this *aulf*

And took away the other." Wedgw.

'Man denkt sich darunter (*bilpentritsch, tölpentrötsch, olpetrütsch, alberdrütsch, &c.*) einen linkischen einfältigen menschen, dem die elbe etwas angethan haben, was sonst auch bloss ELBISCH heisst: *elvesce wichte*:' by the words specified is meant an awkward, addle-headed simpleton, supposed to have been bewitched by the elves, otherwise expressed by *elvisb, auvish*.

'“What are you *hauving* at?” staring stupidly and amazedly at?’ *Wb. Gl.*

Hauvey-gauvey, sb. A rude or stupid lout, an awkward clown, slow-witted and slow-handed.

Hauvish, hauving, adj. Simple-witted, half-stupid.

Haver, sb. (pr. *havver*). Oats.

O. N. *bafr* (pl. *bafrar*), *bafri*; N. *havre, bagre, bærrer*; O. Sw. *bagri* (*bafra* in acc. sing.); Sw. D. *bagrä, bagrö*; Sw. *bafre*; Dan. *havre*; O. Germ. *babaro, baber, babro*; Germ. *bafer, baber*; O. Sax. *havoro*; Dut. *baver*; Wall. *bafar*.

Haver-meal, sb. Oatmeal.

Haw-buck, sb. An ignorant country clown, an uninformed lout.

Hay-bauks, sb. Loose sticks or poles, of oak commonly, laid side by side, with spaces between, above the stalls or standings in the cow- or ox-house (**Ows-'us**), on which is laid the hay for the present use of the beasts below.

Hays, sb. Enclosure fences, often doing duty as boundaries, in which sense the word exists in several local names.

O. N. *bagi*; O. Sw. *bagb*; N. *bagje, бага*; Sw. D. *bag, bage, бага, have*; Dan. *have*; M. Germ. *bae, bege*; A. S. *bag*; Germ. *bag*; M. Fris. *bâg, bage*. But our word is probably more directly due to the Norman form, *baia*, or *baia*. 'When the Danish and Saxo-Norman monarchs organised hunts on a large scale, the system of netting was found inefficient, and a combination of materials, in which nets were subservient to hazels and underwood, was formed, whereby a larger number of beasts of a dangerous character could be entrapped. These hedges, which the Saxons were probably taught by the Normans to construct, received the Norman appellation of *Haia*.' *A. Sax. Home*, p. 365. See Du Cange in v. *Haia*, Spelman's Gloss.

Hazel, v. a. (pr. *hezzle*). To beat, chastise, especially with a stick.

Thre gives the word *bassla*, which signifies to mark out, or enclose a space for a duel, with hazel rods, and quotes,—‘*En er menn kvomu in þann stað, er völlrin var baslaðr, þá voru þar settar up besli stengr allt til utmerkja þar er sá staðr var, er orrostan skyldi vera*.’ when the men came to that place where the lists were *bazelled*, there were set up there hazel rods in order to mark out where the combat was to be. This is another deriv. use of the vb. *hazel*; and possibly even, obvious as the derivation of our word seems, there may be in it a reference to the good hard blows which would be interchanged in the *Voll baslaðr*.

Hazeling, sb. (pr. *hezzling*). A beating, a caning.

Hazled, adj. (pr. *hazzeld*). Speckled red and white, or rather with the hairs of these colours intermixed, so that it is hard to say in some

cases which predominates. According to the preponderance of red or white the beast is **dark-hazled** or **light-hazled**. Otherwise, **roan** or **roaned**.

Hazy, sb. 1. A contention, quarrel or scolding-match. 2. The abusive language made use of on such occasions.

Hall. gives *base*, to breathe short, *Linc.*; with which comp. Sw. *bessja*, to breathe laboriously, to pant. From scolding to panting is not a difficult or unwonted step.

Head, sb. 1. The upper part of a **Dale** where it just begins to form among the hills. 2. The higher portion of the reclaimed part of a projecting spur of the moorland heights where it begins to verge on the unreclaimed part, or moor.

O. N. *böfud*; O. Sw. *bovoþ*, *buvuþ*, *bovod*, *bofd*. Ihre gives *bufvud*, 1. Quod in quacunque re primarium est: 2. Promontorium. Sw. *bufvud*; Dan. *boved*, &c. Sw. D. gives *fors-bäuv*, the commencement of a **Force** or **Foss**; an application of the word exactly analogous to that in our **Dale-head**. Also *bovde*, the commencement of a fence where it starts out from connection or union with another, wherein the idea is very much the same.

1. 'Danby-head;' 'Fryup-head;' 'Glaisdale-head,' &c.

2. 'Ainthorpe-head;' 'Wedlands-head.' The latter name, in a deed bearing date 1246, is written *Wbaytelands bevid*.

Head-gear, sb. 1. Head-dress and what appertains to it. 2. The inner equipment of the head, good sense, ready wit, information, &c.

2. 'He's a knowfu' chap, yon. Ah wad lahk weel t' ha' 's stock o' *beadgear*.'

Head-rigg, sb. The headland of an arable field, or that part at either end on which the horses in the plough are turned, and which is not touched by the plough until all the rest of the field is turned over. See **Rigg**.

Head-stall, sb. The halter, or head-gear, of a horse, by which it is secured in its stall, or led out to water, &c.; made of hemp. The **Collar**, on the other hand, is made of leather.

The latter component of the word is from O. N. *stallr*, a basis, pedestal; Sw. *stall*; O. G. *stall*; Germ. *stelle*; A. S. *steal*, a stall, room, place, &c. Comp. Germ. *kernstal*, the place which holds kernels, the core, and Eng. D. *finger-stall*, which is analogous to our **Head-stall**.

Head-tire, sb. Head-dress generally, with its belongings and decorations. See **Tire**.

Heap, sb. 1. A quarter of a peck in measure. 2. Measure, in the sense of the quantity measured, generally; yet only in the mode of saying given in the example.

Brock. mentions *beap*, a wicker basket. It would seem most likely that the name originated in a special quantity or measure; whether a quarter of a peck, or more, or less,

one can only guess. Dan. *bob*, *boug*, the correlative of our **Heap**, in the same manner takes the sense of a certain or definite quantity, only not in respect of that which is meted out with a measure: it is 'a collection of six sheaves or 3 *kjerves* set up together on the ridge.' See **Stook**, **Trave**. So also S. G. *bop*, *portio agri separata*; Germ. *bube*, *mensura agri*.

'“They gi' short *beeaps*;" an expression for bad measure of all sorts.' *Wb. Gl.*

Heared (pr. heard). Pret. of **Hear**.

Heart-brusten, adj. (pr. heart-brussen). Heart-broken, overwhelmed with grief or concern.

Heart-eased, adj. Having experienced great relief under distress or anxiety.

Hearten, v. a. To encourage, inspire with hope or confidence.

Heartening, sb. Encouragement, the confidence imparted by hope or strong expectation.

'“The doctor gave him good *heartening*;" great hopes of recovery.' *Wb. Gl.*

'“Bad *heartening*;" poor prospect of amendment held out.' *Ib.*

'“No *heartening* at all;" no hopes whatever.' *Ib.*

Heart-grown, adj. 1. Very fond of or strongly attached to a person or thing. 2. With the expectation or desire strongly set upon anything future.

Comp. Sw. *bjertunge*; Sw. D. *bjerte-korn*, a term of endearment to one's child, sweetheart, wife; Dan. D. *bjertelille*, id.

2. '“They were no ways *heart-grown* in the matter;" not over sanguine of success.' *Wb. Gl.*

Heart-sick, adj. (pr. heart-seeak). Sad at heart, desponding, out of heart, wearied with 'hope deferred.'

Heart-warm, adj. Of a kindly disposition; feeling, and ready to shew, kindness.

'*Heart-warm*, gotherly folk.' See **Gotherly**.

Heart-whole, adj. (pr. heart-w'oll). 1. Right-hearted, true, honest. 2. Not hurt by Cupid's shafts; not in love.

1. 'A decent, *heart-whole* kind of a man.' *Wb. Gl.*

Heave, v. a. 1. To pour corn from the scuttle, or other barn utensil, so as to expose it to a current of wind, by way of partially winnowing it.

Heave and throw. To retch and end by vomiting.

Heave the hand. To give alms, to bestow charity: usually applied in an ironical sense, to a person, that is, who only gives in dribblets.

'“Ay, ay," it is said, "he has *beaved his hand*: he is a generous John." ' *Wb. Gl.*

Heave-up, v. n. To retch, to suffer the first symptoms of approaching vomiting.

Hebble, sb. The wooden hand-rail of a plank-bridge.

Hall. explains this word by 'a narrow, short plank bridge,' with a reference to *Hallamsb. Gl.* p. 113. In Clevel. the word bears the meaning given above. It is possibly a corruption of a Scand. word formed from O. N. *band* and *völtr*, a staff, pole. Comp. Dan. D. *båndvol*, passing first into *bandel* or *bannel*, and then into *baiel*. Molb. *D. Lex.* Suppose the *v* changed in prov. Pr. into its cognate *b*, and *bebble* results as easily as *baiel*.

Heck, sb. 1. A half-door or hatch-door. When a door is made to open in two parts, the upper half which fastens with a latch, is the **Heck**. The lower part fastens with a bolt or bolts, and is sometimes called **Half-heck**. 2. The inner door between the entry and the **House-place** or kitchen.

A. S. *bæca*, a hatch. This word and the word **Heck**, a rack, are, there is little doubt, offshoots of the same root, if not actually the same word. But I have thought it better, inasmuch as local usage unites ideas with them which are not very plainly connected, and as they appear to descend to us from two different sources, to give them as separate words, with each its specific origin.

1. 'Good wyff, open the *bek*. Seys thou not what I bryng?

Uxor. I may thole the dray the *snek*. A, com in, my swetyng.'

Townel. Myst. p. 106.

2. 'Steck t' *beck*, bairn;' latch or fasten the inner door.

Heck, sb. A rack, to hold fodder for horse or cattle. See **Stand-heck**, **Water-heck**.

O. N. *bagi*; O. Sw. *bag*; A. S. *bæg*, *bege* or *begge*; Dan. *bæk* or *bække*. The original meaning in most of these words is a fence or hedge made with boughs and sprays cut from trees, to serve as a retaining boundary to pasture-grounds. Then the words *bage*, *bagi*, came to mean the pasture-ground itself. The transition of idea from these two meanings to our word **Heck**, and the exactly synonymous Dan. *bæk* or *bække*, the wooden fence or enclosure which keeps in the provender of the cattle, is natural and easy. Hall. speaks of *beck-door* being 'an inner door not closely panneled but only partly so, and the rest latticed.' If this were so generally, or had ever been so, it would tend to connect that word very closely with the word now under notice.

'"Cleared out of *beck* and harbour;" reduced to want of both food and shelter.' *Wb. Gl.*

'To eat one out of *beck* and harbour;' of a poor man's family with good appetites.

'Thare provand, sir, forthi, I lay behynd thare ars,

And tyes them fast by the nekes,

With many stanyys in thare *bekes*.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 9.

Heckling, sb. The receiving of a reprimand, a scolding. See **Hackle**.

Hedge-dike, sb. A fence consisting of a bank with a hedge on it.

Hedge-dike-side, sb. The bank of the **Hedge-dike** which lies towards the water-channel side.

Heeat. A mode of pronouncing **Hot**. From this, by a somewhat stronger aspiration of the *h*, the sound of *ee* being simply sharp or distinct, and not at all prolonged, the Pr. **yat** follows, as in **yat yune** (for *une* or *ugn*), hot oven.

Heed, v. a. To be anxious or concerned, to mind (in that sense). Chiefly occurring in the expression **never heed**=don't concern yourself, never mind.

Heeze, v. n. To breathe badly, making a wheezing or hoarse sound in doing so. See **Hooze**.

Comp. Sw. D. *bässja* or *bäsja*, to breathe badly or with difficulty; *båsa*, to wheeze, to whiz; N. *bæsa*, to pant, be short-winded; *bås*, hoarse; Sw. *bes*, id.; O. Sw. *beser*; O. N. *bás*; A. S. *bas*; Germ. *beisir*, &c. Cf. E. *wheeze*. For a converse mode of dealing with the initial *w* sound, compare Clevel. **wheeze**=ooze, **w'oll**=whole, **Whots**=oats, &c. Comp. also Sw. D. *bwäsa*, to breathe with difficulty; as also, *gväsa*, and O. N. *bvæsa*.

Heeze, sb. A catarrhal disease incident to pigs, in which they breathe hard or wheeze much, cough, &c.

Comp. O. N. *bæsi*; Sw. D. *besa*, hoarseness.

Heezy, adj. Audibly labouring under the effects of cold, hoarse; or, with animals, wheezing, breathing badly. Otherwise, **Heasy**.

Heft, sb. 1. A handle, as of a knife, &c. 2. A pretext or excuse: thence, pretence, dissimulation, deceit. See **Whiteheft**.

A. S. *bæft*, a haft, handle; Germ. *beft*, id.; S. Jutl. *beft*, id., also a knife-handle; Dan. *bæfte*, *befte*, hilt of a sword, handle. Sw. and Sw. D. *bäfte* is to catch hold, hold fast, couple together; O. Sw. *bæpta*, *bæfta*, to hold fast, to retain, whence *bæpta*, *bæpti*, *bæfte*, *bæfti*, a prison; O. Germ. *beftjan*, to bind, to make fast; O. N. *befti*, a taking, the act of taking or holding captive, captivity. In all these words the idea of *bolding*—the vocables themselves being frequentatives of *bafva* or *bafwa*, to have—is fundamental; whence the easy transition to our first meaning; and thence, just as in E. *bundle*, to the second.

Heft, v. a. 1. To put a handle to, or fit with a handle. 2. In the passive, to be fitted with or become accustomed to. 3. To be, or get into trouble, difficulty, 'a fix'; perhaps as the consequence of a bad bargain. See **Heft**, sb.

2. 'She's (a man's wife) nobbut a bad 'n. Ah doo'ts he'll fynd hissel' sair *befte*d wiv her.'

With this comp. the instances given by Ihre,—*bæfta för skuld*, ære alieno teneri; and, *med sjukdom bebæftad*, *befte*d wi' 'n ailment; and, 'be *bæfde* þá sóþlice ænne strangne þeofman gebæftne, se wæs genemned Barabbas:' he had then truly a strong (notorious, notable) thief imprisoned who was called Barabbas.

Heigh-go-mad. An expression indicating indulgence in riotous or mad frolic on occasion of any festivity or merry-making, *Wh. Gl.*; or a state of great excitement, from anger or other cause.

'They went beyond all bounds; they played the very *bey-go-mad*.' *Wb. Gl.*
Hall. defines it rather as an adj.: 'in great spirits; highly enraged.'

Cf. 'he made me dance, despite my head,
among the thornes the *bey-to-bee*;'

corrected by Percy to *bey-go-beat*, *Loose and Hum. Songs*, p. 20.

Heigh-how, v. n. To yawn, as when weary.

Hein, hine, adv. Hence, away: often used imperatively; be off!

O. N. *bédan*; Sw. *bädan*; Sw. D. *bänne*; Dan. *beden*; Dan. D. *benne*; A. S. *beonan*; Alem. *bina*; Dut. *ben, benen*; hence. Comp. the use of the Dan. D. *benne*, which takes the force of a vb. and is inflected as one. Thus; *drengen bar bennet med sax*: the lad has made off—literally off-ed—with the scissors.

'Welle is me that I shalle dre
Tylle I have sene hym with myn ee,
And no longer *byne*.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 156.

The word very often occurs in the form *betben*: thus,—

'Naked we come hider, and bare
And pure, swa sal we *betben* fare.' *Pr. of Consc.* l. 508.

'Fra *betbin*.' *Ib.* l. 6007.

'On wyþer half water com down þe schore,
No gladder gome *beþen* in to Grece
þen I, quen ho on brymme wore.'

E. Eng. Allit. Poems, A. l. 230.

'"*Hine* away!" Be off.' *Wb. Gl.*

Held, sb. Inclination, proclivity. See **Hale**.

Helder, adv. Rather, preferably.

O. N. *belldr*, potius; S. G. *bælla, bælder*. Comp. Sw. *eljest*; Sw. D. *bellast*; O. Sw. *æl-last*; N. *bellest, belst, ellest*; all superl., as if from a lost comp. answering to *belldr* or *bælder*.

'Ah wad *belder* gan an' feght an stay an' be ta'en by t' pollis.'

Helm, sb. A shed in the fields for the shelter of cattle when turned out; a hovel or hut.

O. N. *bjalmr*, 1. A covering, envelope: 2. A helmet: 3. Any vaulted or quasi-vaulted over-cover; as, *sólar bjalmr*, the sun's helm, i. e. the heavens or sky; O. S. *biælmir, biælmer, bælm*, a helmet; A. S., O. Germ., O. Sax., Fris., Dut., N. Sax. *helm*, a helmet; Dan. *bjelm*, a helmet, a moveable roof on stoups or posts, to keep corn, &c. dry; Sw. D. *bjelm*, an envelope, the seed-husk of oats, a detached shelter or roof under which corn or hay may be kept dry. In the last two cases a very near approximation to our meaning presents itself.

Helter, sb. A halter.

'j belter.' *Pr. Finch.* ccxcix.

Hemmel, sb. A hand-rail, such as is usually fitted on one side or both of a planked or wooden bridge.

Dan. *bammel*; Sw. D. *bammel*, a piece of wood fastened by means of a bolt transversely across the waggon pole, to the ends of which are attached the swingle-trees by which the horses drag the waggon (*Molb.*); O. N. *bamla*, a pole or small beam; N. *bammel*, id.

Hempy, adj. Mischievous, of a character likely to bring the possessor under the penalties of the law.

'“A *bempy* dog;” a youth disposed to practices which may end in the hangman's hemp.' *Wb. Gl.*

Henbau'ks, sb. A hen-roost.

Comp. Sw. D. *bana-bjelke*, the uppermost cross-beam which holds together the spars of the framework of a roof; deriving the name from the circumstance that the fowls commonly fly up and roost upon it at night (*Rietz*): also *bana-balke*; N. Sax. *banebalken*.

Henbird, sb. The domestic fowl.

'Where t' partridges rase, Ah heered a cheeping lik' a young *henbird*;' a cry like that of a young chicken:—which it was, in fact, the hen partridge having by some chance sat on and hatched the egg of a common fowl.

Henpen, sb. The manure made by fowls, as removed from the hen-roost.

Hen-scrats, hen-scrattings, sb. Small streaky clouds of the *cirrus* form, known by other names, as **Filly-tails**, but deriving this name from some resemblance to the marks in dust or light soil left by a scratching fowl.

Heron-sew, hern-sew, sb. The common heron (*Ardea cinerea*). Incorrectly written **herring-sew** or **-sue**, and that spelling ignorantly supported on the utterly mistaken ground that the bird 'pursues the herrings,' which as a wader it cannot do.

'Fr. *beronceau*, a young heron, gives E. *beronsbaw*.' *Wedgw.*

Hesp, sb. A clasp or fastening, especially to doors or windows: the button which turns on a central pivot and so clasps or fastens a window, &c., is specially indicated.

A. S. *hæps*, a latch, clasp, bolt or lock of a door; Sw. *haspa* or *haspe*, a latch or hasp; Dan. *hasp* or *haspe*, a latch or bolt on a door; O. N. *haspa*; S. Jutl. *bespe*, id. A further meaning in most of these latter words is a reel to wind yarn, &c., upon.

Hezzel, hezz'lin'. Mode of Pr. of **Hazel, Hazeling**.

Hig, sb. Offence taken, usually implying petulance rather than serious indignation; the feeling of petulant or half-passionate dissatisfaction, and its manifestation. See **Pet**.

Cr. Gl. gives *big*, 1. A passion, a violent commotion of the mind: 2. A temporary hurricane; meanings which serve to connect the word more directly with Sw. D. *biga*, to covet greatly or intensely, to strive to obtain vehemently; N. *bika*; Dan. *bige*; Dut. *bijgen*; A. S. *bigan*, contendere. Quære is Dan. D. *bæg*, a person whom no one can endure, connected?

'They took the *big* at it.' *Wb. Gl.*

Highty, highty-horse, sb. A childish appellation for a horse.

'Cotgr. explains *estre en ses gogues*, to be frolic, lusty, all *a-boit*, in a merry mood. *Il est a cheval*, he is set on cock-horse, he is all *a-boight*.' Wedgw.

High-up, adj. Belonging to the nobility and gentry of the country; of rank or position. See **Quality**.

'"Who's your new landlord?" "Wheeah, he's some desput *highb-up* chap, a lord, or mebbe a duke, or such as that."'

Highway-master, sb. The surveyor of highways.

Hind, sb. An agricultural servant, hired by the year or term, having a house rent-free in part remuneration and expected to find other labour besides his own—his wife's, or grown-up daughter's, possibly—at certain seasons of the year. In some instances, if not all, the **Hind** has some of the responsibility of the **Bailiff**, but works with his own hands, which the **Bailiff** does not, or at least need not.

Hing, v. n. To hang. Simply a mode, and an ancient one, of Pr. Conversely, *a* is sometimes found in the place of *i*, as *stang*=sting.

'He says, what es man in shap bot a tre
Turned up þat es down, als men may se,
Of whilk þe rotes þat of it springes,
Er þe hares þat on þe heved *bynges*.' *Pr. of Consc.* l. 672.

Hing-by, sb. A hanger on, a toady or sycophant.

Hing for rain, To. A phrase applied to the general appearance of the clouds and atmosphere when rain is evidently approaching.

'Ah aimed it wad be wet: it's bin *binging for raan* ivver sen sunrise.'

Hinging-mind, sb. An inclination, a strong disposition to do this or that.

Hipe, v. a. 1. To push or strike with the horns as cattle do. 2. To censure, assail with insinuations or accusations; to attack in reputation or character.

Both Brock. and *Leeds Gl.* make *bipe*, 'to rip or gore with the horns;' *Wb. Gl.*, simply to 'butt or strike with the horn,' which is probably the more correct explanation of the

two. Rietz gives *bypa*, to strike, inflict a blow, and *byp*, a heavy blow or stroke. *Hypa* also, and Dan. *byppe* as well, signify to pat the earth up against growing potatoes—'earth them up'—or other crops that require such aid or protection. It is curious if the Northumbr. dialects have preserved this word (otherwise lost), in its sense of striking, in common with the Sw. dialects. Rietz quotes no correlative word besides Dan. *byppe* just noticed.

- I. 'Som gas tatird als tatird foles,
Some gase wrynychand to and fra,
And some gas *byband* als a ka.' *Pr. of Consc.* l. 1537.

2. 'They are always *biping* yan at anither.' *Wb. Gl.*

Hipe, hype, v. n. To make mouths, as in 'grinning through a horse-collar;' to make ridiculous gestures as well as faces.

Probably nearly connected with Sw. D. *bipa*, to gape, to make open mouths in wonder or amazement; *biip*, to draw one's breath hard in astonishment over anything. See also O. N. *géip*, absurdity, spoken or acted, which would appear through *géipr*, hians, apertus, to connect itself with Sw. D. *bipa* and our **hipe**.

Hiper, hyper, sb. A mimic, or one qualified to contend in grimacing or making faces, &c.

'A rare *hyper*.' *Wb. Gl.*

Hippen-ho'd, hipping-hold, sb. A place where gossip is wont to be held, a loitering-place, a corner where folks are apt to lounge and talk.

I connect this with O. N. *géipa*, effutire, to chatter, to talk fast and vainly; *géip*, spoken vanities, or nonsense, chatter. See **Hipe**; also comp. N. *bipen*, eager or greedy, curious, the Dan. being *nys-gjerrig*, literally *news-craving*—a highly appropriate qualification of a gossip, or gossiping-place.

Hippings, sb. Napkins (for infants).

Jam. gives this word as '*Hippen*, a kind of towel used for wrapping about the *bips* of an infant,' which would be a much more satisfactory explanation if folks in N. Eng. and Scotl. were more in the habit of using the word *bip* rather than *buke* or *buckle*. Still Hall. gives '*bippany*, a wrapper for the hips of an infant. *East*.'

Hipple, sb. A small hay-cock, or rather a small heap of half-made hay, the drying process being not as yet quite completed.

Sw. D. *bypa*, a small heap of hay or clover; and as a vb. the same word means to set clover in such heaps. It is a derivative or diminutive from *bop*, a heap. Grimm suggests the former existence of the strong verb *biupan*, *báup*, *bupun*, congerere, tumere. Rietz, p. 261.

Hiring-penny, sb. A piece of money, usually a half-crown, given as earnest-money, on concluding a hiring-engagement, by the master to his future servant, and which establishes the bargain. See **Arles**, **Fest-ing-penny**, **God's-penny**, &c.

Hirings, sb. A statute fair, at which agricultural servants of both

sexes are engaged for the term, or the year. A fruitful source of rustic demoralization.

Hirple, v. n. 1. To shrug or stick up the back as an animal does in inclement weather, when standing under a hedge in an open field, in the vain hope of finding shelter. 2. To be dull and inactive from the effects of severe cold, or illness. Hence the meaning to creep, to go slowly as if lame. Written also **Hurple**, **Herple**, **Hurkle**, **Hurtle**.

One can hardly help suspecting a confusion of two words here, one in *p* and one in *k*, although it is certain that in some cases, as where articulation is imperfect (as in young children) or defective (as in some adults), *t*, *k*, and *p* are in a certain sense interchangeable; and a like interchange may arise out of careless or provincial peculiarities of pronunciation. Wedgw. refers *burkle*, as well as *burch* (to cuddle), to *bug* or *buggle*, E. equivalents to Dut. *buck*, in *buck-schouderen*, to shrug the shoulders, *bucken*, to crouch, Sw. *buka sig*, *sitta buka*, Dan. *sitte paa bug*; assuming 'the introduction of an *r* (always useful in the expression of shivering).' In this connection comp. Sw. D. *birra*, to shiver or shudder, whether with cold or sudden fright, to which the Dan. D. *burre* corresponds; *birning*, shivering or shuddering, and *birrug*, which implies tottering, stumbling, as well as bewildered or frightened, and so, liable to shiver or shudder. *Leeds Gl.* gives '*burkle*, to contract the body and become motionless; *burple*, to shrug up the neck and creep along the streets with a shivering sensation of cold, as an ill-clad person may do on a winter's morning; as, "goas *burpling* about fit to give a body t' dithers to luke at him."'

Hirsel, **hirsle**, v. n. (pr. *hossle*). To move about restlessly, to fidget.

Jam. gives a different explanation of this word. Ruddiman's is 'to move or slide down, or forward, with a rustling noise, as of things rolled on ice, or on rough ground.' Sibbald's, more approved by Jam., 'to move oneself in a sitting or lying posture; to move without the common use of the limbs.' 'It seems properly,' adds Jam., to denote that motion which one makes backwards and forwards on his hams. Thus we say that *one hirsills down a bill* when, instead of attempting to walk or run down, he moves downward sitting.' In Clevel. the word is applied to cattle quite as frequently as to human beings, and expresses a general sense of uneasy restlessness. Hall. gives *hirsle*, to move about, to fidget. *North.*; and *hursle*, to shrug the shoulders. *Cumb.* It scarcely seems to me that either Ruddiman's A. S. *byrstan*, murmurare, *bristlan*, crepere, or Jamieson's 'Teut. *aerselen*, Belg. *aarzelen*, retrogredi, quasi culum versus ire, from *aers*, podex,' have any real bearing on the word. Definitions are sometimes framed, at least turned, to meet a derivation, a slight suspicion of which may arise on reading both those given above. To me the word wears the appearance of a frequentative, with an analogy to *jostle* (from *joust*, to push: Wedgw.); and I would much more willingly refer it to dialect-corruption of a word like *thrust* than to either of the sources suggested in Jam.

Hiss, v. n. To express discontent venomously; to be cantankerous. See **Siss**.

'T' au'd chap *sissed* and gruffed mair an a lahtle at t' parish tak'ing 's pay off; reducing or withdrawing his allowance from the poor-rate.

His-sel', **his-sen**, pr. Himself.

'his halfe brother dwelt there, was feirce and fell,
noe better but a shepard to the Bishoppe *bim-sell*.'

Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. 510.

Hitch, v. n. To move a short distance in any direction; to hop.

'*Hitch*, motion by a jerk. Swiss *gebotzelt seyn*, laughing till one shakes; Bav. *butschen*, to rock, to hitch oneself along like children on their rumps; Du. *butsen*, *butselen*, to shake, to jumble; Fr. *bocher*, to shake; Swiss *botschen*, to hiccup; *boschen*, to knock; *botteren*, *botzen*, *botzern*, to shake, jog, jolt.' Wedgw.

Hitch, Jamie; hitch, Jamie, stride and loup. The boyish play or exercise of 'Hop, step and jump.'

Hither-go-there (used substantively). A digression, wandering from the subject in hand.

'He's a dree au'd chap to talk wiv; his discoorse 's amaist nobbut *bitber-go-theres*.'

Hoast, sb. A cough. See **Heeze, Hooze**.

Hósti, tassis (Hald.); at *bósta*, to cough; Dan. *hoste*; A. S. *bweost*; Dut. *hoeste*, a cough. Pr. Pm. *host*, *borst*.

Hoaving, hoavish, adj. Stupid, silly, clownish. See **Hauving, Awfish, Oaving, &c.**

Hob. The appellation of a spirit, or being of elf-nature, who must once have occupied a prominent place in the belief or popular faith of the people of the district.

Probably, like the nisses of popular faith in Denmark, there were many **Hobs**, each with a 'local habitation and a' local 'name.' Thus there is a Hob Hole at Runswick, a Hob Hole near Kempswithen, a Hob's Cave at Mulgrave, Hobt'rush Rook on the Farn-dale Moors, and so on. Obtrush Rook, as well as Hob Hole and the Cave at Mulgrave, is distinctly said to have been 'haunted by the goblin,' who being 'a familiar and troublesome visitor to one of the farmers, and causing him much vexation and loss, he resolved to quit his house in Farndale and seek some other home. Very early in the morning, as he was trudging on his way with all his household goods and gods in a cart, he was accosted by a neighbour with "I see you are flitting."—The reply came from Hob out of the churn, "Ay, we's flitting."—On which the farmer, concluding that the change would not rid him of his visitor, turns his horse's head homewards. The story is in substance the same as that told on the Scottish border and in Scandinavia.' Phillips' *Yorkshire*, p. 210. I give also Professor Wörsaae's version of the legend as current in Denmark:—'Once when I was in North England the conversation turned on the mischievous tricks of the Nisse, and I went on to relate our Northern legend of a Bonder who was teased and worried in all kinds of ways by a Nisse. At last he could stand it no longer, and he determined to quit his farm and go and take another somewhere else. When he had brought almost all his goods away to his new farm, and was driving along with the last load, he chanced to turn round, and what should he see as he did so? Who but the Nisse himself, with his red cap on, sitting quietly on the top of the load! Says the goblin to him quite confidentially, "Aye, we's flitting" (*Nu flytte vi*). One of the persons present then stated that in his youth he had repeatedly heard the legend, almost word for word, told in Lancashire.' *Minder om de Danske*, &c. p. 123. Hob of the Cave at Runswick was famous for curing children of the **Kink-cough**, when thus invoked by those who took them to his abode:

'Hob-hole Hob! Mah bairn's gotten t' kin'-cough:
Tak' 't off! Tak' 't off!'

Hob at Hart Hall, in Glaisdale, was, as the legend bears, a farm-spirit 'of all work,' thrashing, winnowing, **stamping** the bigg, leading, &c. Like the rest of the tribe who ever came under mortal eye, he was without clothes—*nāk't*—and having had a **Harding-smock** made and placed for him, after a few moments of—it would seem, ill-pleased—inspection, he was heard to say,—

'Gin Hob mun hae nowght but a hardin' hamp,
He'll come nae mair nowther to berry nor stamp.'

I look upon the usual derivation of **Hob** as mistaken, if not absurd. '*Hob, bob-clunch*, a country clown. Hal. A *bob* or clown, piedgris. Sherwood. *Hob-goblin*, a clownish goblin, a goblin who does laborious work, where the first syllable is commonly taken as the short for Halbert or Robert.' No doubt *Hobbie, Hob*, is the short for Halbert; but has it actually and popularly been the short for Robert? It seems much more likely that just as *Oberon* comes through the intermediate form *Auberon*, from *Alberon* (Grimm's *D. M.* p. 421), so *Hob* = 'Ob comes through *aub* (comp. Clevel. *Awf*), from *alb* = *elf*. See **Hob-trush**.

Hobble, v. n. 1. To move with difficulty from having the feet or legs entangled or tied, or from lameness. 2. To move as a hare or rabbit does, when undisturbed, with desultory hopping movements, and almost as if with its hindlegs tied together.

See **Hampered**, **Hopple**, and comp. Sw. D. *boppe*, a hare. 'The idea of insufficient, impeded action,' says Wedgw., 'is commonly expressed by the figure of imperfect or impeded speech. . . . We have Sc. *babble, babber*, to stutter, to speak or act confusedly; to *babble* a lesson, to say it imperfectly; Du. *bobbelen*, to jolt, to rock, to stammer; Sc. *bobble*, to cobble shoes, to mend them in a bungling manner; Pl. D. *bumpeln*, to limp, to bungle; Sw. *bappla*, to stammer; Eng. *bopple*, to move weakly and unsteadily. Then, in a factitive sense, to *bobble* or *bopple* a horse, to hamper its movements by tying its legs together.' Still, note E. *bammel, bamble*, Sw. D. *hammla*, to lame by ham-stringing, or some like cruel process; thence simply to render lame, or able to move only in a hobbling kind of manner.

Hobble, sb. A condition of trouble, perplexity or distress, from which extrication may not be very easy or practicable.

Comp. **Hampered**, and see vb. **Hobble**.

Hobtrush, a word occurring in the designations **Hobtrush** or **Obtrush Rook** (a tumulus on the Farndale Moors), and **Hobtrush Hob**, a being once held to frequent a certain cave in the Mulgrave Woods, and wont to be addressed, and to reply, as follows:—

' "Hob-trush Hob! Where is thou?"
"Ah's tying on mah left-fruit shoe;
An' Ah'll be wiv thee—Noo!" '

'Hobthrust,' says Brock., 'is a local spirit, famous for whimsical pranks. In some farm-houses a *cock and bacon* are broiled on Fassen's Eve, and if any person neglect to eat heartily of this food, Hobthrust is sure to amuse himself at night by cramming him up to the mouth with *bigg-chaff*. According to Grose he is supposed to haunt woods only: *Hob o' t' burst*.' Certainly, it is not impossible that **Hob-thrush**, as well as **Hob-thrust**, may be a corruption of this assumed *Hob o' t' burst*—for I suspect cousinship between it and the various derivations, glanced at below, which used to be suggested for **Howdie**—but I scarcely

see it likely. Hall. quotes the following:—‘If he be no *bob-thrush* nor no Robin Good-fellow, I could finde with all my heart to sip a sillybub with him.’ *Two Lanc. Lovers*, 1640; from which it appears that two hundred years ago the form *Hobthrusb* prevailed as it, or *Obtrush*, still does here. Grimm, who seems to have been acquainted with the form *Hobthurst*, or Grose’s form with the marks of elision omitted, hazards a surmise—one, however, which might have been advanced more decidedly had he known the forms *Hobthrusb*, *Hobtrush*, *Obtrush*—that it may be connected with O. N. *þurs*, a being not essentially distinct from the Scand. giant. This is, at least, more probable than Grose’s etymology. *Hobtrush* is, doubtless, the more special Yorkshire form of *Hobthrusb*. Comp. our *Ainthrup*, *Aint’rup* for *Ainthorpe*, *trone* for *throne*, &c. I conceive the *Hob* to be equivalent to Gothic *alb*, *awf*, O. N. *alfr*, Eng. *elf* (see *Hob*); and, as to the entire word *Hobthrusb* or *Hobtrush*, there is a suggestive similarity in form and sound between it and *ölpentrütsch*, *elpentrötsch*, *alberdrutsch*, and the like; and certainly there is no startling incongruity in the sense thus suggested; for it is *elbisch*, E. *elvish*, Clevel. *awvish*, with the limitation in our case to its primary meaning—of or belonging to an elf, or the elves. Perhaps, thus, *Obtrush Rook*—as meaning, i. e., elvish or elf’s piled-up heap—finds more in the way of elucidation than by supposing Grimm’s *þurs*, half-bred giant, or ogre.

Ho’d, v. a. 1. To retain, keep, or keep back; of a cow which refuses to yield her milk; or in reference to her connection with the bull. 2. To contest or resist strongly so as to hold the competitor or co-struggler to a continuance of strong effort. 3. To wager.

1. ‘T’ au’d roan coo *bo’d*s her milk. We’ll hev to quit ‘r;’ part with her.
2. ‘She’s been te t’ bull, bud Ah quesshun ef she *bo’d*s.’ Sometimes, ‘*bo’d*s t’ bull.’
3. ‘Ah’s *bo’d* thee a crown on ‘t.’ See **Upho’d**, and comp. **Wad**.

Ho’d, sb. 1. Grasp, possession. 2. Tenure, holding.

1. ‘“He’ll ho’d his *bo’d*,” keep what he has got.’ *Wb. Gl.*
2. ‘“He has his land under a good *bo’d*,” a good tenure, or, in other words, he has good landlord.’ *Ib.*

Ho’d fair, v. a. To remain or continue fair weather.

‘Better weather now; but Ah quesshun an it’ll *bo’d fair* while neeght.’

Ho’d off, v. n. To keep off, not to befall; of something probably impending, as a fall of rain, a change of weather, a fit of illness or pain.

Ho’d on, v. a. To hold fast, hold tight, without relaxing either tension or firmness of grasp.

Ho’d slack, v. a. 1. To relax the pressure or tension of one’s grasp especially the latter, as in pulling or holding on to a rope. 2. To relax for a time in attention to business or closeness of application.

2. ‘“We’re *bo’d*ding slack a bit;” gossiping awhile, holding talk when there is nothing else to do.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Ho’d talk, v. n. To chat, converse readily, gossip.

‘A good hand at *bo’d*ding talk.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Ho'd-talk, used as a sb. Chat, gossip, commonplace talk.

'We're just having a bit o' *bo'd-talk*.' *Wb. Gl.*

Ho'd up, v. n. To remain up and about, antithetical to giving way to weakness or indisposition, and lying down, or going to bed.

'Match'd t' *bo'd up*;' scarcely able, with all effort, to bear up against weakness or illness.

Hofe, sb. (pr. heeaf). 1. A residence or abode; a person's home for the time being. And thence, 2. A haunt, the place where a person or creature may usually be met with. Written 'howff' by Sir W. Scott in *Guy Mannering* and *Heart of Mid-Lothian*.

Cf. O. N., S. G., A. S. *hof*, a dwelling, den, &c. Comp. Low. G. *hof*, *bove*, a farmstead; Dan., Sw., Germ. *hof*; Sw. D. *bove*. The O. N. word seems first to have denoted the holy house or temple, and then to have been transferred to the residence of the local magnate; after which it came to denote simply a residence or abode, a house, a farmstead; and similarly, in the other tongues or dialects noted, there is a gradation of sense between the court, of a prince or nobleman namely, and a house or residence in the country.

1. '“A man's own *beeaf*;" own home.' *Wb. Gl.*

2. 'Nat at yamm? then mebbe he'll be at Willy N.'s. That's a noted *beeaf* o' hisn.'

Hofe, v. a. and n. 1. To abide, lodge, or live. 2. To cause to live or abide; in a place, house, home, &c.

1. '“Where do you *beeaf* at?" where do you lodge or live?' *Wb. Gl.*

'Deeavid ha' left t' au'd spot, an' hes *beeaf'd* wiv yoong John Garbutt at t' Grains sen Marti'mas;' of a farm-servant who has taken service in a new place.

2. 'Ay: Guinea-fowls is desper't' bad to *beeaf*;' in reference to their unwillingness to forsake the old home and adopt a new one, if the owner chances to 'flit.'

Hoffle, v. n. To shuffle along with slow and impeded gait, whether from lameness or infirmity. Probably coincident with **Hobble** or **Hopple**.

Hoffs, sb. Hoofs or hooves; not infrequently applied, especially by a cleanly housewife on the entrance of muddy boots into her clean room, to human feet.

'“Clarted *boffs*;" feet dirty with walking.' *Wb. Gl.*

Hog, sb. A male of the pig kind.

'Bret. *boc'b*, *bouc'b*, swine, from *bouc'ba*, to grunt. So Lap. *snorkeset*, to grunt; *snorke*, a pig; Fin. *naskia*, to make a noise like pigs in eating (G. *schmatzen*); *naski*, a call for pigs, a pig.' Wedgw. It is, perhaps, not irrelevant to remark in reference to the 'call for pigs' just noted, that the invariable call or summons in Clevel. to the pigs (while as yet suffered to ramble about in the day-time) to come to their food at nightfall is 'Jack, Jack,' many times repeated in a high-pitched and sustained note.

Hog, sb. A sheep of a year old.

'A one-year old sheep. Norm. Fr. *bogetz*.' Brock. 'From six months old till being first shorn: some say from a lamb; others, a sheep of a year old.' Hall. 'Qu. A. S. *bogan*, to take care of; because, on account of their tender age, greater care is required to rear them.' Cr. Gl. Comp. Wedgw. '*Hog, Hoggel, Hoggrel, Hogget, Hoggaster*. A young sheep of the second year. Devonsh. *bog-colt*, a yearling colt. Dut. *bokkeling*, a heifer, a beast of one year old. From being fed in the *bok*, or pen. *Honde-bok*, a dog-kennel: *Schaapen-bok*, a sheep-cote.' The sheep called *bogs* are, however, not fed in pens, neither is there any special care lavished upon them. I suspect that the last of the forms quoted by Wedgw.—*boggaster*—affords a clue to the derivation of the word. A. S. *bægsteald* implies a bachelor, a virgin, novice, cœlebs, tyro; O. Germ. *bagastalt, bagustalt*, id.; Dut. *bagestolt*; Sw. D. and N. *bogstall*, a widower. Bosw. collates also O. N. *bagstædr*, temperatus, although the word would seem to be due to a different original. But in all the other words the idea seems to be that of continence, whether from being yet single, or having become a widower. So, it is at least conceivable, that **Hog** simply implies that the animal so called is yet virgin. It may be a matter for enquiry, is not the sense of continence, or restraint, involved in the prefix of the words quoted above; A. S. *bæge*, a fence; M. Germ. *bac, bege*; N. *baga*; Sw. D. *bag*, &c.? Also, may there not be a connection between this word and Ihre's *bogsl*, which he seeks to derive from a corruption of *osculum*?

Hoidle, v. n. To play instead of working; to lose time, or waste time carelessly or wantonly. Possibly a corruption of 'idle.'

Hoit, v. n. To play the fool, and with a sort of implication of ostentatiously. To engage in some evident absurdity.

'Germ. *Heyda! beysa!* exclamations of high spirits, active enjoyment. Hence E. *bey-day*, the vigour and high spirits of youth . . . In the same way Sw. *bojta*, to shout, explains E. *boit*, to indulge in riotous and noisy mirth: *to bite up and down*, to run idle about the country.—Hall.' Wedgw. The Sw. D. *bójta, byyt, bója, boa*, signifies to shout to cattle in order to collect them; to cry shrilly, as in a forest, by way of signal, or for help, and the like.

Hoit, sb. A simpleton, a fool. *Leeds Gl.* says the word is more frequently applied to females and implies awkwardness as well as silliness. Scarcely so in Cleveland.

Hold, v. a. To occupy, find occupation for, lay an abiding claim or detainer on.

'A job at 'll *bold* him mair an yah year, or tweea owther.'

'He 'll nivver cast it. 'T 'll *bo'd* him fur as lang as he lives.'

Hold, v. n. (pr. hō'd). To last, to continue: in reference to the weather.

'Ay, it's faired oop noo, but Ah question if it 'l *bo'd*.'

Holding-ewes, holding-stock, (pr. ho'dding-yows, -stock). Ewes or stock intended to be kept on through the winter by the farmer or owner, as part of the permanent stock of the farm.

Holl, v. a. (chiefly used in pass. pcpl.) 1. To make hollow; to cause to pine by starvation. 2. To make lean or emaciated; thence **holl**ed, as in the example, puny, without growth or the power of it.

O. N. *bóla*, to make hollow, hollow out; O. Sw. *bola*; Dan. *bule*; Sw. *båla*; Germ. *böble*.

2. "A lahtle *boll'd* thing;" a puny child.' *Wb. Gl.*

Holl, adj. 1. Hollow. 2. Deep, in the same sense in which the 'depth of winter' is spoken of, and in that sense used to qualify the word 'time.'

O. N. *bolr*, hollowed, empty; N. *bol*; Sw. D. *bål*, hollowed out, concave, deep; A. S. *bol*; O. Germ. *bol*; Germ. *bohl*. Comp. Sw. D. *bål-skog*, a large, deep forest.

1. 'Dere brother, I wille fayre
On feld ther our bestes ar,
To look if thay be *bolgb* or fulle.' *Townel. Myst. p. 15.*

2. "The *boll* time of night;" the dead hour of the night.' *Wb. Gl.*

Holl, sb. 1. A deep narrow depression in the surface of the land or place, of no great longitudinal extent. See **Howl** or **Houl**. 2. The depth of winter; sometimes applied also to what is called the 'dead time of night.'

O. N. *bola*; O. Sw. *bol*; Dan. *bul*; Sw. *bål*. Dan. *bul*, in one of its senses, takes much the same meaning as our **Holl** or **Houl**, namely a hollow on the earth's surface; and I have a note of O. N. *boll*, in connection with the word *nátt*, night, but the reference omitted, which would answer exactly to our **Holl of the night**. Under '*Howl*, a hollow or low place,' Brock. quotes the saying,—'Wherever there's a hill, there's sure to be a howl;' and then he adds '*Howl-kite*, a vulgar name for the belly;' which is scarcely true, for O. N. and O. Sw. *bol* is specially applied to 'venter, vel pars corporis cava:' the O. N. distinguishing between the upper and lower cavities, or those of the breast and the bowels.

1. In local names, frequent: e. g., *Houlsyke*, otherwise spelt *Howlsyke*, *Holdsyke*; *Howl-dike*; both in Danby parish.

2. "The *boll* of winter;" the depth of winter.' *Wb. Gl.*

Hollin, sb. The holly (*Ilex aquifolium*). In the pl., **Hollins**, holly-trees.

A. S. *bolegn*; O. E. *bolyn*, *bollen*; W. *celyn*.

'In his on honde he hade a *bolyn* bobbe,
Pat is grattest in grene, when greuez ar bare.'
Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn. l. 206.

Holm, sb. Low-lying land by the side of a stream, which in time of flood may become more or less insular, and which at an earlier time may have been completely so, former channels or hollows having been filled up by alluvial matters.

O. N. *bólmi*, *bólmr*, a small island; N. *bolm*, *bolme*, id.; also a spot distinguished from the surrounding land, as a bit of grass among corn, or *vice versâ*; a little unmown meadow; Sw. D. *bólme*; Dan. D. *bolm*, id.: also, in S. Jutl., any rather more elevated plot in a

meadow; A. S. and N. S. *bolm*, a small island, especially in a river; also a small elevation, or quasi flat hill; O. Sw. *bolmber*, *bolme*, a small island, a place or spot fenced off from the adjacent lands. We have several local names now ending in *bolm*, but utterly without connection with the present word: e. g., *Moorsbolm*, the Domesday orthography of which is *Morebusum*, which is simply the dat. pl. of *Morebus*; *Lealbolm*, which the Whitby Glossarist refers to *leal*, little, and *bolm*—assuming mistakenly, that the latter means *brook*—but which in Domesday stands as *Lacum*, *Lelum*. Again, *Newbolm* near Whitby is *Neuebam* in the same record. It is sometimes difficult to say what the Domesday spelling really points to, and perhaps *Lacum*, *Lelum* is a case in point. I do not, however, think that *bolm* is disguised under the final syllable, whether that be *lum* or *um*. The word **Holm** or **Holms** is common enough as designating some particular piece of land near the **Beck**, on more farms than one in the district. See note to *Holm* in *Pr. Pm.*

Holy-bizen, sb. (pr. holy- or hooäly-bahz'n). A tawdrily- or absurdly, dressed figure, only fit to be a spectacle to wondering beholders. A reference, probably, to the tawdry, tasteless bedizenment of images of saints, &c., still extant in Popish countries and districts. See **Bizen**.

Holy-dance, sb. The extravagances and evidences of excitement manifested, perhaps aimed at, by one or more religious sects at their public services, have caused this name to be given to their proceedings.

Holy-stone, sb. (pr. hooäly-steean). A stone with a natural perforation in it, supposed to have peculiar virtues in propitiating luck, and efficacy as against witch-power and mischief. Suspended by a string from the bed-tester, or attached to the key of the house-door for the safety of the inmates; hung above the **Standing** of the cow, or over the stall of a horse, especially one that is found to sweat much at night, for the several security of those animals,—it was, even is yet, imagined to set the witch's malice at nought.

Comp. the following, *Wär. og Wird.* p. 257:—'Upon the border-lands between East Gothland and Nerike, the people still continue the practice of hanging round a child's neck small stones of smooth trap which are marked either by water-worn indentations or holes through. These are called *Ält-stones*, because they are held to be remedial against the child's ailment so called (a kind of intermittent), which is supposed to be caused by the Elves. In this very ancient popular custom, as also in the Scanian practice of hanging upon the necks of children the so-called *Gommona-stenar* (Gommon's-stones; from *Gomodén*, or *Kornmodén*, a local name for Thor), which correspond exactly with the *Gobonda-stenar* or *Gofar-stenar* of Wärend, we find not only an analogous usage, but also a simple but clear illustration of the practice of wearing mere stones as amulets upon the breast or hung from the neck. For these Gobonden's or Gofar's stones are simply small white stones which, when the lightning has struck any spot, are sometimes found upon the land there: they are perfectly smooth, and about the size of the yolk of an egg. They are beneficial in many ways:—thus, Laid in the syle, or milk-strainer, they are a certain preventative against the milk being spoilt or in any way damaged by the witch (*Trollbackan*).' Thor, alias Gofar, Gobonden, Gomoden or Kornmoden, in the old mythology was the dreaded enemy of all the Troll-kind—the progenitors as well as predecessors of the more modern witch; and when he—the Thunderer—used his heavenly artillery they fled in utter dismay. Hence the efficacy of these stones: the witch recoils in fear and impotence before Thor's missiles.

Home-come, home-coming, sb. 1. The arrival of a person at his home after an absence, whether for the day's work or longer. 2. The time of such arrival. 2. The reception or treatment at such arrival.

Comp. O. N. *heim-koma*, O. Sw. *hemkoma*, return home, or **Home-come**; Dan. *hjem-kommen*, having returned home; Sw. *hemkomst*, home-coming.

'Hwen he beoð ute; hauest aȝain his *ham-cume* sar care f eie.' *Hali Meid.* p. 31.

2. 'He 'll be here about *home-come*.'

3. 'I shall have a bonny *home-coming* about it with my wife, depend upon it.' *Wb. Gl.*

Honey. A term of endearment, more fondling than 'dear.' Often used as a prefix, as in **Honey-bairn**. Often used also by the aged in addressing those they feel both respect and regard for: a kindly clergyman or lady-visitor often gets the appellative **Honey**, and even **Bairn**.

'ffarewell my *bony*, farwell my sweete.' Percy's *Folio MS.* i. p. 151.

Honey-fall, sb. A wind-fall of a more than ordinarily pleasant kind; a piece of great and very acceptable good luck.

'"They have had a brave *boney-fall* lately;" a great deal of property bequeathed.' *Wb. Gl.*

Hood-end, sb. The flat surface, or hob, at either end of the fire-grate, on which the kettle, &c., is customarily set.

Cr. Gl. gives '*bood*, the place behind the fire: *bood-end*, corners near the fire, either of stone or iron.' I surmise that in older days the sort of enclosure made near the fire involved a kind of arched covering, which originated the name **Hood**. See **Neukin**. Jam. quotes '"O. E. *Hood*, the back of the fire, North." Grose. O. E. *budde* must certainly be viewed as originally the same, though used in an oblique sense, as denoting what covers the fire during night.'

Hooze, v. n. To wheeze or breathe with difficulty and noise. See **Heeze**, which is coincident.

Cf. *Pr. Pm.* '*Hoose*, or cowghe (host, or hoost).'

Hop. A word of command, formerly in use by the drivers of oxen, and answering to the old word **Ree**, or the more modern **Gee**, as used in driving horses; i. e. directing them to turn to the right or from the driver. Sometimes **Hop-off**.

Molb. gives *bop*, an exclamation employed either to cause any one to move briskly, or to stimulate a horse; and *byp*, the word of command employed to cause a horse to go forward. In his *Dial. Lexicon*, however, *bop dig* is given as the word employed (in Bierre) when the horse is desired to back. 'It is usual to cry to a stumbling man or beast, Hop! Hop!—Küttner,' quoted by Wedgw. *Hop!* is thus widely used in directing by voice the movements of a draught beast, and as *bop* in different parts of Denmark has a different intention, so there may have been an arbitrary use of it in Clevel., meaning, Move to the right, as in Denm. sometimes forward, sometimes backward.

Hopper, sb. The basket suspended by means of a strap passing over one shoulder of the sower, and containing the seed-corn it is his business to sow.

'Hopper, a seed basket. "A sedepe or a bopere:" MS. Egerton, 829.' Hall. Perhaps a simple adaptation from *bopper*, the seed-receiving and delivering portion of the mill (?) *Pr. Pm.* gives 'Hopyr of a mylle,' and 'Hopur or a seedlepe.'

'He (Pers þe Plouhman) heng an Hoper on his Bac' In stude of a scrippe,
A Busschel of Bred corn' he bringeþ þer-Inne.' *P. Ploughm. (E. E. T. S.)* p. 77.

Hoppet, sb. 1. A small open basket. 2. The gaol or prison.

Wb. Gl. makes *bopper* and *boppit* synonymous; but, I think, incorrectly. *Cr. Gl.* gives *boppit*, 'a little basket;' *Leeds Gl.* as 'a small osier basket, with a bow handle;' Hall. *boppet*, 'a hand basket—*Var. dial.*,' and also, 'the dish used by miners to measure their ore in;' besides *boppit*, 'a small field, generally one near a house, of a square form—*Essex*.'

Hopping-tree, sb. The pole of a coup-cart. See **Coup-cart**.

Comp. Dan. D. *boppe*; at *boppe en vogn*: to back a waggon. See **Hop**. 'A *boppynge tre*' is mentioned in *Wills and Inv. Surt. Soc.* i. 104.

Hopple, v. a. To tie the legs of a horse or other animal together in such a way as not to prevent all motion from place to place in grazing, but still so as to render straying to a distance exceedingly difficult and slow. Brock. gives 'haffle' with this signification; and 'hobble' is the equivalent word in other districts. See **Hoffle**, **Hobble**, **Hamper**, &c.

Horse-block, **horse-mount**, **horsing-stones**, **horse-steps**, sb. The steps, usually of stone, with a small platform above them, for convenience in mounting one's horse: especially to a female.

These are of frequent occurrence in the Dales, at the top of the steep horse-tracks leading up the hill-sides or **Banks** to the roads across the moor, as well as at the churchyard gates, &c.

Horse-couper, sb. A horse-dealer; one who buys, sells or exchanges horses. See **Coup**.

Comp. *horse-courser*, from O. Fr. *couratier*, *couracier*, a broker, salesman. See Wedgw. in v.

Horse-godmother, sb. A great, ungainly female.

Horse-gogs, sb. A fair-sized but highly astringent blue plum which grows abundantly in the district, and sometimes even in the hedge-rows.

Comp. *goose-gogs* = gooseberries.

Horse-knops, sb. The plant black knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*). Also called **Hard-heads**. See **Knop**.

Comp. *knappar*, the Sw. name of the plant.

Horse-trod, sb. A track or path used as a 'bridle-road.' See **Trod**.

Host-house, sb. (pr. wost-hus). The inn at which the farmer or countryman puts up in the market- (or other) town he visits.

Hostle, v. n. (pr. woss'l). To put up at an inn.

Ho't. Pr. of **Hurt**.

Hotch, sb. A bungle, an ill-managed affair.

Probably convertible with *bitch*, and in somewhat the same sense as when we say 'there is a *bitch* in the affair.' Sw. D. *boka* is to fumble, to be irresolute, to hesitate, and may be connected; as also Swiss *boodschen*, *botschen*, to crawl like a toad, shuffle along, do anything in a dawdling, untidy way.

Hot-pots, sb. (pr. heeat- or yat-pots). Pots of hot spiced ale brought out by the friends of a newly-wedded couple to be partaken of by the bridal party as they return from church. See **Bride-door**, **Bride-wain**, &c.

Hotter, v. a. and n. 1. To shake, or even jolt, as persons or things in a springless cart driving over rough roads are shaken up and down. Thence, 2. To move with an uneven pace, limpingly or lamely, in what is called in some places 'a dot and go one' style; and 3. To throw together confusedly or in a jumble, as things conveyed in such a cart would be. In this sense, used chiefly in the passive.

Wedgw. connects this word with *buddle*. He says, 'the primitive image is probably the bubbling movement of boiling water; Sc. *botter*, *sotter*, for the sound of boiling or simmering; to *botter*, to simmer, shiver, shudder, to walk unsteadily, jolt. *It's all in a botter*, all in movement; *botter*, a multitude of small animals in motion; *bottle*, anything without a firm base, as a young child beginning to walk.' I conceive that the original idea of *to botter* is involved in the meanings *to shiver*, *to shudder*; whence the meanings of Hacon Grizzlebeard's '*Hutetutetutu!*' Dasent's *Norse Tales*, p. 46, and 'He was to be sure to lie still, and not to shiver and call out *butetu*, or any such stuff.' (p. 47.) In Sw. D. we find *buttra*, *buddra*, *bóddra*, *bödra*, *bódra*, *bódda*, to tremble or shiver with cold, to have one's teeth chatter; Swiss *bottern*, to shake, to tremble; Dan. D. *buddre*, to shiver from the effects of cold or fever. Cf. also O. N. *bossa*, quatiŕe; *boss*, mollis quassatio.

1. 'We went *bottering* in the cart all the way on.' *Wb. Gl.*

2. '*Hottering* on, nae better an a lamiter.'

3. '"All *botter'd* up;" jumbled together, confused, crowded.' *Wb. Gl.*

With the last example comp. Jamieson's instance:—

'Twas a muir-hen an' mony a pout
Was rinnin', *botterin'* round about;

where the idea is not of being jumbled or flung together in a confused heap, so much as of voluntary crowding.

Hottery, adj. Uneven to walk or ride upon; as a bad pavement, a rough and ill-kept road.

Houe, sb. 1. A sepulchral tumulus, or barrow. 2. A natural hill.

O. N. *baugr*; O. Sw. *baugr*, *bögber*; S. G. *bög*; Dan. *bøj*; S. Jutl. *bøg* (pr. *by*; the *y* much as the Fr. *u*); N. Jutl. *byr*; a tumulus or small hill raised by hand, in contradistinction to a natural hill or eminence. Molbech's definition is, *en forbøining paa jordens overflade*: a hill or heap raised on the surface of the earth. He notes also the phrases *at kaste*, or *opkaste en bøj*: to throw up a houé. *En jordbøj* is used as antithetical to *en sandbakke*; *bakke eller banke bruges sædvanlig om større og naturlige bøie*. *Man siger aldrig, en opkastet bakke*: the word *bakke* or *banke* is usually applied to larger hills of natural origin. No one ever says a thrown-up *bakke*. The special application of O. N. *baugr*, O. Sw. *bögber*, Dan. *bøj*, Sw. *bög*. &c., is to a sepulchral tumulus; sometimes so specified, as in Dan. *gravbøj*, Sw. *ättebög*, O. Sw. *ætar-bögber*: whence the names, Dan. *bøj-folk*, Sw. *bög-folk*, N. Jutl. *byv folk*, &c., for the dwarf tribe, O. N. *dvergar*, who were held to have their dwellings in these old sepulchres. In Clevel. the word, with about two exceptions, denotes the grave-hills on the moors, many of which I have opened, and all of which, as I believe, belong to an exceedingly remote epoch.

1. Black-bowes, Herd-boue, &c., to any number.

2. The *Houe*, near Castleton. Parker's *Howe*, near Crunkley Gill.

Houl, howl, sb. A depression in the surface of the ground, of no great lateral extent or length; scarcely amounting to a valley, and not rugged or precipitous like a **Gill**. See **Holl**.

Hound, v. a. To set on; to make an opportunity for a second person and induce him to use it.

I take this word and the next from the *Wb. Gl.*, a valuable and trustworthy collection as regards the words themselves, their (oftentimes phonographic) forms, and their application. The definition there given is—'Pursued, in the sense of one person introduced to another by the stratagem of a third party, as a man to a match he is desirous of making is said to have been *bounded* to the woman.' It is difficult to see the application of the word 'pursued' in this: the idea otherwise is clear.

Hounding, sb. An advantage obtained for another person by recommendation, or by creating an opportunity for him. *Wh. Gl.*

See **Hound**. The extract from *Wb. Gl.* thereunder given is thus continued:—'also, a sideaway recommendation in any one's behalf is called a *bounding* for another's benefit.'

House-fast, adj. Confined to the house, the result of personal indisposition, lameness, incapability of locomotion, &c. Comp. **House-kept**, and see **Bed-fast**.

House-folk, sb. The people belonging to a house. See **Folk**.

Comp. O. N. *bus-folk*, 1. domestic servants; 2. lodgers.

House-kept, adj. Confined to the house, the result of having to tend closely on a sick person, or the like.

Housen, sb. pl. Houses, house-property.

Several plurals in *en* are retained in Clevel. Comp. **Een** or **Eyen**, **Owsen** (oxen), **Hosen**, &c. Cf. *assen* (ashes), in Chaucer; *fleen*, *oten*, *P. Ploughm.*

'And after that (a thounder) com a water so sharply, that drof down the *bowsynge* and a grete parte of the peple.' *Merl.* p. 153.

House-place, sb. The principal living-room in a house.

Housin'-stuff, sb. Household furniture, inclusive of all kinds.

Hout, interj. Strongly expressive of incredulity or dissent: not so! nothing of the sort! impossible!

S. G. *but*, apage: particula, quâ canes imprimis facessere jubemus (Ihre); N. *but*, cry to silence a dog; Welsh *bwt*, off with it! away! 'Huta ut en,' says Ihre, 'is to expel any one with indignation and contempt, as if he were a dog; Welsh *bwtio*; Finn. *butitan*.' Wedgw. gives Fin. *butaa*, to shout, to call; N. *bussa*, to frighten or drive out with noise and outcry. Add Sw. D. *bussa*, to shout or shriek; also to set on or incite, as a dog on any one.

Hover, v. n. 1. To hang over or be suspended: thence, 2. To wait or remain stationary: and 3. To be in a state of suspended action, of either bodily or mental kind. 4. Sometimes used as v. a., to stay or suspend an action. See **Over**.

This word in the form *boue*, or *bove* is not infrequent in O. E. In Clevel. it takes the form **Ower**; and one of the sayings most frequently quoted as specimens of our dialect to puzzle or astonish the South-country hearer will be found below. Hall. quotes *bove* in the senses, 1. to stop or hover: 2. to float on the water, as a ship, &c.; and the derivation seems to be from Welsh *bofian*, *bofio*, to fluctuate, hover, suspend or hang over.

' & he (the raven) fonge3 to þe fly3t, & fanne3 on þe wynde3,
Houe3 hy3e vpon hy3t to herken tybynge3.'

E. Eng. Allit. Poems, B. l. 458.

' On ark on an euentyde *boue3* the dowve.' *Ib.* l. 485.

' þe burne bode on bonk, þat on blonk *boued*.'

Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn. l. 785.

' Yet *boved* ther an hundred
In howves of selk,
Sergeantz it bisemed
That serveden at the barre.' *P. Ploughm.* l. 418.

2. "'I rather *bovered* a bit;" waited awhile.' *Wb. Gl.*

' "'Titter oop t' sprunt mun *ower* a bit;" the one that is first (soonest) up the hill must wait a bit.' *Ib.*

' My lord, this care lastes lang,
And wille, to Moyses have his bone;
Let hym go, els wyrk we wrang,
It may not help to *bover* ne hone.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 64.

3. "'Hovering for rain;" cloudy, threatening to come wet.' *Wb. Gl.*

4. "'Hover your hand;" stop, hold, e. g. in the act of pouring water.' *Ib.*

Howdy, sb. A midwife.

O. N. *jód*, that which is born, also the act of parturition, is almost certainly the origin of this word. But comp. S. G. *jordgumma*, Sw. *jorde-gumma*, Sw. D. *jor(d)mor*, Dan. *jordemoder*: the latter also occurring with the orthography *gjordemoder*. 'By some,' says Ihre, 'it has been supposed that the reference is to the custom of depositing the new-born babe on the ground, whence it was to be raised by the father, if he thought it worthy of being reared, and given into the care of the female attendant. Others have referred the

origin of the word to *birda*, to take care of, wait upon, pointing to the midwife's care and attention to the lying-in woman; whence would come the word *bjórdgumma*. But my own notion is that an *r* has crept in, and that the word originally was—not *jordgumma*, but—*jodgumma*; inasmuch as *jód* is Isl. for childbirth; *jódsot* the pangs of labour.' The word affords a grand specimen of the success attending guesses at derivation: *Hodie*, in 'Jesus *hodie natus est*;' *bow*, the name for the caul a child is sometimes born with; *bow d'ye?* &c.

Howk, v. a. To dig out, to scoop, to work with digging tools in a hole, or in making a hole.

Jam. well remarks that 'E. *dig* does not properly convey the idea expressed by *Howk*. For the latter signifies to take out the middle, leaving the outside whole saving the aperture.' In fact, in ordinary usage, the word sometimes, but corruptly, approaches in sense to *book*. Under *bol* or *bulk*, a hollow straw or reed, Molb. (*Dan. Dial. Lex.*) quotes *bólkr*, a spout, a hollow reed or cane, a pipe; and adds, Sw. *bol*, 'in genere notat lignum cavatum—radix, *bolka*, cavare.' Ihre, he further says, derives it from *bölja*, to make hollow, in like manner as *dolk* from *dölja*. Comp. also *bulke*, *brønd-bulke*, a wooden cover or protection over the mouth of a well; where the idea is still of that which is made hollow—had the inside *howked out*—so as to become a suitable cover for something else.

Howl̄y, sb. A street game played by boys in a town, one of them hiding behind a wall or house-end and crying 'Howl̄y' to the seekers.

It has been suggested, though not very probably, that *Ole*—'the commonest Christian name in Norway'—may be the foundation of this cry. *Leeds Gl.* gives *Hiddy* as the name of the same game; 'the search-signal employed in the game is "Hiddy!" and not "Hide!" as common.' 'Whoop!' is the South-country signal.

Howse, v. a. To bale or dip out water, or other liquid. See **Ouse** or **Owse**.

Howsomivver, **hows'ivver**, conj. Howsoever, or however.

Hubble-shew, **hubble-shoo**, sb. The tumultuous movements of a somewhat excited crowd; a state of commotion, or disturbance.

Jam. refers this word to 'Teut. *bobbelen*, inglomerare; *bobbelen-tobbelen*, tumultuare. The last syllable may be Teut. *schowe*, spectaculum, or from *schouwen*, videre: q. a crowd assembled to see something that excites attention.' Is it not at least open to surmise that Sw. D. *bo-bal*, *bovel*, *bovoll*; N. *båball*, *bobball*, *bobboll*, *båvoll*, midsummer, the time when the sun (*Baal*, *Balder*) is highest, may have some connection with it? Ihre, who gives the form *bogball* from one Sw. district, and *bögbale* from another, takes the word to have originally denoted *den böge Balder*, the high Balder; or, as it were, the high and powerful sun's special season. It is matter of history that this season was from extremely remote times celebrated by the piling and burning of mighty fires on the hills in different districts, at which almost the entire population were assembled, with feasting, dancing and drinking, continued throughout the night. Herein we certainly have the main elements of what is thus expressed by Jam.:—'It' (the word *Hubbelschow*) 'suggests the idea of a multitude running and crowding together in a tumultuous manner (without necessarily implying that there is any broil).' For the last syllable compare *wappinschaw* or *wappenschaw*.

Huckle, sb. The hip. See **Huke-bone**.

Huff, v. n. To become swollen and puffy, as the flesh where a blow has been received.

Mr. Wedgw. gives '*Huff, Hoove*. To puff or blow, as *whiff*, or G. *bauchen*, to breathe or blow, from a representation of the sound. To *buff up*, to puff up, swell with wind. "In many birds the diaphragm may be easily *buffed* up with air." Grew in Todd. "Excrescences, called emphysemata, like unto bladders puffed up and hooved with wind." Holland—Pliny in R.' The examples are unexceptionable, but Sw. D. *bävna*, *bauna*, *bävna*, N. *bovna* or *bovne*, to puff up or become swollen; *bäven*, *bauen*, *bäven*, swollen, huffed; *bövelse*, the condition of being swollen; Dan. *boven*, swollen; *bovenbed*, condition of being swollen; *bævelse*, id.; also rising or tumour,—are all distinctly referrible to *bäva*, *bevja*, *bæve*, to heave, raise, cause to be risen; and it is scarcely doubtful that Clevel. **Huff** is a very close relative.

'Her eye *buffed* oop in a minute;' after a blow received.

Cf. with the extract from Wedgw. the following:—

'Thé *buft* & puft with many heaves,
till that thé both were tyred.' *Loose and Hum. Songs*, p. 35.

Huff, sb. The feeling of dissatisfaction or displeasure excited by a slight or petty indignity; offence taken on some such ground.

Probably a simple metaphor from **huff**, to swell or be swollen. Comp. the exactly analogous applications of Lat. *tumescere*, to swell with anger, to be puffed up with vanity or pride, &c. Mr. Wedgw., however, derives it from 'the puffing and blowing of an angry person.'

'“They took the *buff* at it;” they were offended by it.' *Wh. Gl.*

In the following extract from Chaucer:—

“Now, sirs,” then quoth this Oswolde the Reve,
“I pray you alle, that ye nought you greve,
That I answer, and somedell *sett bis boufe*,
For lefull it is force with force to shoufe:” *Reve's Prologue*, p. 30,

it would seem, from the general sense, that the phrase in italics may probably mean excite his ire, rather than only be quits with him, as suggested in the Glossary. In that case our **Huff** might have a different origin from that above suggested. Comp. the phrases 'Set one's cap,' 'Cock one's bonnet' or 'beaver,' &c.

Huffle, **huffil**, **huvvil**, sb. A finger-stall, a cot; a protection for a hurt or sore finger.

O. N. *bufa*, cap, hood. Comp. also Sw. D. *buv*, a covering; a small circular roof; O. S. *buver*, thatch, roof; O. E. *bow*, *boove*, and '*Howe*, *bowue*,' *Pr. Pm.*, a hood, from which this is a diminutive.

Hug, v. a. To carry, the hands, arms, or back being specially employed in the act. The idea of effort is oftentimes implied, but certainly not quite necessarily, or without exception.

Comp. Germ. *bocken*, to take upon one's back. The same vb., as a v. n., is to squat or crouch, which probably brings it into connection with Sw. D. *buka*, to squat, or sit with curved back and knees; Dan. *sidde paa bug*, O. N. *buka*, N. *buka*, *bukje*, Dan. *buge*, which, besides the preceding meaning of sitting with bent back and knees, has also that of walking with a bowed back and head poked forward; in other words, the very form in which one **hugs** a heavy burden on his back. We have thus, it would seem, a connection reopened

between *bocken* and *huge*, through the intervention of Clevel. **Hug**. *Wb. Gl.* gives *Hug*, to carry as if toiling with a cumbrous load, and, as an example, ‘“ Ah ’s brusten wi’ hug-ging on ’t;” bursting or out of breath in contending with the load.’ But the word is often applied also in the case of loads which do not require such contending with. People **hug** small parcels as well as heavy burdens.

Huke, sb. The hip. See **Huckle**.

Comp. *beuck*, the hip-bone of a cow; *buck*, in beef, the part between the shin and the round (Hall.); *bug-bone*, *buckle-bone*, &c. See **Huke-bone**.

Huke-bone, sb. The hip-bone.

Comp. *bug-bone*, differently shortened into *bubbon* and *buggan*; *buck*, *buckle*, *aitch-bone* or *edgebone*; all of which are probably connected, and of equally uncertain derivation: unless Sw. D. *bukk*, a small but highish projecting point of land or promontory, jutting into the sea; Dan., Fris., N. Sax. *buk*, a corner or projecting angle; Dutch *boek*, id.; also a small promontory, supply a suggestion, as I conceive they do.

Huke, To crook. To sit down; to bend the **Huke** so as, or in order, to sit down.

‘I have never *cruik’d* my *buke* the whole of the day,’ in *Wb. Gl.*, is explained by the compiler by ‘I have never crooked my *bip* to sit down.’ However, one never ‘crooks one’s hip’ for that or any other purpose. The word is only another or prov. form of *bough* or *bock*. ‘*Hock*, the joint of a horse’s leg from the knee to the fetlock; *bough*, the back of the knee; A. S. *bob*, the heel, ham (calx, poples, suffrago)’ (Wedgw.): thus the meaning of each word in the phrase becomes at once apparent. Comp. ‘I hae often wondered that any ane that ever bent a knee for the right purpose should ever daur to *crook a bough* to fyke and fling at piper’s wind and fiddler’s squealing.’ *Heart of Mid-Lothian*.

‘She said there was a tough sinew in an old wife’s *bough*.’ *York Castle Dep.* p. 202.

Huker, v. a. To barter, huckster.

‘G. *böke*, *böker*, a higgler, huckster: “a retailer, regrater, one who sells goods, especially victuals, in small quantities, a petty dealer. Dut. *boecker*, *bucker*, caupo, propola.” Kil. Bav. *bugker*, *bugkler*, *bugkner*, Swab. *buker*, *bukler*, a petty dealer, huckster. It is essentially the same word with G. *wucher*, Dut. *woecker*, *oecker*, *boecker*, Sw. *böcker*, O. N. *okr*, interest, usury, properly increase, from the same source as Lat. *augere*, Goth. *aucan*, A. S. *eacan*, to increase. The O. H. G. *wuocher* is applied to the increase of plants; *erde-wuocher*, the fruits of the earth.’ Wedgw. Cf. *okereð*, *okere*, *Ancr. Riule*. p. 326. See **Peddle**.

‘He *bukered* them (rabbit-skins, eggs, &c., picked up or collected by the **Badger** at home) at Sunderland Market.’

‘She hath holden *bukkerye*, Al hire lif tyme.’ *P. Ploughm.* p. 90.

Hull, sb. The shell or outer covering, as in the case of peas, beans, hazel-nuts or filberts, &c.

Enligt den mytbiska natur-åskådningen bade mennisko-väsenet i kroppen en blott tillfällig uppenbarelse-form. I döden afkläddes menniskan detta tillfälliga bölje: according to the (before-mentioned) mythical view of nature, the body simply served the human being as an accidental means or fashion of external manifestation. At death this accident or external case (*bölje*) was stripped off. Here we have Sw. *bölje* used in almost exactly the same sense as our **Hull**. Note O. N. *hylja*, S. G. *bölja*, *velare*, *operire*; O. Sw. *hylja*, Sw. D.

bäla, Dan. *bæle*, N. *bela*, O. G. *belan*, *beljan*, *buljan*, A. S. *belan*, M. G. *buljan*, all meaning to cover, envelope, conceal, hide; and also A. S. *bul*, *bula*, hull, shell; *Pr. Pm.* 'byllyn, operio, tego, velo, &c.:' 'Hoole, of pesyn, or benys, or oþer coddyd frute.'
'Pea-bulls;' 'Nut-bulls,' &c.

Hull, v. a. To strip the outer covering, shell or pod off anything which has such an integument; as peas, beans, &c.

Hummel, v. a. To detach or break off the awns, or portions of awn, that still adhere to the grains of barley after it is thrashed. See **Hummel'd**.

Hummeld, **hummel'd**, adj. Without horns, applied to a cow especially; more rarely to hornless sheep.

I am disposed to refer this word, as well as **hummel**, **Hummeller**, to O. N. *bamla*, to mutilate, curtail by cutting, lop; O. Germ. *bamalon*; A. S. *bamelan*, to hamstring; E. *bammel*, *bamble*; Sw. D. *bammla*, 1. originally to hamstring, though that sense is obsolete now: 2. To lop or pollard a tree, whence *bammlad*, polled or pollarded; and also, 3. To strike, drub, thrash. Another form is *bómmla*, to strike, flog, whence *bómmel*, blows, stripes, a thrashing; O. Sw. *bambla*, to render any one helpless by lopping off his limbs. In this last word we have a kind of combination of ideas not unlike what is expressed by **hummeld** as applied to an animal whose means of defence are in its horns. The expression, to **hummel** barley, also takes significance from a like explanation.

Hummeller, sb. The instrument in use for removing the awns, or pieces of awn, still adherent to the grains of barley after thrashing.

Hunger, v. a. and n. 1. To suffer from hunger, to be famished or starved. 2. To cause to suffer from hunger, to starve; by withholding the necessary food.

1. 'Ah's about *hungered* to deid.'

Cf. 'And miððy be gefæste feowertig daga and feowertig næbta, æfter ðon gebyncgerde.' *North. Gosp. Matt. iv. 2.*

2. 'Twur a cruel act, *hungerin'* thae poor bairns, as she did, fra yah week's end tiv anither.'

Hurple, v. n. See **Hirple**.

Hussocks, sb. Large tufts of coarse grass (see **Bullfaces**) growing in boggy places in low pastures, or **Carrs**, often nearly or quite two feet high and twelve or fifteen inches in diameter in the dry, pillar-like growth of root and stem above which the herbage flourishes.

Pr. Pm. 'Hassok. *Ulpbus.*' 'In Norfolk, coarse grass, which grows in rank tufts on boggy ground, is termed hassock.' *Ib.* note. *Tussocks* in Essex.

Hutter, v. n. To stammer, stutter, have a difficulty in getting one's words out, so as to speak more or less unintelligibly.

See **Hotter**. 'Dut. *boddebek*, *boddelbek* (*bec pour bouche*—Dict. du bas Lang.), a stammerer.' Wedgw. Note also Swiss *budern*, to speak quick and confusedly.

I

I, prep. In.

O. N., Sw., Dan. *i*, in.

'He's *i t'* hoos.' 'I *t'* thick on't.'

Ice-shoggles, ice-shoglins, sb. Icicles.

N. Fris. *is-jökkel*, *jókel* or *jögel*; N. *is-jukel*; Dan. D. *egel* or *egle*; Sw. D. *ais-ikkel*; A. S. *ises-gicel*; Dut. *ijs-kegel*, *kekel*. 'To *jog*, *sbag* or *sbog* is to move sharply to and fro, Bav. *gigkeln* to shiver, to move rapidly to and fro.' Wedgw. Comp. Clevel. **shoggle**, to shake, with the present word. Mr. Wedgw. derives the idea of a pointed object from rapid angular motion; Germ. *zickzack*, 'whence *zacken* to jag, dent, slash, and, as a noun, any pointed or tapering object; *eis-zakken*, an icicle.' Comp., however, Sw. D. '*onns-ikkel*, the quick of the horn of an ox, goat, &c., where *ikkel*, meaning simply a prick, point or pointed object, may be collated with the terminal part of Sw. D. *is-stikkel*, *is-pigge*. The word is written *ice-sbackle* in *Leeds Gl.*

Ickles, sb. Icicles.

Dan. D. *egel*, *egle*, an icicle, appears to be used absolutely as our *ickle* is (Molb. D. D. *Lex.*); and Bosw. gives *gicel* as signifying an icicle without the prefix *ises*. It may be observed, moreover, that in *Cr. Gl.* the word *ickle* stands for a *stalactite*—the usage of the Sw. D. *ikkel* reproduced.

If in case. A redundant expression for 'in case,' or 'if,' simply.

Ilk, ilka, pron. Each, every.

A. S. *ælc*; Dut. *elc*; Pr. Pm. *Ilke*, or *eche*.

'I saw him *ilk* other day.' *Wb. Gl.*

'For *ilka* thyng þat God has wrought.' *Pr. of Consc.* 52.

'*Ilk* man that here lyves, mare and lesse.' *Ib.* 89.

Ill, adj. Bad, evil, evil-intentioned.

O. N. *illr*; Sw. D. *iller*; O. Sw. *ilder* (neut. *ilt*); Dan. *ild*; N. *ill*. Comp. the Germanic forms:—O. H. G. *ubil*, *upil*; M. G. and G. *übel*; A. S. *ubbil*, *ubil*; O. E. *yfel*, *eofel*; E. *evil*.

'Thou art an *ylle* quelp, for angres.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 95.

'He's nobbut an *ill* 'un,' of a bad disposition.

'An *ill* deed as ivver Ah kenn'd.'

Comp. *ille-dedy*, *Townel. Myst.* p. 320.

Ill-clep'd, adj. Ill-conditioned, surly of address. See **Clep**.

Comp. *ill-spoken*, in the sense addicted to the use of abusive or ill-tempered speech; and also, *ill-contrived*, bad-tempered, perverse, selfwilled. Hall.

Ill-fare, v. n. To fare badly, meet with ill-luck or ill-success.

'Odds bobbs! what's here te deea! mah best an' *ill-fared* man!

Ah's seear there's bin foul pleea. Speak fer and clear yer sen.'

Sowerby Sword Dance Recitation.

Comp. Sw. D. *ill-fatt*, luckless, unfortunate, our word having much the same Pr., so that, in the above rhyme, the word, as written on phonographic principles by an unlettered transcriber, is spelt *ill-fit*.

Ill-gaited, adj. With awkward action of the legs, possibly arising from malformation or from injury leaving permanent lameness.

Illify, v. a. To defame; to seek to lower one's reputation or take away his character.

Comp. O. Sw. *illa*, *ilska*, to vilify, slander, defame.

Ill-put-on, **ill-putten-on**, adj. Badly dressed, shabby.

Ill-tented, adj. Badly looked after, or nursed; neglected, ill-cared for. See **Tent**.

Ill-thriven, adj. 1. Without the appearance of healthy growth; puny, poor-looking. 2. With the healthy part of one's disposition undeveloped; ill-conditioned, cross-grained.

Ill-throdden. See **Ill-thriven**, **Throdden**.

Sw. *ill-trivas* (imp. *ill-trivdes*), to thrive badly.

Ill-throven. See **Ill-thriven**.

Imp, sb. A ring or circlet of the same material, fabric and diameter as the beehive, but of varying height, intended for insertion beneath the hive so as to enable the bees to add to their combs. If of three folds or plies in height, it is a **three-wreathed imp**; if four, a **four-wreathed imp**, and so on.

A. S. *impan*, *impian* (p. p. *impod*, *ge-impod*), to imp, engraft, plant; Welsh *imp*, a twig, shoot or scion; Dan. *ympe*, id.; Sw. *ymp*, a graft, a twig; Germ. *impfen*; Dan. *ympe*, Sw. *ympe*, to graft. Ihre explains the latter word by *inoculare*, *inserere*: the simple meaning of our word is just an insertion or thing inserted; and Hall. gives '*imp*, to add; to eke out: also, an addition, insertion; one length of twisted hair in a fishing line. *North*. In hawking, to insert a new feather in the place of a broken one.' Ihre's remark is, 'a posteriori parte vocis *impod*, Dani *pode* formarunt, quod inserere notat. Belg. *impoten*.' Mr. Wedgw., on the contrary, looks on *pode* as the original, and *impan*, *impod* the derivative:—'The origin is Dut. *pote*, Dan. *pode*, Pl. D. *paot*, a shoot, slip; whence Pl. D. *paten*, *inpaten*, Du. *pooten*, *inpooten*, to plant, to set; Dan. *pode*, Limousin *empeouta*, Bret. *embouda*, O. H. G. *impiton*, *impten*, A. S. *impan*, G. *impfen*, to graft. The total squeezing out of the long vowel is remarkable.' Ihre's surmise can scarcely be right. Kok looks upon S. Jutl. *pode*, 1. to graft: 2. to plant, as allied to *putte*, and due to an O. N. source, perhaps *pota*, to prick; while Welsh *imp*, a scion, *impio*, to graft, seem to point to independence of the word *pode* or *pote*. Any way, however, *imp*, in the sense of scion, is simply an insertion.

Inear, sb. The kidney.

O. N. *nyra*, S. G. *njura*, Sw. *njure*, Dan. *nyre*, Germ. *nieren*. *Cr. Gl.* gives the form *neer*, quoting also Suff. and Northumb. *ear*, and Sc. *ears*, while *Lonsd. Gl.* gives *nurses*.

Ing, sb. 1. Pasture or meadow lands, low and moist. 2. A distinctive name for some field or other in a farm, which field originally was a low-lying, wet or marshy meadow, although now it may have been long drained and become arable.

O. N. *engi*, *eingi*; Dan. *eng*; Sw. *ång*; O. Germ. *anger*. Dan. *eng* is used in a sense antithetical to *ager*, or arable land; and the prominent idea is that of low-lying land too moist for ordinary tillage.

Ingate, sb. 1. The means of entrance, to a house or building, enclosure or other place. 2. The entrance-way, path, &c., itself. 3. The act of entrance.

'The lady Drede is portere . . . and so speres þe ȝatis . . . þat none evylle hafe none *ingate* to þe herte.' *Rel. Pieces*, p. 53.

Ingle, sb. Fire, flame. Sometimes used with the definite article, and then equivalent to 'the fire,' 'the fireside.'

Gael. *aingeal*, fire, light, sunshine.

'A body's ain *ingle*;' a person's own fireside.

Ingle-nook, **ingle-nooking**, sb. (pr. *neuk* or *neukin*'). The inner corner or recess by the fire-side. See **Neuk**, **Neukin**.

Inkle, v. a. 1. To form notions, guesses or projects. And thence, 2. To form wishes or inclinations, for this or that gratification, to wit. See **Inkling**.

1. 'He's *inkling* o' nowght at 's good.

2. 'He *inkles* after this an' that, and can take nane iv 'em when it cooms till;' of an invalid who fancies things, but can't take them when brought to him.

Inkle, sb. A narrow linen fabric, or kind of tape, formerly used for shoe-ties, apron-strings, and the like.

Mr. Wedgwood's derivation is ingenious:—'*Inkle*, tape, linen thread. Fr. *lignoul*, *lignol*, strong thread used by shoemakers and saddlers; *lignivol*, shoemaker's thread. From the first of these forms are E. *lingel*, *lingle*, *lingan*. The second form, *lignivol*, may probably explain O. E. *liniolf*. *Lynyolf* or *inniolf*, threde to sow with schone or botys. *Indula*, *licinium*.—Pr. Pm. The loss of the initial *l*, of which we have here an example, would convert *lingle* into *ingle* or *inkle*. From Lat. *linum*, flax. Fr. *linge*, Sc. *ling*, a line; Fr. *linge*, linen, cloth of flax.' Add O. N. *lin*, Germ. *lein*, and compare Clevel. *Līn*, flax, and *Līn*, linen.

Inkleweavers, sb. Weavers of the fabric called **Inkle**, who, on account of the narrowness of the web they produced, were able to sit very close, thus giving origin to the proverbial expression 'as kind' (see **Kind**), or, 'as thick as inkleweavers.'

Inkling, sb. 1. A notion of, or guess at something, formed from some hint or faint whisper of intelligence; a hint or suspicion. 2. An inclination, desire or tendency; as, to some line of action, or indulgence.

‘Parallel with E. *hum*, O. N. has *uma*, to resound, *ymta*, to whisper or rumour: *bann ymti á því*, he gave a hint, an inkling of it. Dan. *ymte*, to whisper, talk softly, secretly of. Sw. *bafva hum om något*, to have an *inkling* or hint of something. For the change from *ymte*, to *hint*, compare *emmet*, *ant*. *Inkling* is from a frequentative form of the same root, O. N. *uml*, Dan. *ymmel*, murmur, *ymple*, to whisper, to rumour—whence E. *inkling*, by a change analogous to that which holds between G. *sumpf* and E. *sink*; G. *schrümpfen* and E. *sbrink*.’ Wedgw. Another instance of the change of the *m* into *n* is seen in Sw. *ömka*, *ynka*, to be compassionate, the latter being the customary spoken form of the former, which is the true or accurate form.

Inmeats, sb. The edible viscera of any animal, four-footed or feathered.

Comp. Sw. *innamäte*; *allabanda smått stekt innamäte af gäss*: various small cooked inmeats of geese.

Inoo, adv. Presently, just now. See **Enow**.

Comp. Dan. *i et nu*; *i et nu var han forsvunden*: he had presently, in a twinkling, disappeared.

Insense, v. a. To give any one full or sufficient information or instruction upon any subject or point; to make to understand.

A good old Shaksperian word, and in frequent use with us still.

‘I was not fairly *insensed* into it.’ *Wb. Gl.*

‘Ah couldn’t *insense* him intiv it, dee what Ah wad.’

Inses, sb. Additions to make up full weight as well as full tale; the articles or portions ‘given in.’

No doubt from the expression ‘a dozen and one *in*’ and the like; the one *in* coming to give a substantival force to the particle *in*.

Insides, sb. Entrails, the viscera generally.

‘A desper’t’ pain i ma’ *insides*;’ (the *i ma’* being pr. *immä*, the final *a* as in *aside*, again, &c.)

Intak’, sb. A piece of land taken from the common, and enclosed for the purposes of cultivation: applied in the case of small plots taken up at will, and without any reference to, or power derived from, any general enclosure act.

O. Sw. *intaka*; Sw. D. *intag*, *intaka*; Sw. *intaga*, *oskift mark som inbägnas till odling*: common or undivided land which is enclosed for the purposes of cultivation. The Dan. word is *indtægt*.

Intil, prep. Into. See **Til**.

Intiv, prep. Into. See **Tiv**.

Inward-fits, sb. An infants' disorder, a mild convulsion-fit.

Inwards, sb. (pr. innards). One's entrails, bowels, inside generally.

Note 'Suz Jonas wæs in dæs huales *innað*.' *North. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 40.

'Seo fæmne hæfþ on *innoðe*:' 'a virgin shall have in wombe.' *A.S. Gosp.*, and *Wycl. Transl.* Matt. i. 23.

'Ðe of hyra módor *innoðum* cumað:' 'the whiche ben thus born of the modris wombe.' *Ib.* Matt. xix. 12.

Possibly these words suggest a different orthography for **Inwards**.

Iv, prep. The form the prep. *i* usually takes before a vowel. See **Intiv**.

'Tolf *iv* all;' 'Iv oor hooð.'

Ivin, sb. The common ivy (*Hedera helix*).

Comp. the form **Hollin** or **Hollen**, holly.

J

Jack, sb. A quarter of a pint measure, or the quantity contained by it.

Comp. *black-jack*, a large leather can, into which the beer was drawn in old times.

Jack! Jack! The call of summons to the pigs of a farm to come home and be fed and housed for the night: a call which is willingly responded to by the herd.

All the animals on a Dales-farm are used to a summons from the human voice, and give immediate obedience. The cows, as milking-time approaches, may often be seen waiting for the call; or, if not, the moment it sounds they turn and move towards the gate whence it proceeds. In winter weather, when it becomes necessary to give the sheep, which are still abroad, a small ration of hay, a high-pitched and prolonged, and, as given by some, very musical cry, is used to summon them to the fodder-bearer's presence, and is at once acknowledged and replied to by them. See **Ob-ee!**, **Sty!**

Jaded, adj. Placed in circumstances of almost inextricable difficulty, straitened on all sides: a transitional sense, probably, from that of wearied to exhaustion, and so, incapable of further exertion.

Jannock, adj. 1. Even, level. 2. Fair, even, equitable.

O. N. *jafn*; O. Sw. *jæmn*, *jemn*, *iampner*; Sw. *jämn*; Dan. *jevn* or *jævn*; Sw. D. *jamn*, *jämner*, *jävn*; M. G. *ibns*; O. Germ. *eban*, *epan*; O. Sax. *ebban*; A. S. *efen*, *æven*, &c. The presence of the *p* in the O. Sw. form leads the way for the entrance, by substitution, of a *k*; and accordingly, in *Ihre* we find the form *jæmka*, to render even or level; in Sw.,

jämka, and in Sw. D., *jänka*, *janka*, *jänk*, id.; and this is nearly coincident in form with our word.

1. 'T' cloth deean't lig *jannock*. Draw yon end your-hand way.'
2. "' That now is not *jannock*;" unfair, uncandid.' *Wb. Gl.*

Jaul. See **Joul**.

Jaup, v. a. and n. 1. To agitate water or other fluid sharply in a vessel, so as to cause it to dash against the sides; to cause impact of one substance or surface on another. 2. To move or dash against the side as the shaken water in the vessel does.

Hald. gives *giálfra*, with the example, *bér giálfra at landi*: hic terram allidit æquor; and *giálfra*, allisio maris ad littora, with the additional forms *gialpa* and *gialp*, in which words we have, very nearly indeed, both the sound and the sense of **jaup**, and no doubt also its origin. **Jowp** is simply another form.

Jauping, adj. Wide, spacious, gaping. Spelt also **jawping** and **jaupen**.

Equivalent to, not rather to say, identical with **gaping**. Comp. the form *yawn* with A. S. *ganian*, *cinan*, *geonan*, Dut. *gbienen*, Germ. *gienen*.

Javver, sb. Idle talk, prating, flippancy.

Comp. **Gab**, **Gabber**, and see the remark on **Jauping**; note also, Dan. D. *biabre* or *babbre*, to chatter fast, and without forethought, to let the tongue run; the person who has a disposition this way being called a *biabber*. Collate E. *jabber*.

' "Give us none o' your *javver*;" hold your tongue.' *Wb. Gl.*

Jealous, adj. Apprehensive, ready to anticipate something, whatever it be, more or less unpleasant in its nature.

' "Think you that wall will fall?" "Aye, Ah's very *jealous* on 't."

' Ah's *jealous* he's efter nae guid.'

Jenny-howlet, sb. (pr. *jinny-hullot*). The tawny owl (*Syrnium stridula*).

Jenny-spinner, sb. The long-legged insect called the crane-fly. Otherwise **Tommy Long-legs**. The name seems to belong to the genus *Tipula* at large.

Jill, sb. A half-pint measure, or the quantity measured by it. Spelt 'Gill' in *Pr. Pm.*

Jill, v. n. To drink intemperately, but in small quantities at any one place.

' "He gans *jilling* about;" drinking his half-pints at different places.' *Wb. Gl.*

Jimp, adj. 1. Slight, elegant in figure; applied especially to a lady's waist. Thence, 2. Neat or elegant generally. 3. Small, scanty, deficient in measure.

Jam. looks upon Sc. *gymp* or *jymp*, a witty jest, or taunt; a quirk, a subtility, as originating in S. G. *skymf*, O. N. *skymp*, ludibrium, sport, Germ. *schimpf*, Belg. *schimp*, a cavil, a jest, and with much probability. In like manner he considers Sc. *gymp* or *jimp*, with the same meanings as our *jimp*, as undoubtedly due to O. N. and S. G. *skam*, *skamt*, short, scanty, *skæmma*, *skæmta*, to shorten, curtail. Comp. Cr. *jimp*, to indent.

Jin. A common, rather fondling, abbreviation of Jane.

'Oor *Jin*;' the daughter bearing the name Jane.

Jobber, sb. A small spade or iron tool for cutting up thistles from their roots.

'*Byllen* or *jobbyn* as *bryddys*, *jobbyn* with the byl. *Rostro*.' *Pr. Pm.* Comp. *Nut-jobber*, the nut-hatch (*Sitta Europæa*), a bird which digs into nuts and the like with repeated blows of the bill; not simply pecks, but blows given with the whole force of the body. Mr. Wedgw. quotes, as allied, Bohem. *dubati*, Pol. *dziobał*, to peck, *dziob*, Gael. *gob*, the beak of a bird.

Joblijock, sb. Anything tending to interfere with domestic comfort or peace; e. g. a smoking chimney, a scolding wife, &c.

This is a familiar name for the cock-turkey in some districts, and there is probably a connection of idea in the Clevel. application of the word.

Jodder, v. n. (pr. *jother*). To be tremulous, like jelly when shaken.

No doubt nearly related to *jog* or *jock*, *jot* or *jotter*, *jolle* or *jowl*, *jolt*, all of which, through *jog* or *jock*, may be connected with Sw. D. *jukka*, to move up and down; Dan. D. *juke*, *jykke*, to ride about on a stumbling horse, one that communicates an up-and-down kind of motion to its rider; O. N. *jacka* and Sw. *jucka*, to be in a state of shaking motion. See Wedgw. in v. *Jolt*, from which our word is an easy frequentative. By the suppression of the *l*, as in *au'd*, *cau'f*, *bau'd*, *fau't*, &c., *jo't* ensues, and thence *jotter*, *jother*, *jodder*.

Jodder, sb. A state of trembling or quivering, like that of jelly.

' "Well, how did you like your ride on the railway, Mrs. B.?" (a very stout, unhealthily fat woman.) "Wheea, sae badly, Ah'll nivver gan in yan o' thae nasty vans nae mair. Ah trimml'd and dither'd while Ah wur all iv a *jother*."'

Jodderum, sb. A tremulous mass, like a jelly.

Joggly, adj. 1. Unsteady, or easily put in motion; of an object which does not stand firmly or evenly. 2. Rough; of a road, causing things carried over it to move unsteadily.

Jollment, sb. A large jug or pitcher-full. *Wh. Gl.*

I have not met with this word elsewhere. The compiler gives it thus:—'*A jorum* or *jollment*, a large pitcher-full: a rare *orum* of broth.' I do not think it necessarily excludes

the idea of the containing vessel, but the contrary, as in the case of **Jorum**. I connect it with the prefix in *jolly-boat*. 'The original meaning is probably as in Fr. *jalle*, *jalaye*, a bowl, Dut. *jolleken*, a trough.' Wedgw. See his *Dict.* also in v. *Gallon*.

Jollous, adj. In good case, well-fed, jolly-looking.

I do not feel quite positive that the connection here is not with **Jowl**, the fleshy appendages of the jaw and throat in a fat person. I incline to think it is, rather than that the word is merely synonymous with *jolly* = fat, showing tokens of good living. In the latter case it would connect with N. and Sw. D. *jula*, to live jollily, as folks do at Yule, Dut. *joelen*, id.

'A flushy-faced, *jollus* sort o' body.' *Wb. Gl.*

Jooän. Pr. of John.

Jorum, sb. 1. Any large pitcher-like vessel; or the contents of the same. 2. A large or considerable concourse or assemblage of people.

Jutbrum, in the *Leeds Gl.*—'a bonny *jutbrum* ther' is; 'a *jutbrum* o' folks'—is probably a purposed corruption of the word **Jorum**, unless, indeed, it be essentially the same word as our **Jodderum**, with the implied sense of a concourse shaken together and still shaking, as it were, with pressure and swaying motion.

Joul, **jowl**, v. a. 1. To jolt or shake roughly, as a heavy springless cart passing over very rough roads does those who ride in it. 2. To bring into rough contact, as when a person knocks the heads of two boys together. 3. To strike with a hockey-stick, viz. the wooden ball or **Knorr**. See **Jowls**, **Shinney** or **Shinnop**. Sometimes pr. *jaul*. See **Jodder**.

1. 'Ah's about *jauled* te deid wi' riding i' t' cart.'

2. 'Ah'll *joul* thah heead an' t' wall tegither.'

'He *jaul'd* their heeads yan agin tither.'

Jowl, sb. 1. The jaw. 2. The fleshy appendages which, in a fat person, hang down from the jaws, forming, as it were, part of the flesh of the throat.

A. S. *ceolas*, the jaws; *geagl*, a jaw; *geaflas*, *geablas*, the jaws. Mr. Wedgwood's remark is that E. *jowl* may be as much indebted to Fr. as to A. S. for its origin; quoting, in support, O. Fr. *gole*, *golle*, *geule*, Fr. *gueule*, the mouth, throat, gullet. 'Specially applied to the head of a fish, as a *joll* or *geoules* of sturgeon. "The *chowle* or crop adhering to the lower side of the bill."—Vulg. Errors.' Wedgw.

Jowls, sb. A game played by boys, much the same as hockey, and taking its name no doubt from the mode of playing, which consists in striking a wooden ball, or **Knorr**, from the ground in any given direction with a sufficiently heavy stick, duly curved at the striking end.

Jowp, v. a. and n. See **Jaup**.

Judy-cow, sb. A name for the lady-bird (*Coccinella septem-punctata*). See **Cow-lady**, **Lady-cow**, **Lady-clock**.

This name can scarcely fail to be a corruption. I suspect Fr. *vache à Dieu*, *bête à Dieu*, as a possible origin. The name *God's-cow* is common in various forms in Germany, and it is at least possible that the Fr. form may have found an entrance here, and then been partly translated and the rest corrupted. Cf. **Haugoed**.

Juntous, adj. Given to take offence, ill-tempered, sullen.

Allied, as it would seem, with O. E. *schunt*, to turn aside with a quick motion, to swerve, to flinch.

'þe wyȝt watȝ war of þe wylde (the fox), and warly abides,
& braydeȝ out þe bryȝt brond, and at þe best casteȝ :
& he *schunt* for þe scharp, and schulde haf arered,
A rach rapes hym to, ryȝt er he myȝt,' *Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn.* l. 1900 :

the fox started aside, swerved, from his swift course as the sword flashed near him (fancy throwing a sword, or a hunting-knife either, at a hunted fox, nowadays!) and would have turned back on his tracks but was caught by a dog. And the moral action of taking offence may be fitly likened to this same physical action expressed by the word *schunt*, from which to *juntous* would not be a wide or a difficult leap. Jam. gives *joundie*, *jundie*, a push with the elbow, with the example, 'If a man's gaun down the brae, ilk ane gi'es him a *jundie*;' and he considers it allied to O. N. *skunda*, *festinus eo præceps*; Sw. *skynda*, to hasten, to push forward; which brings us to A. S. *scyndan*, of like signification, and the probable original of *schunt*, with its more arbitrary sense of to move quickly, but to one side.

'“ A *juntus* sort of a body ;” a person not very approachable or appeaseable.' *Wb. Gl.*

K

Kaffy. See **Chaffy**, **Cauff**, &c.

Kale, sb. (pr. keeal). Broth, gruel, porridge; applied to liquid food, whether prepared for human eaters, or for any among the domestic animals: the purpose for which it is destined, or its nature, being usually designated by the prefix; as **Flour-keeal**, **Wotmeal-keeal**, '**Keeal**' or '**Keeal for t' cauves**,' &c.; the latter being made with a mixture of flour and linseed-meal, for use when there is a scarcity of milk.

O. N. *kál*; S. G. *kål*; Dan. *kaal*; Sw. *kål*; A. S. *cawl*; O. G. *kol*; Germ. *kobl*; &c. The primary meaning of all these words has been *cabbage* in general; but in S. G., Sw., Dan., and Dial., it came to include other sorts of garden herbs, and then, as Sir Jas. Sinclair, quoted in Jam., says, 'As many herbs were put into the Scotch kind of broth, hence *kail* came to signify broth.' Molb., however, limits it to all the edible kinds of the genus *Brassica*, and the broth made by dressing them; *suppen som deraf koges*.

Kale-pot, sb. (pr. keeal-pot). A pottage-pot; meaning especially a large semi-globular or full-bottomed iron pot on three spiky legs, used for cooking the **Kale** in.

An old custom, obsolete rather by failure of the conditions than otherwise, has been to hold a female servant who had remained seven years in her place entitled to claim the **Kale-pot** as her own.

Kame, sb. (pr. keeam). A comb.

O. N. *kambr*, S. G., Sw. and Dan. *kam*, a comb.

Kame, v. a. (pr. keeam). To comb.

Kane, cane, v. n. (pr. keean). To sustain the formation of a scum or 'head,' as liquor in a state of fermentation, ale turning sour or become mothery, milk when turning sour, &c. See **Keeans**.

Kanes. See **Keeans**.

Kave, v. a. and n. (pr. keeäv). 1. To rake, or separate by raking, the short straws and detached ears from the thrashed corn on the barn-floor. 2. To move restlessly, to paw, as a horse does; to be uneasy under constraint, to plunge.

O. N. *ká*, *fænum explicare rastro*, and *káfa*, to turn over, or upside down; *káfa i beyi*: *fænum volutare*; N. *kava*, *kaava*, to use a rake, turn over, of hay, &c.; move things fidgetingly. Besides, Jam. quotes Teut. *kaven*, eventilare paleas, which he refers, but mistakenly, to *kaf*, *kave*, chaff. The N. word takes the further meaning, to be cumbered with toil or care, to strive or moil; whence our second sense. Spelt *keave*, *keeve*, in Hall. Sw. D. *kava*, Dan. D. *kaute*, imply restless and continued action with the hands or feet, or both; as in the actions of supporting oneself in the water, gathering small objects together, maintaining one's seat on horseback, striving to extricate oneself, &c.

Kavings, sb. (pr. keeavings). The short straws and other refuse matters separated from the thrashed corn by the process of **keeaving**.

Kead, keead. Pr. of **Ked** or **Kade**, the sheep spider-fly (*Melophagus ovinus*).

Keck, kecken, v. n. 1. To emit the sound consequent on choking, which is neither a cough nor simply interrupted respiration, but partakes of both. 2. To decline with loathing, aversion, or disgust, as offered food. Thence, 3. To be fastidious.

Comp. Germ. *keichen*, *keuchen*, to gasp, breathe asthmatically, cough; *keuch-busten*, the whooping-cough; Dut. *kichen*, to pant, cough, sob; Sw. *kikna*, *kikbosta*, &c. Wedgw. adduces Lap. *kákot*, *káklot*, to nauseate, 'properly, doubtless, to retch;' and refers *kecker*, squeamish, to this original. See **Kecken-hearted**, and compare O. Dan. *kiekken*, squeamish, with our present word.

Kecken-hearted, adj. Squeamish; loathing the sight of food; thence, over-nice.

Jam. spells this word *kigben-bearted*, *kicken-bearted*, and defines it 'faint-hearted, chicken-hearted.' See, however, **Keck** or **kecken**; and note especially O. Dan. *kiekken*, squeamish, nice, hard to please or satisfy. In the sense *squeamish*, the word is still in use in the Sjæll. and Jutl. dialects, as applied to cattle.

Keckle, v. n. To laugh boisterously or loudly.

'Teut. *kekeren*, *cachinnari*, immoderate ridere; Kilian.' Jam. Comp. Germ. *kicbern*, *kickern*, to titter, Lat. *cachinnari*, as also E. *cackle*, *cackling*, applied to discordant laughter.

Kedge, v. n. To be set on edge; of the teeth.

Comp. v. a. *edge*, similarly applied. Our word may be connected with Suffolk *kedge*, brisk, elate, full of life and spirits; Sc. *caigy*, *kedgy*; Pr. Pm. *kygge*; S. G. *käck*; O. N. *kjækr*, &c.; but rather with our *kegged*, *caggy*.

Kedge, v. a. To fill, stuff full; especially in respect of eating. See **Kedge-belly**.

'Hasn't thou gotten thyself *kedged* yet?' Wb. Gl.

Kedge, sb. A voracious or gluttonous person; one who stuffs himself with food. See **Kedge-belly**.

Kedge-belly, sb. A voracious or gluttonous feeder, who stuffs himself full to repletion.

Comp. N. *kaggje*, a keg or small cask, a close-packed heap or mass, as of hay in a mow; figuratively, a big belly, a thick-set person.

Kedging, sb. That which goes to fill, the stomach especially; food generally.

'They love good *kedging*.' Wb. Gl.

Keeans, sb. (Pr. of **Kanes** or **Canes**). The white scum which forms on the surface of ale when it becomes what is called 'mothery;' or on that of milk when turning sour, &c.

Possibly due to Gael. *cean*, head, the metaphor being identical with that which expresses the froth upon porter or ale by the word 'head.'

Keeaving-rake, sb. The rake which is used in the process of **kaving** or **keeaving**; a barn-floor rake. See **Kave**.

Keeaving-riddle, sb. The riddle or large sieve used in completing the **keeaving** process, or separating the fragments of straw and broken ears from the newly-thrashed corn. See **Kave**.

Keek, keik, v. a. 1. To raise up so as to make more or less erect; to throw back, of the head and neck; to tilt or prop up, of a cart, so as to be handier for unloading; to rear, as a horse. 2. To be brisk or in great spirits, elated, puffed up, in a state of exaltation.

O. N. *keikiaz*, recurvari; *keikr*, erectus animo et corpore. Hald. Egilss. gives *gekk keik*, corpore repando incedebat, of a woman advanced in pregnancy. Note also especially N. *kjeik*, bent back rather than simply upright or erect; *kjeika*, to bow or bend back, or to one side. Note besides, Dan. *kiæk*, Sw. *käck*, and N. *kjeik*, in the sense brisk, energetic, brave, resolute.

1. 'Keeak oop yon cart, an' get t' stooff oot.'

2. 'He did nowght bud winch and keeak oop on 's hñn'-legs;' of a vicious horse.

Keen, adj. Eager, strongly desirous; excited, in the pursuit of anything, to wit; energetic, active.

S. G. *kön*, *kyn*; O. N. *kön* (*Kok*, p. 329); O. Dan. *kjön*; Jutl. *kön*, brave, bold, vigorous, energetic; Germ. *kübn*; A. S. *con*, *cene*. Comp. *auf etwas kübn seyn*: to be keen after something; *kauf-kübn*, eager to buy: see Wedgw. *En kempe kön*, a keen champion (*Riimkr.* 64); *en belt saa kön*, a hero so keen. Ihre quotes *kön til goda rada*: keen after good advice. In Jutl. the word is applied to the right hand, *den kön' band*: see *Kok*. In our own old writers the word occurs in much the same applications:—

'With *kene* clobbeȝ þay clatȝ on þe woweȝ.'

E. Eng. Allit. Poems, B. 839.

'*Kene* kyng, kayser of vrþe.' *Ib.* 1593.

'He wex as wroth as wynde,

So did all þat þer were,

þe kyng as *kene* bi kynde,

þen stod þat stif mon nere.' *Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn.* 319.

'T' lad's varra *keen* o' gannan te t' scheel; mebbe he'll be as *keen* t' coom yamm agin inoo.'

'He's ower *keen* o' mak'n' brass, to mak' 't fairly.'

'Aye, he's a *keen* fisher an' a guid yan.'

'He's getten te t' age to be *keen* efter t' lasses.'

Kegged, adj. Affronted, displeased, disposed to be resentful.

Comp. **Caggy**. Hall. gives our word as current in Lancashire. Cf. Sw. D. *kagg*, an ill-disposed or ill-tempered man; *kagernev*, a troublesome or annoying person.

Keld, sb. A spring or fountain.

O. N. *kelda*, S. G. *källa*, O. Sw. *kælda*, Sw. *källa*, Dan. *kilde*.

Keld, kell, sb. 1. The amnion or membrane which envelopes the foetus in the womb, and sometimes adheres to it at birth: called a 'caul' in the case of a human infant, and **Foal-kell** or **-keld**, **Calf-kell**, &c., according to the variety of animal concerned. 2. The inner membrane of a sheep's carcase, with the fat it envelopes, forming the tallow-chandler's material; called **Sheep-keld**.

Radically the same word with *caul*, with which comp. Welsh *caul*, a maw, calf's-maw. Possibly there may be some connection between **Kell** and M. G. *kilþei*, womb, matrix;

inkilpo, pregnant. S. G. *kilt* means also *sinus*, or 'the lap,' as an enveloping means or means of carriage. So also, nuts might be spoken of as borne *i kiltu*, as well as a child or baby. Collate D. D. *tjald*, the 'receiver,' or **Barrow**, into which the newly-born child is received. Sw. D. *kyl*, *köjla*, a bag, a small sack; *kylla*, *köll*, the scrotum; O. N. *kyllir*, with both senses; A. S. *cyl*, *cyll*, a leather bag, the belly, &c., ought not to be passed without notice.

Kelk, sb. A blow, buffet, or thump.

Probably from **Click**, by transposition of the *l* and the *k*. Comp. the expression, 'a click on the head.' 'Click. A blow. East.' Hall.

Kelk, sb. A separate ovum, or particle of roe, in the spawn of a fish.

A. S. *geolca*, *geoleca*, the yolk of an egg; Wall. *chauke*, germe de l'œuf. See Wedgw. under *Coke*, and our **Goke**.

Kelps, sb. 1. The iron pot-hooks hanging from the **Gallibau'k** in the chimney. See **Re'k'on-crooks**. 2. The hinged or moveable handle of a **Kail-pot**, or the like: **Bow** being applied to a fixed or hingeless curved handle.

Cf. Sc. *clips*, *clyppys*, grappling-irons, an instrument for lifting a pot by its ears. Our word is O. N. *kilpr*, ansula, qua manubrium mulctri annectitur, Sw. D. *kälp*, *kjelp*, handle of a bucket, and the Sc. word differs only by metathesis. See **Pot-kelp**.

Kelter, sb. 1. Condition, case, circumstances: thence, 2. Money, or rather, perhaps, in strictness, property.

Wedgw. defines this word as 'readiness for work;' which is one of our meanings, and possibly the primary one. He also adopts Skinner's suggestion, quoted by Ihre, that the Prov. Sw. (Gothl.) *kiltra sig*, to gird oneself up, as in readiness, or making ready, to work, may be mentioned pertinently to our **to be in Kelter**. Rietz gives *kilträ si(g)*, to gird oneself up, limiting its application, however, to female garments. If this be the origin of the word, the transitions of meaning are from personal readiness or preparedness, to readiness of thing or instrument, to fitness or readiness of equipment, and thence to the equipment or state of being furnished itself.

'That drill is out o' *kelter*.'

'"In good *kelter*;" all right, sound.' *Wh. Gl.*

Kelter, v. a. To care, or provide for; to supply.

Kelterments, sb. Belongings of no great account; odds and ends of property. *Wh. Gl.*

Kemp, v. n. To strive in order to outdo a competitor; to 'strive for the mastery.'

Sw. *kämpa*, Sw. D. *kampa*, Dan. *kæmpe*, A. S. *campian*, M. G. *kempfen*, &c., to fight, contend. The Sw. D. word is used in exactly the same sense as our own.

'They *kemp'd* sae at t' shearin', Ah was fairlings fleyed they'd dee thessel's a ho't;' they strove so hard to outdo each other in reaping, that I was afraid they would injure themselves.

Comp. 'ȝ wel ha dar hopein to beo *kempen* ouer mon þat ouercom engel.' *Hali Meid.* p. 43.

Kemps, sb. Hairs among wool.

Kämpa-säd, in Sw. D., is rye and oats sown, and of course growing, together, under the belief that thus they thrive better, each as it were striving (*varande i kamp*) to outgrow the other. Perhaps a similar idea may have given origin to our word, the stiff or elastic hair refusing to lie comparatively smooth as the wool does, but sticking up as if in strife or defiance; or, the word may be connected with **Kame**, **kemp't**, combed. Cf. **Kempt**.

Kempt, p. p. of **Kame**. Combed.

Ken, v. a. To know, be acquainted with, to recognise, notice or observe with assured conception or certainty.

O. N. *kenna*; S. G. *kænna*; Sw. and Sw. D. *kanna*; Dan. *kjende*; Fris. *kenna*; Germ. *kennen*; A. S. *cenan*; &c.

'A weel *kenned* man.'

'Ah *kenned* him fail fra day to day;' spoken by a father of a son lately dead of decline.

The vb. seems to have quite lost its one-time sense, to teach, direct, guide, as in the instances—

'He *kende* me to þe place,' *P. Ploughm.* (*E. E. T. S.*) p. 68.

'Bote *kenne* me, quod þe kniht, and I chul conne erie.' *Ib.* 75.

Ken, **kern**, v. a. and n. To churn.

O. N. *kirna*; S. G. *kerna*, *kærna*; Dan. *kjerne*; Jutl. *kjorna*; Sw. *kärna*; N. and Sw. D. *kinna*; A. S. *cernan*; N. S. *karnen*; Dut. *kernen*, &c. The occurrence of both forms, **ken** (= N. and Sw. D. *kinna*), and **kern**, in our district, is interesting. Strictly speaking, perhaps, the word **ken** is more a variation of Pr. than aught else, and might be written **ke'n**, as **bo'd** for *bird*, **to'n** for *turn*, &c.

Ken, sb. A churn.

Sw. D. *kännä*; N. *kjinna*.

Ken-curdle, **ken-cruddle**, sb. A churn-staff.

Ken-milk, sb. Churn-milk; that is, buttermilk.

Sw. *kärnmjolk*; Dan. *kierne-melk*; N. S. *karn-melk*; Dut. *kerne-melk*; &c.

Kenning, sb. Knowledge, recognition.

O. N. *kenning*; O. S. *kænning*; Sw. D. *känning*.

Kenspack, **kenspeck**, **kenspeckle**, adj. 1. Easily recognisable, easy to be distinguished. Thence, 2. Easy to be seen, conspicuous.

S. G. *kænnespak*, qui alios facile agnoscit; a *spak*, sapiens; Sw. D. *känn-spak*; N. *kjenne-spak*; Dan. *kjende-spag*. Rietz adverts to the mistake made by Carr and Jam. as to the derivation of this word, giving their definitions in full, and notices the corresponding use of the word *spak*—O. Sw. *spaker*, O. N. *spakr*, wise, knowing—in other words belonging to the Scand. tongues and dialects, instancing in Sw. D. *minnes-spak*, good of memory, apt to anticipate events or wishes. The word *känn-spak* is applied to both men and dogs; to the latter in country dialects only; as, *bongana ä så kännsbaka*: the puppy is so good at recognising, or knowing. There is, as Wedgw. remarks, an inversion of sense in the word, but there can be no doubt that the latter member is utterly unconnected with Eng. *speck* or *speckle*.

'“As *kenspack* as a cock on a kirk broach;’ on a church-spire.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Kenspeck, v. a. (chiefly used in p.p.) To mark so as to make easily recognisable, to make conspicuous.

Kep, v. a. To catch, as a ball is caught, or anything else that may be thrown from one to another; or as any falling liquid may be caught, by placing a vessel in a suitable position.

O. N., S. G., Sw. D., N. *kippa*, to snatch, catch hastily; Dan. *kippe*; A. S. *cepan*; Welsh *cip*, a sudden snatch or pull. The rapid action implied in catching a thrown ball, or other object, is the original action implied in the verb; and thence the other and slower actions signified.

'Swyfte swaynes ful swythe swepen þer-tylle,
Kyppe kowpes in honde, kynges to serue.'

E. Eng. Allit. Poems, B. 1509.

Kern, sb. A churn. See **Ken**.

Kern, To get the. To sever the last portion of standing corn in the harvest-field and bind it in the last sheaf; to finish the actual shearing or harvesting labour. See **Kern-supper**.

Kern-baby, sb. An image, or possibly only a small sheaf of the newly cut corn, gaily dressed up and decorated with clothes, ribbons, flowers, &c., and borne home rejoicingly after severing the last portions of the harvest.

Kern-supper, sb. A supper given to the work-people by the farmer on the completion of **Shearing**, or severing the corn, on a farm.

'But our most characteristic festive rejoicings,' says Mr. Henderson, *Folklore of N. England*, p. 7, 'accompany the harvest—the mell-supper and the kern-baby. In the northern part of Northumberland the festival takes place at the close of the reaping, not the ingathering. When the sickle is laid down and the last sheaf of golden corn set on end, it is said that they have "got the kern:" the reapers announce the fact by loud shouting, and an image, crowned with wheat-ears and dressed in a white frock and coloured ribbons, is hoisted on a pole and carried by the tallest and strongest man of the party. All circle round this *kern-baby*, or Harvest-queen, and proceed to the barn, where they set the image up on high and proceed to do justice to the harvest-supper.' This harvest-supper Mr. H. calls 'the kern-feast' a little further on, and adds that 'the *mell-supper* (in Durham county) is closely akin to the Northumbrian *kern-feast*.' I have reason to believe that when the harvest-festivities were fully carried out in days now gone by, the **Kern-supper** and the **Mell-supper** both formed a part of them; the former being given on completing the severing of the corn, the latter on finishing the leading or ingathering. At least, such is the information I have collected here, and it is confirmed by Eugene Aram's statement, quoted by Brand, vol. ii. p. 12, that the '*kern* or *churn-supper* was different from the *mell-supper*, the former being provided when all was shorn, the latter after all was got in. I am inclined too to refer the element *kern* in our word to *kern* or *churn*, as Aram does, rather than to *corn*, as Mr. Henderson does. Aram's statement is that from 'immemorial times it was customary to produce, in a *churn*, a quantity of cream,' which formed part of the meal. It is added in a note that the custom survived about Whitby, Scarborough, and Gisburne, &c. in Aram's time; but that in other places cream has been commuted for ale. Here, a large china bowl in some houses replaced the churn, and new milk, or even furmity, did duty for the cream. See **Kern-baby**, **Mell-supper**, &c.

Keslip, keslop, sb. The substance used for inducing coagulation of the milk in cheese-making, &c.; 'rennet,' usually the stomach of a calf properly prepared. Also spelt **Cheslip**.

A. S. *ceselib*, *cyslib*, milk curded, curding; Teut. *kaes-libbe*; Dut. *kaasleb*, *kaaslebbe*; Switz. *kaslab*, *kaslebb*. The Sw. D. word is *käse*; O. N. *kæsir*; N. *kjæse* = 'löpe, stycke af en kalf-mage, som begagnas för att få mjolken att löpna.' Rietz. Wedgw. considers the word to be 'derived from a Finnish source. Fin. *kasa*, a heap, whence *kasa-leipa*, old bread, bread kept for a year. The Lapps prepare much of their food by laying it in a heap till it becomes rancid or half-decayed. . . . From them the practice seems to have been communicated to their Scandinavian neighbours, who treat their fish and coarser flesh in this manner. . . . The use of the word *kæsir*, rennet, shows that the Icelanders recognise the identity of the process going on in viands subjected to this process with that which takes place in the formation of cheese.' But may not Lat. *caseus*, taken in connection with the prefixes *cys* or *cese*, *kaes*, *kaas*, *kas*, O. N. *kæsir*, Sw. *käse*, &c., suggest one common origin for all, quite independent of the Lapp practice referred to? The suffixes, *lib*, *libbe*, *leb*, *lab* are all near connections of O. N. *blaup*, S. G., Sw. and N. *löpe*, Dan. *løbe*, &c., rennet, prepared calf's stomach, and of our Clevel. **loppered**.

Kessen. Pr. of **casten**, p.p. of **To cast**.

' "You hae *kessen* your great coat." "Aye, Ah hes. An' I feel to hae gotten nae grace by it;" no advantage by doing so.' *Wb. Gl.*

With this comp. '*Beboerne føler at utenfor dem er sneen kastet*:' the inhabitants become sensible that outside their district (Throndhjem) the snow is already *kessen*. *Arne*, p. 117.

Kess'mas, kess'nmas, sb. Pr. of Christmas.

Kess'n, v. a. Pr. of Christen.

Kess'nen', sb. Pr. of Christening.

Kester. Pr. of Christopher.

Ket, sb. Carrion; also, meat that has become tainted or offensive.

O. N. *köt*, *kjöt*, *ket*; S. G. *kött*; Sw. *köt*; Dan. *kjød*, flesh, meat.

Ketlock, sb. The plant charlock (*Sinapis arvensis*). See **Runch**.

'Carlock, Charlocke, or *chadlocke*, in Gerard.' Note to *Pr. Pm. Carlok*, herbe.

Ketty, adj. Carrion-like, offensive, putrid.

Kevel, sb. A large hammer used in quarry-work.

The name of this instrument seems to be due to its handle or staff, which is both large and long enough to require to be wielded by both hands; O. N. *kefli*; S. G. *kafle*, a pole, a stout staff; words which, as well as the O. Dan. form *kavle*, were specially applied to the handle, or hilt of a sword. Comp. Scot. *kavel*, *kevil*, a rod, a pole, a long staff. Jam.

Kevel, v. a. To work stone in the quarry with the large hammer known as the **Kevel**.

Kimlin, sb. A large tub, applied to bread-making among other purposes.

Wedgw. gives this word under the forms *kemlin*, *kimnel*. In Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, it occurs in the forms *kemelyn*, *kymelin*. Wedgw. connects it with Dut. *kam*, *kamme*, a brewery; O. Fr. *cambe*, a brewing. Mid. Lat. *camum*, a drink made from barley, ginger, and other like hot ingredients. Rietz, however, gives Sw. D. *kimma*, a tub, or large wooden vessel with a top to keep meal, butter, or the like in; whence, he adds, comes the word *bir-kimma*, ale-cask, and he further quotes A. S. *camb*, a vat, dolium, from Bosworth,—a reference I have not succeeded in verifying. Rietz further connects *kimma* with *kimb*, a stave of a barrel; with which compare Engl. *chimb* or *chimbe*, 'the prominent part of the staves beyond the head of the barrel.' Halliwell.

Kin, **kyn**, sb. Kind, in the sense generally of species, sort or specimen, as well as of race or family.

A. S. *cyn*, *cynd*; Sw. D. *kynne*, *könn*; O. Sw. *kön*, *kyn*; O. D. *kyn*; D. D. *kynd*; N. *kynd*, all with the same sense as our word. Collate A. S. *fisc-cyn*, fish-kind; O. Sw. *allebanda fiska-kön*, O. E. *fele kyn fischez*. Note also the forms, O. Sw. *allkyns*, *bwärskyns*, *nockurkyns*; O. Dan. *alkyns*, *allskyns*, *mangskyns*, &c.; O. E. *alle-kynnes*. Many instances of corresponding use in the genitive occur in our dialect; as *nae-kyns*, *other-kins*, &c. *Alkyn*, however, is of frequent occurrence in *Hampole*, and *nokyn* is met with in *Townel. Myst.*, with which comp. O. Sw. *mangskyn*. Molbech gives no example of this kind.

' "An ill *kin*;" a bad kind: "a bettermy *kin*;" a superior sort.' *Wb. Gl.*

Cf. 'Vuele *kunnes kunde*.' *Ancr. Riwe*, p. 390.

'What *cunnes þing* is *kuynde*?

Kuynde, quod he, is Creatour of all *kunne beestes*.'

P. Ploughm. (E. E. T. S.) p. 111.

Kin, v. n. 1. To chap or crack, as one's hands do when ill-dried after washing in cold weather. 2. To have chilblains form. Frequent in both senses in the p.p.

A. S. *cinan*, *cinan*, to split or crack, shew fissures or gape; Sw. D. *kina*; O. Germ. *chi-nan*; M. Germ. *kinan*.

Kin, sb. 1. A chap, or crack in the skin induced by damp and cold. 2. A chilblain.

A. S. *cina*, *cinu*, *cyna*, a chink, fissure; *rima*.

Kin'-cough, sb. The whooping-cough, or the **Kink-cough**; that is, the cough which is attended and characterised by **Kinks**, or **kinking**.

Comp. the parallel Dut. forms *kink-boest*, *kick-boest*, and see under **Kink**.

Kind, adj. On very friendly or intimate terms.

Like **Skill**, **crafty**, **witty**, and many other Clevel. words, this adj. preserves an—perhaps, the—ancient sense which has passed away from the current E. word. Comp. the application in the sentences following—

'Knoweþ me kyndely,' *P. Ploughm. (E. E. T. S.)* p. 16;

'Hit is a kuynde knowynge þat kenneþ þe in herte

For to loue þi louerde,' *Ib.* p. 13;

'Teche me þe kuynde craft for te knowe þe false,' *Ib.* p. 17;

with Clevel. 'Him an' me's varry kind.'

Note also O. Dan. *kynd*, known; *at giøre sig kyndt med dommeren*: to make oneself known to the judge; S. Jutl. *kynne*, to make acquainted, whence *kynngöre* or *göre kynn*, to make known; N. *kjend*, *kent*, well acquainted with a person or thing, and also well known to another; as *Gudfar og Arne var vel kente*: Godfather and Arne were very kind. *Arne*, p. 71.

Kindling, sb. (pr. kin'lin'). Easily ignited materials, suitable for lighting a fire; small twigs or brushwood, and especially the long **Ling** from the moors. Distinct from **Eldin**, which imports the fuel proper or material support of the fire when fully lighted and burning.

O. N. *kindr*, *kyndr*, fire; *kynda*, *kinda*, to kindle; O. Sw. and Sw. D. *kinda*, *kynda*, *kvända*; M. G. *künden*, *küntén*, *zuntén*. Comp. also Sw. D. *kvinsle*, *kvinsel*, and N. *kvende*, the exact equivalent of our **Kin'lin'**.

Kink, v. n. 1. To laugh hysterically or convulsively; thence, loudly and immoderately. 2. To labour for breath through such laughing, or especially under the paroxysms of the whooping-cough. See **Kin'-cough**.

'Sw. *kikna*, to have the respiration stopped: to pant or gasp; *kikna af skratt*, to chink with laughter.' Wedgw. But see also **Kink**, sb., as an instance of the 2nd meaning. Comp. 'Peasse, I pray the, be stille, I laghe that I kinke.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 309.

Kink, sb. 1. A twist or turn in a rope or cord, &c., which prevents the same from running freely. 2. A violent or convulsive fit of coughing or laughing, interrupting the passage of the breath: in this sense, a paroxysm. 3. Rheumatic stiffness of any part: e.g. 'a stiff neck.'

O. N. *kengr*, *keingr*, a crook or bending; *kingia*, to wry or twist the neck; N. *kyngje*, id.; Sw. *kink*, a twist in a chain, such as to prevent its running; Sw. D. *kinka*, a similar twist in string or rope; N. S. *kinke*, id.; Dut. *kink*. Next note A. S. *cincung*, violent laughter, a paroxysm of laughing, which is surely connected with the above, the transition of idea from the twist which hinders the free passage of the chain, rope, or string, to the effects of the paroxysm, whether of coughing or laughing, which interferes with the free passage of the breath, being both simple and natural.

Kipper, adj. Light-footed, nimble, lively, frisky or in good spirits.

Molbech, *Dansk Gloss.*, quotes the couplet—

*Helst naar mændene dem styrke derudi,
Bliffue de kibbre, oc pucke fri:*

and remarks that the word *kibber* is unknown to him otherwise, but that he concludes it bears some such meaning as daring, bold (*dristig*), or pert, saucy (*mundkaad*). These

meanings meet our definition very well. Comp. Welsh *cipgar*, snatching, rapacious, and N. *kjapt*, briskly, impetuously. Perhaps connected with O. N., O. Sw., Sw. D. *kippa*, which as we have seen under **Kep** implies briskness of action.

'As *kipper* as a colt.' *Wb. Gl.*

Kirk, sb. A church.

O. N. *kyrkia*; S. G. *kyrka*; Dan. *kirke*; &c.

Kirk-garth, sb. The churchyard.

S. G. *kyrke-gård*; Dan. *kirke-gaard*.

Kirk-master, sb. A church-warden; more frequently called the **Kirk-**, or **Church-warner**.

Kirk-warner, sb. A church-warden; sometimes **Church-warner**.

Comp. O. Dan. *kirkewere*, Sw. *kyrko-värd*, Sw. D. *kyrke-värje*, *kyrka-värjare*, O. Sw. *kir-kiu-værji*, *kirkiu-væriandi*, N. *kyrkja-verja*, Dan. *kirke-værge*.

Kirn, sb. A churn.

Kirsty. Pr. of Christie, short for Christopher.

Kist, sb. A chest, of whatsoever kind.

O. N. *kista*, S. G. *kista*, Dan. *kiste*, Germ. *kisti*, A. S. *cyst*, *cist*, Welsh *cist*. In O. Dan. the word *kiste*, without prefix or taken absolutely, signifies prison, cell of a dungeon, whence the popular expression, *at ligge i stocken eller kisten*. Comp. Eng. cant phrase, 'to find oneself in the strong box.' *Wb. Gl.* gives *kirk-garth kist* = a coffin.

Kit, sb. A small tub or dipping-pail, with one of the staves continued above the rim and fashioned so as to serve for a handle.

Dut. *kit*, *kitte*, a small tub or pail. See **Posskit**, for the various applications of **Kit**. Perhaps connected with Sw. D. *kätte*, a small boarded-off space in a room, which sometimes takes the form *kitt*, *kett*; O. Sw. *kætta*, to enclose, encompass.

Kite, sb. The belly, or stomach.

O. N. *kviðr*, S. G. *qwed*, O. Sax. *qviþer*, *quidber*, *quider*, Sw. D. *kvið*, O. Dan. *qwidh*, *qwyth*, M. G. *qviþus*, *qvithi*, A. S. *cwið*. Most of these words imply, 1. the stomach or belly: 2. the womb or uterus. A. S. *cwið* seems to be limited to the latter.

Kith, sb. (pr. *kȳth*). Acquaintance, connections; properly antithetical to **Kin** = blood relations.

A. S. *cwða*, 'one known, an acquaintance, a familiar friend, a relation.' Bosw. It is most frequently, almost unvaryingly, heard in the phrase 'kith and kin.'

'both *kith* & *kinn* I will for-sake

bonny sweete wench, to goe with thee.' Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. 243.

Kiting, sb. Food, provisions; a supply for the **Kite** or belly. See **Kite**.

Kitlin's, sb. The young of the cat, kittens. See **Cat's-whelps**.

O. N. *kétlingr*. Comp. Sw. D. *källa*, *kässla*, *kissla*, *kittsla*, and N. *kjetla*, *kjotle*, to kitten; and Dan. *kattekillling*, a kitten.

Kittle, adj. 1. Ticklish, easily excited physically. Thence, 2. Excitable, nervous, fidgetty; requiring delicate or judicious handling or management; uncertain; difficult: and, 3. Easily moved from standing or place, unsteady, ready to yield or give way before a touch.

Sw. D. *ketall*, *kjetall*, *kjitall*, *kbillig*, *kjikklig*; Sw. *kittlig* or *ketlig*; N. *ketall*, *kitlug*; Dan. *kilden*. Comp. the form *kjikklig* with our Engl. *kickle*, *kicklish*. See Wedgw. in vv. *Kickle*, *Kittle*.

Kittle, v. a. To tickle; to stimulate or rouse.

O. N. *kitla*; S. G. *kittla*, *kitsla*; Sw. *kittla*; Sw. D. *killa*, *kisla*, *keta*; N. *kitla*, *kisle*, *kita*, *kjeta*; Dan. *kildre*; A. S. *citelian*; Germ. *kitzeln*; Dut. *kittelen*; &c.

Kity, adj. Having a large or protuberant stomach or belly.

Kizen, **kizzen**, v. a. To dry the moisture out of anything; to parch or dry up. Used most frequently in p. p.

Cf. O. Sw. and Sw. D. *kysa*, which, among other meanings, takes that of to suffocate, to choke. Besides this, however, Dan. D. *at kyse øl, melk*, &c., implies to 'take the chill' off them, by setting them to the fire. Carry the idea a step further, coincidently with that involved in to suffocate, and the drying, parching effect of fire presents itself to the thought.

Knack, v. n. To talk in an affected way, to ape refinement in language.

Wedgw. defines *knack*, 'a snap with the fingers; a trick, or way of doing as it were at a snap;' and quotes Ir. *cnog*, a knock, crack, &c. With our word and E. *knack* collate S. G. *knæcka*, Sw. *knäcka*, Dan. *knække*, to crack, to break with a sharp noise. As to the peculiar sense which our word takes, and about which there is a forcible or graphic fitness, an example quoted by Molb. affords a curious illustration:—'*Den (talen) klinger som naar hale nøddeskaller man knækker*:' his talk sounds just like cracking empty nuts.

'She *knacks* and *knappers* like a London miss.' *Wb. Gl.*

Knap, v. a. 1. To knock or strike; to strike so as to crack or break. 2. Simply to crack in pieces or break any brittle matter, as a stone, earthenware, a dry twig or stick, &c.

S. G. *knæppa* signifies both to give back a sound, and to strike, says Ihre, as Belg. *knappen* does; also to break or crack, as *knæppa nödder*, to crack nuts. The idea of a sharp blow, or of the sound as of such a blow, seems always implied in the word. Sw. D. has *knäpp*, to fillip or strike smartly with the fingers; while S. Jutl. *kneþ* is used exactly as our sb. **Knap** is: as, *De er inge konst aa slaae kneþ for kongen*: no power to strike a blow for the king; *han fek et slemt kneþ*: he gat a sair *knap*; the corresponding verb being *kneþpe*. See Molb. and Kok.

'*Knappin*' a few flints fur t' rooads; breaking stones for road-metal.

Knap, sb. 1. A rap, or smart blow of slight force. 2. A crack, or slight and superficial fracture.

1. 'He's gotten a sair *knap* ower 's knuckles.'

2. 'It's not broken, only a bit of a *knap*.' *Wh. Gl.*

Knap, sb. A person of more than questionable integrity; a knave.

* Knave. A. S. *cnapa*, G. *knabe*, *knappe*, a boy, youth, servant; a depreciatory term of address to an inferior. Du. *knegt* (the equivalent of E. *knight*), a boy or servant, as well as *knape*, have acquired a depreciatory sense analogous to E. *knave*. *Hy is een knegt, een knape*, he is a rogue: so far Wedgw. Our word is curious as preserving the original orthography—comp. *knapes*=male-children in *Gen. and Ex.* p. 74—as well as continuing the depreciatory sense; for *Ihre* gives the word as applied to servants of a lower or more contemned grade (*inferioris ordinis*). It is curious, however, that in the Scand. tongues the word acquired and retains a sense the reverse of depreciatory; O. Dan. *knabe* being classed with *berrer* and *förster*, lords and chief estates; Dan. D. *knabe*, S. G. *knapa*, being a noble of lower rank; Sw. D. *knape*, a well-to-do, substantial man; and *knaper-berre*, what we should call one of the local nobility or hereditary gentry of any given district.

Knap, v. a. To cheat or overreach. *Wh. Gl.*

Due, probably, to **Knap**, sb., a knave, a cheat; although another origin is forcibly suggested by Molbech's notice of the popular usage of the verb *knappe*, to make less or straiter; as, *at knappe af*, to retrench; *at knappe af i bruusboldning*, or, *i sin levemaade*: to reduce one's household expenses or mode of living; and thence, *at knappe i maal*, or, *i vægt*, to be stingy or skimping in measure or weight, to give short measure. One short step further and our sense follows. Comp. the usage in the lines following:—

'Bot riche and ille-dedy,

Gederand and gredy,

Sor *napand* and needy

Youre godes forto spare.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 320.

Knapper, v. n. To talk mincingly or with affected distinctness of pronunciation. See **Knack**.

A similar application of another word of like original signification. It is noteworthy, also, that Sw. D. *knappär* implies the peculiar action of the teeth and lips used by a horse champing on the bit, and the like.

Knappers, sb. 1. A shield or protection for the front of the thighs, composed of a flap of leather strengthened with vertical pieces of flattened wood, and worn when the **Turf-spade** is being used; the cross handle of the latter resting on the **Knappers**, and the forward or cutting motion being mainly given by an impulse from the thighs. 2. In the sing.; a knocker on a door.

Knappery-ware, sb. China, earthenware, crockery.

Knappy, adj. Testy, snappish, cross.

Comp. the expressions 'quick tempered,' or 'quick of temper,' 'hasty,' &c., and also our word, with O. N. *knappr*, Sw. D. and N. *knapp*, Dan. *knap*, speedy, hasty; tenacious, grasping, niggardly.

Knar, knor, sb. A small ball of hard wood used in playing **Spell and Knor**.

Cf. O. N. *bnöttr*, Dan. *knort*, N. *knurp*. **Spell** is, of course, O. N. *spil*; *at spila*, Dan. *spil*; *spille*, a play or game; to play; and the probability is that the game is a lineal descendant from the Ball-play of the old Danes or Northmen and Icelanders. The game is called **Spell and Knor**, and the word **Spell** has come to be understood as the designation of the peculiar kind of trap used in it. But surely 'Spell and Knor' is a corruption of 'Spell a' Knor' = 'the play at ball.' In Lincolnsh.—see *Spell* in Hall.—the game is called *Nur-spell*, the element *Knor* standing first; that is, simply ball-play, therefore: which name, taken in connection with the fact that the game here is called 'Spell and Knor,' and not 'Knorr and Spell,' is significant. The object in the game is to exceed one's competitors in the distance to which the ball is driven. On the liberation of the spring of the trap or **Spell**, the ball, previously whitened all over with chalk, is struck in mid-air with the **Tribbit-stick**, and the place at which it falls being noted by the lookers-out, the distance from the trap is measured in spaces of twenty yards each, or **Scores**. There is one day in the year—Shrove-Tuesday—when the play is customarily practised, though not quite exclusively. The **Tribbit-stick** is elsewhere called *Primstick*, *Gelstick*, *Buckstick*, *Trippit*, *Trevit*, &c.

Knarl, v. n. To be intertwined and entangled, to run in knots; of twine, thread, silk, &c.

Comp. Sw. *knorla*, to curl, to twist up; and Funen *knøile*, a knot or excrescence on the fingers; as if something curled or knotted up into a lump.

Knee-bass, sb. A hassock, or cushion for kneeling on at church.

Knee-halter, v. a. To apply restraint to an animal's motions by means of tying. In the case of a bull, the cord is passed through his nose-ring after being secured to his knee. In a sheep, it passes from the knee and is tied round the neck.

Knep, v. a. To crop the herbage in small bites, or quantities, only; to bite or crop short herbage, affording little hold for the teeth. See **Knipe**.

S. G. *knappra*, leniter admordere; Sw. *knapra*, Sw. Dial. *knappär*, Dut. *knappen*.

Knipe, v. a. Nearly identical in meaning with **Knep**; which see.

Comp. Dan. *knibe*, to nip, from O. N. *bniupa*, *knipa*, to twist, to wring; N. and Sw. *knipa*; Germ. *kneipen*; and E. *nip*; in all of which the notion of the peculiar action of the teeth of a grazing animal is at least latent. Comp. also E. *nippers*, a horse's front teeth; Dan. *knibetand*. See also the Scand. words quoted under **Knep**.

Knodden, p. p. of Knead.

Knoll, v. a. and n. To toll; of a bell, especially the passing-bell.

Cf. S. G. *knall*, sonitus; Sw. and Sw. Dial. *knalla*, to give a loud sound, to strike so as to cause a sound; M. Germ. *knillen* (*knal*, *knullen*, *geknollen*), to resound; A. S. *cnyllan*, to sound a bell; Welsh *cnul*; N. *gnell*, *gnoll*, shrill or loud sound; Dan. *knalde*, to reverberate.

'Weel, they's *knolling* for au'd Willie, then.'

'Wad 'ye lahk me t' *knoll* t' bell a bit, while t' clerk cooms?' that is, until the clerk comes.

Knop, sb. Any spherical, or nearly spherical, termination of or projection from a thing, in the shape of an ornament, to wit; or the boss of a knitting-pin; or the round flower-bud of a plant, &c.

O. N. *knappr*, a small knob, a button, a pommel; S. G. and N. *knopp*, the bud of a tree; *knapp*, a button, &c.; Dan. *knap*, Sw. *knapp*, Dut. *knoppe*, *knoop*, a knot, a bud. Comp. Dan. *bumla knop*, the blossoms of the hop, with our **Knops** of the sweet marjoram, &c.

Know, sb. Knowledge, presence of mind and thought.

'He's quiet aff's *know*, an' talks quiet raffly;' of a man in great distress of mind occasioned by the death of his son, killed, when drunk, on the railway.

Knowful, adj. Possessing knowledge; well-informed on various subjects.

'A *knowful* kind o' body.'

'He wur very skillful and *knowful*.' *Wb. Gl.*

Kye, sb. Cows.

This can scarcely be said to be the plural of cow. A cow, in Clevel., is called a **Coo**, giving the oo nearly the sound of o in *do*. Comp. O. N. *kú*, A. S. *cú*, with their respective plurals *kyr*, *cy*.

Kye-byre, sb. The **Cow-byre** or cow-house.

Kyle, sb. (pr. kahl). A boil, imposthume, or carbuncle.

O. N. *kyli*, S. G. *kula*, Sw. D. *kyle*, N. *kjyle*, a boil, carbuncle, or carbuncular swelling.

L

Laan, sb. A lending, loan.

O. N. *lán*, Sw. *lån*, Dan. *laan*, A. S. *læn*, N. Sax. *leen*, &c.

Labber, v. a. and n. 1. To dabble about in water, as with the hands, or welter as a fish when caught, or a person who has slipped in unawares and rolls about in his surprise and random efforts to escape. 2. Also, to make wet. In this sense, chiefly applied in p. p.; as, to a person who has been walking through long wet grass or corn or turnips, or over very wet and muddy roads.

Comp. Sw. D. *labba*, to take with the hand; to meddle with, mix oneself up with anything, itself connected with *labb*, a large hand or foot, and with O. N. *lámnr*, a hand;

N. *labb*, Dan. *lab*, the foot of a beast; Gael. *lâmb*, Ir. *lam*, hand; Welsh *llawf*, the palm of the hand—see **Loof**: whence the meaning given in *Wh. Gl.* to our word, 'to dabble with the hands in water,' is, doubtless, correct. Comp. also N. *labba*, to tramp along, to walk with hasty, heavy steps. Rietz also gives *labba* in the sense 'to dirty,' 'to make unclean,' collating Gael. *lâb*, filth; but the meaning may well be a derivative from the former, as in our second sense.

'But if syke priviledge can do,
They'll *labber* in our swine-troughs too.' *Joco-Ser. Discourse*, p. 34.

Labberment, sb. A dabbling in water, as opposed to the regular working in water which a 'washing-day' presupposes; and so, a small or inserted wash. A 'slap-washing,' *Wh. Gl.*; 'slop-wash,' Halliwell.

Laboursome, adj. Entailing labour or toil; laborious in the sense of fatiguing or distressing with toil.

"We have a lang, *laboursome* hill to climm;" a fatiguing ascent to surmount.' *Wh. Gl.*

Lace, v. a. (pr. leeace). To mix spirits with tea or coffee; otherwise called 'lining' it.

Lacer, sb. (pr. leeacer). Any thing or person distinguished for size or proportions.

To *lace* is to beat, thrash; as also, to *lace one's jacket*; and, in the same way as other words signifying to *beat*, furnishes another word implying superiority in size; as *whop*, *whopper*, *thump*, *thumper*, *bang*, *banging* (in 'a banging great one'). See **Switcher**.

Lacing-mob, sb. (pr. leeacing-mob). An old-fashioned woman's cap or head-dress. *Wh. Gl.*

Lad-louper, sb. A forward girl; one who makes the first advances, or does not wait to be wooed.

Lady-clock, sb. The lady-bird or lady-cow. See **Clock**, **Cow-lady**.

Lady-cow. The lady-bird, or lady-bug of the South (*Coccinella septem-punctata*). See **Cow-lady**, **Judy-cow**, &c.

Lae, lee, sb. (pr. leeă). A scythe.

O. N. *ljár* (in *Grágás*, *le*); O. Sw. *le*, *lee*; Sw. *lie*; Sw. D. *le*, *liä* or *ljo*; Dan. *le*, *læ*; N. *ljå*; N. Sax. *lebe*; N. Fris. *lee*.

Lae-sand, lee-sand, sb. Fine but very sharp sand used for sharpening the scythe. It consists of minute portions of quartz, and is found in nodules or blocks of a species of sandstone possessing scarcely any coherency. In some specimens the separate quartz grains are as large as tares or small peas; but others are very fine. See **Strickle**.

Lafter, sb. The entire number of eggs laid, or to be laid, by a hen, goose, &c. before sitting. Applied also in the case of women who have ceased bearing.

Brock. gives the form *lawter*; *Cr. Gl.*, *laiter*, as a Suffolk form; and both quote 'Teut. *legb-tyd*, the time during which a hen continues laying,' to which Sw. *ligg-tid* may be added. Barnes also gives *laiter* as a Dorset form. The A. S. *lecgan ægru*, to lay eggs, as well as *legb-tyd*, point out the change of the guttural into a labial in **Lafter**.

'Ah aims she's ligged her *lafter*;' of a hen.

'It's 'tho'tteenth bairn, this yan. But I hope she's laid her *lafter* noo;' spoken by the husband of a prolific wife.

Lagged, pcpl. Wearied, exhausted.

A derivative from the ordinary sense of E. *lag*, to trail behind, to flag.

'Sair *lagged* wi' hugging sikan a big bairn.'

Laid off, adj. Applied to a person who from illness or other disablement is incapable of working as usual.

Laid out, **laid forth**, adj. Decked out, arrayed, 'got up.'

'*Laid out* lahk lamb an' sallit;' i. e. dressed up with a great amount of personal finery.

Laid to, adj. Resorted to, for aid or supply, as a well, a medicinal spring, &c.

'T' well wur despe'tly *laid to* i' tahms past.' *Wb. Gl.*

Lait, **late**, v. a. To seek, search for a thing.

O. N. *leyta*; O. Sw. *leta*, *laita*; Sw. *leta*; Sw. D. *leit* or *lait*; N. *leita*; Dan. *lede*.

'"*Lait* it while you finnd it;" until you find it.' *Wb. Gl.*

Cf. *Jeg bar letet dig i bele natt*, with Clevel. 'Ah's *laiten* thee t' 'hecal neeght.'

Lake, **laik**, v. n. (pr. lay-äk or ley-äk). To play, to sport.

O. N. *leika*; O. Sw. and Sw. *leka*; Sw. D. *laika*, *läka*; Dan. *lege*, to play, sport, play on an instrument; A. S. *læcan*, *lācan*; N. Fris. *leechen*, *leege*; M. G. *laikan*; Mid. Germ. *leichen*.

Laker, sb. A player, or rather one who plays.

Laking-brass, sb. Money given to a child to spend on its own amusement; in toys, &c., as it may be.

Lakin's, **laikin's**, sb. Things to be played with, toys at large.

Lalder, **lolder**, v. n. 1. To lounge or loiter; to move listlessly or as if with no special object, or with nothing to do. 2. To sing hymns or psalms in a loud or noisy and ranting manner.

See **Lalling**, and comp. Sw. D. *lalla*, to wander about with no occasion, to idle about, as with nothing to do and no purpose.

Lalderish, adj. Lounging, listless, lazy-gaited.

Lalling, lolling, sb. Loud, lively or spirited singing: 'ranting psalmody.' *Wh. Gl.*

There are two offshoots of the same family of words, with collateral meanings, concerned here, the ideas peculiar to each of which seem to have been, so to speak, intermingled, and a new one caused to result from the union. On the one side we have O. N. *lall*, the first imperfect walk of a child; *lalla*, to toddle; *lalli*, a toddling infant; *loll, lolla, lolli*, slow moving, sloth; S. G. and Sw. *lolla*, a silly, foolish person—that is, one slow of mind; Swiss *löbli*, a booby; Fin. *lolli, lelli*, with both meanings, slow of body, a sloth; and slow of wit, a clown. On the other, O. N. *lalla*, to sing low as in *lulling* a child to sleep; Dan. *lulle*, Sw. *lulla*, id.; Dan. *lalle*, to speak imperfectly, as a young child beginning to talk, to prattle; Sw. *lalla*, id. Then we come to O. E. *loll*, a word 'specially applied,' says Mr. Wedgwood, 'to the idle life of persons wandering about and living at other men's cost,' appending the following quotation from *P. Ploughm.* p. 514 (Wright's ed.):—

'For an hydel man thou semest—
Other a spille tyme,
Other beggest thy lyve
Aboute ate meune hatches,
Other faitest upon Fridays,
Other feste days in churches;
The which is *Lollerene* life.'

'In this sense,' he continues, 'the term (Lollard) was applied to the devotees mentioned under Bigot, who in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries went about preaching reformation of life, and excited the indignation of the Church by not joining the regular orders. "Eodem anno (1309) quidam hypocritæ gyrovagi, qui Lollardi sive Deum-laudantes vocabantur, per Hannoniam et Brabantiam quasdam mulieres nobiles deceiverunt." ' In this passage it is hard not to connect *Deum-laudantes* with *Lollardi*, as an explanation, rather than simply—or, at least, as well—as a synonym; in allusion, that is, to the loud, ranting singing, or **Lalling**, employed in the *lauding*. Compare also the connection of the word *querestur* with the name *Lollar* in the following extract:—

Pr. Dæmon. 'Now thou art myn awne *querestur*,
I wote where thou wonnes;
Do telle me.
Tutivillus. I was your chefe tollare,
And sithen courte rollar,
Now I am master *Lollar*,
And of sich men I melle me.' *Tounel. Myst.* p. 310.

And in this imposition of a further but cognate meaning—singing loudly instead of lulling—on a word which also expressed another section of the peculiarities of the persons whose doings were to be characterised by it—namely loitering, idling, leading a slothful, vagrant life—we find the origin and the explanation of our present word:—'*Lollardism*, the party designation given to certain religionists in former times, who were much given to singing, or *lalling*, as loud, lively singing is here popularly called.' *Wh. Gl.* And it may be further observed that a word very nearly related to *lall* or *loll*, namely *lult* (probably both the ancient and Northumbrian form of the more modern *lilt*, to sing loudly, merrily) is used to express the uttering of loud outcries or shouts and shrieks of alarm in *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, B. 1207:—

'þay (the besieged) stel out on a styлле nyȝt er any steuen rysed,
And harde hurles þurȝ þe oste, er enmies hit wyste,
Bot er þay at-wappe ne moȝt þe wach wyth oute,
Hiȝe skelt watz þe askry þe skewes an-vnder
Loude alarom upon launde *lulted* was þenne.'

Comp. also Dan. D. *lilde, lille*, to raise a complaint, make an outcry, cry goods for sale.

Lallops, sb. A lounging or lazily-moving person; usually applied to a girl, especially if un-neat or slatternly in her work or in person.

Lallopy, adj. Lounging, idle and slovenly in gait and habits.

'A lang *lallopy* lass, as lazy as she's lang.' *Wb. Gl.*

Lamiter, sb. One who is lame permanently; a cripple.

Land, sb. In ploughed fields, the space between furrow and furrow; the 'ridge' or 'stetch' of other districts.

Land, v. n. 1. To arrive, or reach one's destination. 2. v. a. To divide a field in the process of ploughing into given spaces or widths, 'ridges' or 'stetches,' there being however no fixed or definite measure for each **Land**.

In connection with the first meaning comp. the metaph. use of O. N. and Sw. D. *landa*, O. Sw. *lænda, lenda*, to bring, or be brought, to a conclusion, to have an issue or termination.

1. 'He *landed* seeaf hame last neeght efter dark.'

2. 'T' far field's *landed* despe'tly oneven.'

Landlouper, sb. One who flies the country to escape his debtors or the penalty of his crimes; thence one who leaves any part of the country without paying the debts he owes in it. See **Loup**.

O. N. *land-blaupari*, a vagabond, a wandering knave; Dan. *landløber*, a vagrant, one with no fixed residence.

'Get I those *land lepars* I breke ilka bone:' *Townel. Myst.* p. 144;

where the word is applied to Joseph and Mary when they fled with 'the young child' into Egypt.

'None renneris aboute,
Ne no *leperis* ouer *lond* ladies to shryue.'

P. Ploughm. (E. E. T. S.) p. 132.

Langavised, adj. Having a long visage or face, long-faced.

Hall. gives the forms *avise, avize*, to see, to observe, to look at, as well as *vis, visage*, the front, face or countenance.

Langcanny. A word implying the idea of having reached the limit of endurance, or exhaustion. It is difficult to classify it. Usage appears to make it alternately an adj. and a sb. The thought is simply identical

with that in 'as long as I can,' as in such a sentence as 'I have endured, or carried (a weight, namely) as long as I can.'

Comp. Sw. D. *lanken*, to walk with difficulty, or haltingly. Rietz supposes a lost verb *linka*, to bow down, to be in a tottering condition.

'They are almost at *langcanny* point;' i. e. their means or resources nearly exhausted. *Wb. Gl.*

'Ah felt at *langcanny* wi' t' weight on 't;' nearly exhausted by the weight of my burden. *Ib.*

Lang-hundred, sb. The hundred of 'six score,' or one hundred and twenty.

Comp. O. Sw. *stor bundrade*, Dan. *en stort hundred*, O. N. *bundrad* (= 120). *Oc váro þeir tolf bundrat bodsmen*: and there were there (at Hiallti's Arval) 1440 bidden men. *Landnam*. p. 217. See Hald. also. Kok, moreover, mentions the long hundred as yet in use in Jutland.

Lang-last, adv. At length, at last, in the end.

Lang-length, adv. All along, full length.

'“I tumml'd doon a' mah *lang-length*;" fell my whole length.' *Wb. Gl.*

'He was ligging his *lang-length* o' t' fleear.'

Lang-ma'-last. Used adverbially and adjectively: possibly a contraction of **long may't last**; at last; or equivalent to the very last.

'He's always *lang-ma'-last* at his meals;' i. e. lingering over them so as to be quite the last. *Wb. Gl.*

Lang-pund, sb. The long pound, or pound of twenty-two ounces, by which butter was sold in former days. The pound of butter was long in shape also as well as in tale, as still existing butter-baskets sufficiently prove. See **Lang-hundred**.

Lang-sen, lang-syn, adv. Long ago, long since. See **Sen, Syne**.

Sw. *längesedan*; Sw. D. *lang-san, langå-san*.

Lang-settle, sb. A long wooden seat, of the 'form' description, but with back and elbows; the back often high and boarded instead of consisting of a simple rail; the seat itself usually occupying one side of the capacious fireplace in old-fashioned houses. See **Settle, Neukin'**.

Langsome, adj. Tedious, wearisome, long in passing.

Comp. **Auntersome, Fearsome, Flaysome**, and the like, the number of Clevel. adjectives with this termination being very considerable, and characteristic of the dialect. O. N. *lángsamr*, O. Sw. *langsamer*, Sw. *långsam*, Sw. D. *lang-sómmeli(g)*, Dan. *langsom*. Kok remarks of this termination, 'Som (O. N. *samr*, Sw. *sam* from *sama*, *sóm*, O. N. to suit, beseem) usually expresses either adaptation or adaptability to something; as in S. Jutl. *fremsom* = suited to promote or further; *belsom* = having healing properties; *mærksom*,

vogsom, &c. Comp. O. N. *kappsamr*, contest-fit; *friðsamr*, pacific; *nytsamr*, &c.; Sw. *ledsam*, fit to weary (the same word as our E. *loathsome*, with a different idea imposed); *tröttsam*, *skrytsam*; N. *vågsam*; O. Dan. *gængsom*, *lyksom*, *tvivlsom*, &c.

Efter monige † *longsum* † monigfal suinnise tides cuom ðara ðeana drihten, &c. Lit. After much or longsóme or manifold tarrying time came, &c.; after a long time the lord of those servants, &c. Matt. xxv. 19.

Lantered, adj. Delayed, made late; in beginning a journey, to wit; and so, belated, or benighted.

I find this, as a written word, only in *Wb. Gl.*, where it is recorded also in the form *belantered*. It would seem to be rather an interesting word. Mr. Wedgwood remarks, under *Loiter*, *Lounge*, that 'the Teutonic dialects abound in verbs of a frequentative form, which are used in the first instance to signify the flapping or shaking of loose things (frequently also the dashing of liquids), then to express a slack and unstrung way of doing anything, or simply a total absence of activity or exertion. Hence are formed nouns (to which the loss of the frequentative element often gives the appearance of radicals instead of derivatives) signifying the fluttering object, a slothful, negligent person, or adjectives of corresponding meaning.' He then proceeds to give several illustrations, among which I shall only notice Pl. D. *luddern*, to be lazy; Du. *lunderen*, to dawdle, cunctanter agere; Pl. D. *luggern*, *lungern*, to lie in bed, indulge in sloth. 'The addition of the nasal, as in these words,' he continues, 'converts Swiss *lotschen* into *luntschen*, to hang flapping and dangling, to move lazily; Westerwald *lonzen*, *lunzen*, to be in bed out of season; Bav. *lunzen*, *lunzeln*, to slumber; *lunzig*, soft, limber; Prov. E. *lingey*' (spelt *lingy* in Hall. and explained idle and loitering). On the same principle our present word will be simply a derivative from a nasalised form of *late*, and exactly coordinate with *lated*, *belated*.

Lantern-light, sb. (pr. lante'n-leeght). The horn or glass panes of a lantern.

Lap-band, sb. Hoop-iron.

Lap up, v. a. and n. 1. To wrap up, to cover or enclose in wrappings or other enveloping matters. Thence probably — inasmuch as, when a thing that has been taken out of its coverings for use or inspection is done with, it may be covered or wrapped up again, 2. To give up, or desist from, any work, occupation, or labour.

Pr. Pm. 'Lappyn or whappyn in clothes. *Involvo*;' 'Plico, to folde or lappe.' 'To lap is to bring the lap or flap of the garment round one, the forms *wlap* and *flap* corresponding together as in Du. *wrempen* and E. *frump*.' Wedgw. O. N. *lappi*, *leppr*, Sw. and Sw. D. *lapp*, a piece, patch; a lap or border; A. S. *læppa*, O. Germ. *lappa*, id.; Dut. *lap*, Sw. D. *lappa*, to patch or piece, to lap.

The 'stele of a stif staf,' of a battle-axe, was 'waunden wyth yrn to þe wande3 ende,' and 'a lace lapped about.' *Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn.* l. 214.

Again, 'þenne set þay þe sabatoun3 vpon þe segge fote3
His lege3 lapped in stel with luflych greue3.' *Ib.* 574.

2. 'It's about over'd for to-day. Ah may as well lap oop.'

'Lap oop, man, lap oop;' hold your tongue, say no more: to a contentious person, for instance.

Lare, sb. (often pr. leeär). Lore, learning.

O. N. and S. G. *læra*, to teach; Sw. *lära*, learning, lore; Dan. *lære*; A. S. *lār*, *lær*; Fris. *lare*; Germ. *lebre*; Dut. *leer*; &c.

'How does our lad get on wiv his *lear*?' *Wb. Gl.*

Lared, adj. Learned, instructed, informed.

A participial, from O. N. and S. G. *læra*, Sw. *lära*, Dan. *lære*, A. S. *læran*, to teach.

'"He was after all a mensefully *leared* man;" had a decent amount of information, or ordinary learning.' *Wb. Gl.*

'Wharfor ilk man, bathe *lered* and lewed,

Suld thynk on þat love þat he man shewed.' *Pr. of Consc.* l. 117.

Lare-father, sb. (pr. leear-father). An instructor or schoolmaster: thence one whose example is fit and likely to be, or perhaps has been already, efficient in influencing others. Sometimes written **Lay-father**.

O. N. *lærifadir*, doctor, præceptor: the former word qualified by the Dan. interpretation *kirkefader*; Sw. *lärofader*, a teacher, instructor; Dan. *lærefader*, a ghostly teacher, spiritual pastor and master. *Biskoppen skal være en mester, lærefader og raadgiver hos kongen*: the bishop shall be a master, spiritual pastor, and counsellor in attendance on the king.

La'rock, sb. The lavrock or sky-lark (*Alauda arvensis*).

A. S. *laferc*; Pl. D. *leverke*, *lewerk*; Dut. *leeuwerik*, *leeuwrik*; Germ. *lerche*; Sw. *lerka*; Dan. *lerke*; Sc. *laverok*, *lauerok*.

La'rock-heeled, adj. Having projecting heels, like a negro's; in allusion to the long hinder claw of the lark.

Lasty, adj. Durable, lasting well in spite of wear and tear.

A derivative from the verb to *last*. A. S. *læstan*, *gelæstan*, 1. to observe, fulfil, execute: 2. to follow, pursue: 3. to last, continue, endure; Germ. *leisten*, Pl. D. *leesten*, *lösten*, Dut. *lysten*, Fris. *lasta*, id. Wedgw. remarks, under *Last*,—"Properly, to perform, but now confined to the special sense of performing the duty for which a thing is made, enduring. When we say that a coat will last for so many months, we mean that it will serve the purpose of a coat so long." It would seem, however, that the E. word early took its present meaning. Thus, 'while halyday *lested*' occurs in *Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn.* 805; and *E. Eng. Allit. Poems* give two or three instances of the sense 'to follow': e. g.

'I loked among his meyny schene,

How þay wyth lyf wern *laste* and lade,' A. 1144;

where the thought is precisely that expressed in the Collect by the words 'prevent and follow us.'

'A piece of raal guid, *lasty* stuff.'

Lathe, sb. A barn. A word seldom used now, but remaining, as **Hays** does, in divers local designations.

O. N. *blada*; O. Sw. *laþa*; Sw. *lada*; Sw. D. *la(d)a*, *läddä*, *lödu*, *lo*; N. *løde*, *lodo*, *lade*; Dan. *lade*.

Latt, sb. A lath.

Comp. Germ. *latte*, Dut. *latte*, Fr. *latte*; and also Sw. *läckte*, *läkte*, *lekt*.

Lax, sb. Diarrhoea, looseness of the bowels: often called **T' coountry** complaint by the Dales-folk.

Lay, v. a. 1. To put down land for grass; that is, to sow with grass seeds in the intention of letting it remain in grass for a continuance; otherwise, to **lay down**. 2. To impose or levy, as a rate or **Cess**.

Comp. Sw. *lägga till åker*, or *till äng*: to sow with grass seeds, lay down to meadow.

Lay-beside, sb. A female bedfellow.

A word used in the *Egton Sword Dance Recitation*. Comp. *lotebye*, *P. Plough*. (*E. E. T. S.*) p. 35, and see Gloss. in Wright's edition.

Lay-past, v. a. To lay up, or on one side, whether for future use, or as not wanted for present use.

Lead, v. a. 1. To cart, or carry by means of a cart or waggon; as hay, corn, coals, stone, &c. 2. v. n. To walk arm-in-arm with; of a young couple when courting.

Cf. O. N. *leida*, which, among its other senses, means to carry forth a dead body for burial, and also to conduct or accompany; as does S. G. *leda* also.

1. 'Ah's on *leading* hay. Ah aims we'll get *led* afore neeght.'

Cf. 'And make lizere a long cart to *leden* alle þis oþure
Fabulers and Faytours þat on Fote rennen.'

P. Plough, (*E. E. T. S.*) p. 25.

2. 'Seea, mah Mally an' thah Jōān's *leadin'* ?'

Cf. 'the Erle tooke Gryme by the hand,
to the pallace thé yode *Leadand*.' Percy's *Folio MS.* i. 393.

Lead, sb. Direction, course.

Comp. the use of N. *lead*, Sw. *led*, way, course; as in '*Rättsyls, solrätt, rätt eller med, är hvad som går i samma led som solen*:' the words *rättsyls, solrätt, rätt* or *med* imply motion in the same direction—*lead*—as the sun (that is to say, from the East by the South to the West, or from left to right). *Wär. och Wird.* p. 288.

Lead-eater, sb. India-rubber.

Leader, sb. A tendon; also called **Guider**.

Leaf, sb. The internal layer of fat in a pig's carcase, enveloping the kidneys and adjacent parts.

'The radical meaning seems something flat' (Wedgw.)—a remark which may explain this use of the word.

Leam, v. n. To replenish the rock of a spinning-wheel with the carded flax or tow; probably the same word as *leam* = to slip or glide, in reference to the slipping or gliding of the tow from the hands as it is taken up by the rock.

Leam, leme, v. n. To slip or slip out, as ripe nuts do from their husks.

A. S. *leoma*, a ray of light, a glancing or shining; *leoman*, to shine, to glance as a ray of light, or the sunbeams; radically the same word as *gleam*. Note also O. N. *lioma*, fulgere, splendere. In *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, A. 107-120, the writer describes a river which was so full of gems—'Emerad, saffer, oþer gemme gent'—that all its bed 'lemed of lyȝt.' And again, at l. 1042,

'Such lyȝt þer lemed in all þe strateȝ,
Hem nedde nawþer sunne ne mone.'

A natural and easy transition from the sense of gleaming or glancing as light, is to glancing or gliding as some moving object does; and we meet with this very adaptation in the same poem at l. 358:—

'Hys (God's) comferte may þy langour lyþe
& þy lureȝ of lyȝtly leme;'

i. e. move or glide lightly away. Thence the step to *slipping* is a very short and easy one. The general usage of the verb is with the preposition *out* subjoined.

'“Are the nuts ripe?” “Aye—they *leam* oot o' thessels.”'

Leamers, lemers, sb. Nuts which, being quite ripe, slip freely from the husk.

Often called **Brown-leamers**. See **Leam**.

Learn, v. a. To teach, to give practical instruction.

'He *learnt* him that trick.'

'In *St. Marberete* we have the verb *Lear*, to *teach* = Germ. *Lehren* = Moesog. *Laisyan* = Sax. Eng. *Læran*; the passive of this is **LEARN**, which our fathers' tongue, welling up ever from its deep sheer springs, has given us since the age of bookish Ælfric. There was a time when this verb was confounded with its original active; "Lead me forth in thy truth and learn me." Ps. xxv. 4.' *St. Marb.* p. 91.

Lease, lese, leaze, v. a. To pick out, to separate by picking out; to pick out or up, and make a separate parcel or bundle; to glean. See **Popple**, **Sleeen**, &c.

M. G. *lisan*, *lesun*, to gather, pick up; A. S. *lesan*, to gather, choose, lease; Germ. *lesen*; O. N. *lesa*, colligere, *lesa ber*, to pick or gather berries; Dan. *læse*; Sw. *läsa*, properly to gather, to collect; secondarily, to gather or put together letters, to read. Dalin. It is worth noticing, that in all these words, as in Lat. *legere*, the secondary meaning (often so far the prevailing one as to throw the other into the shade, as in the case of Dan. *læse*, Sw. *läsa*) is 'to read.' Dan. D. *læsse* or *læse*, however, keeps the original meaning; *at læsse ertter*: to gather peas; *bveden er som den var læsset*: the wheat is as if it had been picked clean. With us to **lease**, as applied to wheat, implies to look or pick out the **Slane** and **Popple**—the smutty ears and corn-flower seed-pods—from it previously to thrashing; or, more generally, where corn has grown, two or more sorts intermingled, to pick out and separate these sorts, sheaf by sheaf, before thrashing. Comp. Germ. *lesen* *äbren*, to glean.

Leasing, sb. The act of picking out or separating corn in the sheaf, when two (or more) sorts—as wheat and barley—have grown together or become mixed.

Leathe, v. a. To soften, to render that which is rigid more or less soft and pliant, by emollient applications, friction, or otherwise; as in the case of a swollen part or member of the body, &c.

A. S. *lið*, *blið*, lithe, tender, mild, gentle; *liðian*, to mitigate, soften, give ease. Comp. the O. E. vb. in the following extracts:—

‘Quen pryde schal me pryk, for prowes of armes,
þe loke to þis luf lace schal *leþe* my hert:’

Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn. 2437;

soften it, render it less turgid or puffed up.

‘When heuy herttes ben hurt wyth heþyng oþer elles,
Suffraunce may aswagend hem & þe swelme *leþe*.’

E. Eng. Allit. Poems, C. 3.

‘Lome mennes limes weore *lyþet* þat tyme.’

P. Ploughm. (E. E. T. S.) p. 84.

Leathe-wake, leath-weak, lith-weak, adj. Supple of limb or joint, flexible, limber.

A. S. *liðewac*, pliant. Cf. the form *leoðebeie*, lithe-bending, *S. Marb.* p. 16, and *Pr. Pm.* ‘*Lethy*, or weyke. *Flexibilis*.’

Leavelang, levelang, adj. Longer than broad; oblong.

Comp. *Pr. Pm.* *Auelonge*, *awelonge*, *avelonge*, which the editor seems to connect with A. S. *awob*, oblique; Sw. D. *avelang*, N. *avlang*, *avlaange*, O. N. *aflángr*, Sw. *aflång*, Dan. *aflang*, Germ. *ablang*, &c. Our word is apparently only a corruption of *avelang*, Cf. *Hap*, *Lap*; as also *Inkle*, *lingel*, where the *l* is lost instead of assumed.

Leave loose. To let go, or discontinue holding, anything which restrains or detains another thing or being.

Leck, v. a. To sprinkle water, or let it fall in graduated quantities.

O. N. *leka*, to fall in drops; Sw. *laka*. Comp. Dan. *lække*, to leak; Germ. *lecken*; &c. In Clevel. the word has a causative sense, ‘to make to drop;’ as is the case also with Sw. D. *laka*, *komma nagot att rinna*: to cause anything to run; *laka ur*, to **leck** out; *laka på*, to **leck** on; *laka björkelag*, to cause the birch-juice to flow, or draw it off.

Leck on, v. a. To pour, or cause to flow, on: of most frequent occurrence as a brewing term, and meaning to add water to the mash. The opposite sense of pouring off or withdrawing water is expressed by ‘**leck off**’ in Craven. See **Leck**.

Lee. Pr. of lie, a falsehood.

Lee, sb. The thin watery discharge from a fresh wound or sore, as opposed to matter or **Corruption**.

There can be no reason to separate this from the standard word *lye*, lixivium, infusion of wood ashes; A. S. *leab*, Germ. *lauge*, Dan. *lud*, Sw. *lut*, &c. The word takes the sense *urine*, either in the combination *chamber-lye* or *-lee*, or by itself: see Hall. It occurs in

York Castle Dep. p. 30: 'They searched the body of the saide Mary Sykes (an accused witch), and founde upon the side of her seate a redd lumpe aboute the biggnes of a nutt, being wett, and that, when they wrung it with theire fingers, moisture came out of it like *lee*;' and the Gloss. explanation is, 'urine;' but I believe the true meaning to be that given above in our definition.

Leef, leave, adj. Willingly, in the sense of 'as soon;' often expressive of simple consent rather than of interest, and, much less, of preference. Of frequent use in the comparative.

O. D. *liuf*, Sw. *liuf*, N. Sax. *leef*, A. S. *leof*, beloved, dear, desirable; Dut. *lief*, id.

'Bot hit ar ladyes in-noȝe, þat *leuer* wer nowþe
Haf þe hende in hor holde, as I þe habbe here,
þen much of þe garysoun oþer golde þat þay hauen.'

Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn. 1251.

'þam war *lever* be depe in helle þan,
þan com byfor þat domesman.' *Pr. of Consc.* 5058.

'Nay yit were I *leyffer*.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 37.

'I had as *leeve* go the one way as the other.' *Wb. Gl.*

'I had *leeuer* go than stay.' *Ib.*

Leeghts, sb. Pr. of lights = the lungs.

Leister, sb. (pr. loister). A kind of barbed trident used for striking salmon with.

O. N. *ljóstr*, from *ljósta*, to strike, thrust against; N. *ljostr*, *ljøstr*; Sw. *ljuster*, Sw. D. *liaustur*, *lystre*, O. Sw. *lystra*; D. D. *lyster*. The pursuit of 'leistering' is usually prosecuted by night with the aid of artificial lights. In the Northern countries it would seem leistering is not confined to the capture of salmon, nor to be followed by the human species only;—'Stundom får man äfven om nätterna se ett litet bloss fara öfver sjön; det är då "trollgubben som är ute och ljustrar:"' at times one may see at night a little flame moving about over the sea; that is just the troll, who is out *leistering*.

Len, sb. Loan, a lending.

See **Laan**. The forms *leyn*, *lenys* of the old vb. approach this somewhat nearly.

'For bi hym that me dere boght
I traw that he wille *leyn* me noght.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 10.

'*Lenys* he me as com thrift apon the so?' *Ib.*

The editor of *Pricke of Conscience* quotes the form *len*, pr. *lent*.

Length of, The. The extent or distance or limit of so and so.

'He ran *t' length* o' twee fields afore we caught him.'

'"Hoo mich mun Ah give, faather?" "Wheea, bairn, thoo ma' gan *t' length* o' tolf pun."'

Comp. the Danish idiom—'Hun gik et par agerlængder ber og flyttede kørene: she went a couple of field-lengths—the *length* of two fields—and flitted the cows.

Lesty-day, interj. An abbreviation, no doubt, of 'Alas, the day!'

Let, pret. of To light, v. n.

'He fell down and *let* upon his head.' *Wb. Gl.*

Cf. the forms *bight* and *bett*, Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. 443:—' & *bight* her both gold and fee;'
'he *bett* her gold for euer-more.'

Letten, p. p. of To light, v. n.

Letten, p. p. of To let.

'T' farm ha' mostlings been *letten* for mair by owght.'

Levit, v. a. To lift or raise by mechanical means; applied to any heavy body which is scarcely capable of elevation by any ordinary means, or with one's unassisted strength.

Probably a simple derivative from *lift*, with a somewhat arbitrary sense imposed. Comp. Fr. *lever*, to lift, to raise, and *levet*, the loud blast of a trumpet; the sound raised in that way.

"She is so heavy we are matched to get her *levitted* up stairs;" of a sick or helpless person. *Wb. Gl.*

Lib, v. a. To castrate: especially applied to lambs.

Dan. D. (S. Jutl.) *live*; at *live en kalv*, to geld a calf. Molb. collates N. Engl. *lib*, *libber*, Dut. *lubben*, and *glib* from the *Winter's Tale*. 'To capon, to geld, to *lib*, to *splaie*.' *Florio*, p. 5. 'Libber, a man who *libs* or gelds.' *Ib.* 89. 'Itm. p. *lybbyng* porcorum . . . xd.' *Whitby Abbey Roll of Disbursements*, quoted by Young, *Hist. of Whitby*, ii. 924. The operation of libbing consists in removing, with a clean cut, the lower portion of the scrotum and extracting the testicles through the opening so made. Cf. Sanscr. *lup*, scindere.

Liberty, sb. 1. The extent of one's territorial right or jurisdiction, whether personal or rented. 2. A manor; sometimes applied also to any piece of freehold property.

'This extensive territory the monks of Whitby denominated their *liberty*; and their other lands and possessions were said to be *extra libertatem*—"without the liberty."' Young's *Whitby*, p. 272. The **Liberty** here specified is coincident with the district 'since called *Whitby Strand*,' the boundaries of which are strictly defined.

1. 'Lord D.'s *Liberty*;' 'Squire W.'s *Liberty*,' &c.

The word thus used includes both the moor or common and landed property, as regards the right over each.

'You may shoot and welcome all over my *liberty*;' terms of permission given by a Freeholder.

2. 'Danby *Liberty*;' 'Skelton *Liberty*,' &c.

Liblab, sb. The result of much beating or whipping, in the case of cream, or trifle, &c.; the smooth soft superstratum in such preparations.

Comp. Dan. D. *lubber*, the Vendsyssel term for anything which takes on a curdled (*levret*, loppered) or jelly-like condition. Comp. also Esth. *lobbi*, sleet, a mixture of snow and rain; Du. *lobberen*, to trample in wet and mire; Sc. *lappie*, a splash or puddle; Gael. *laib*, *slaib*, mud; O. N. *slapp*, limus, lutum.

'All of a froth and *liblab*.' *Wb. Gl.*

Lich-gate, lych-gate, sb. The roofed gateway into the churchyard, where the corpse is set down until the clergyman is ready to commence the funeral service and precede it through the churchyard into the church.

A. S. *lic*, *lice*, *lichama*; Germ. *leich*, *leichnam*; O. Germ. *lichamon*; Goth. *leik*; Dut. *lyk*, *lykaam*; O. N. *lik*; Dan. *liig*, *legeme*; Sw. *lik*, the body; a corpse, or the dead body, especially. Comp. *Pr. Pm.* 'Lycbe, dede body. *Funus*,' and **Corpse-yat**; also *lycbe-bells* and *lich-road* or *leacb-way*, mentioned in note to *Lycbe*, *Pr. Pm.*

Lich-wake, like-wake, lyke-wake, sb. The watch, vigil or waking held over a dead body. See **Lich-gate**. Also spelt **Late-wake, Lake-wake**.

I have met with instances which bring the custom of waking the dead, as practised in this district, down to almost the present time. Mr. Hylten Cavallius relates a Wärend legend of two friends who made a compact that the survivor of the two should watch by the grave of the other through the first three nights after his interment. The devil came to the grave each night, seeking the first night the entire body, the second craving only a single limb, and the third willing to content himself with only a thread from the shroud, which would have given him the power of haunting the old familiar scenes and persons. 'Connected with the notion involved here,' continues Mr. Cavallius, 'is the old mediæval custom of waking the dead until such time as their bodies can be committed to the ground. The purpose of the Wake-nights (*Vake-nattar*) has ever been to prevent Satan from taking away the dead person bodily, and not a few histories of such attempts on his part are to be met with in Wärend folklore. Lights, prayers, and sacred hymns were especially efficacious in repelling his assaults.' Passing by the fact of the adoption of the practice by the Church in mediæval times without comment, the writer adds that 'even yet a relic of the ancient notions may be recognised in the almost universal custom of laying, the moment the breath ceases, a pair of scissors (or other steel instrument), together with a psalm-book, upon the corpse as a safeguard against evil spirits and all kinds of Troll (witch) practices. These amulets are removed as soon as the soul, in virtue of the death-knell (*själa-ringningen*), has been taken under the protection of Holy Church.' *Wär och Wird*. p. 480. In other cases, however, the idea seems to remain that the soul does not take final leave of the body until after the burial (*Ib.* p. 457), and it is with this notion that the **Lich-wake** is essentially connected.

Lick, sb. A mere wipe with a damp cloth, antithetical to a thorough washing.

A curious instance of the conjunction of two not merely synonymous words, but words which are merely variations in form of one and the same word, occurs in the example. Comp. E. *lick*, and O. N. *sleikia*, Dan. *slikke*, to lick.

'A *lick* and a slake;' otherwise, 'a *lick* and a promise.'

Licks, sb. A thrashing, or beating.

'Welsh *llach*, a slap; *llachio*, to slap, to thresh; *llacbbren*, a cudgel.' Wedgw.

Lift, v. n. To raise the coffin on commencing the funeral procession to church.

The custom usually is to bring the coffin out of the house, when all is ready, and set it on chairs before the door. Then when the mourners and other attendants are arranged in

their places, two lines of a psalm or hymn are given out, the coffin is **lifted** as the singing begins, and so the procession begins to move on, the appointed verses being sung through as the premises are left.

Lig, v. n. To lie down or along, to be situate.

O. N. *liggia*, Sw. *ligga*, Dan. *ligge*, M. G. *ligan*, A. S. *licgan*, *ligan*, *liggan*, Pl. D. *liggen*, Germ. *liegen*, &c., to lie, to lie down or along.

'It *ligs* very fair for t' sun;' of a garden, or other plot of land, with a sunny aspect.
'He oft *ligs* doon a bit, back pairt o' t' day.'

Lig, v. a. To lay down, put down. Used principally with the personal pronoun after it. See **Lig up to**.

O. N. *leggja*; Sw. *lägga*; Dan. *lægge*.

'*Lig* thee doon, lass.' 'Ah 'll *lig* me on t' squab a bit, wi' your leave.'
'He *ligg'd* it doon as gin 't 'd brunt 'im.'

Lig-a-bed, sb. One who lies late abed, a sluggard.

Lig een on, v. a. To see; of persons.

'Ah 've nivver *ligg'd een on* 'im syne;' I have never seen him since.
'Ant lef me þ ich mote *leggen ebnen* uppon þe luðere unwiht þ weorreð azein me.' *Seinte Marb.* p. 8.

Light, v. n. (pr. leeght). 1. To alight, or settle, as a bird does, discontinuing motion and taking a settled or fixed place; thence, to descend or come down; and thence, to fall down. 2. To come in contact with, to fall in or meet with.

1. 'It flew away and *lit* upon a tree.' *Wb. Gl.*

2. 'He fell down and *let* upon his head.' *Ib.*

Cf. 'fier is on hem bi-siden *ligt*,
fele it brende and made o-frigt.' *Gen. and Ex.* p. 104.

Light, adj. (pr. leeght). 1. Of no great or comparative depth: applied to a furrow in ploughing, to a shallow land-drain, and the like. 2. Of no great, or of insufficient strength for a given purpose; of a horse, man, boy: or, of inanimate objects, especially implements, as a spade, a cart, a plough, &c. 3. Mealy, floury, as applied to a cooked potato.

Light, adv. (pr. leeght). To, or at, no great depth.

'Yon field abune t' carrs's nobbut ploughed *leeght*.'

'It's varry *leeght*-drained, t' 'hecal farm thruff.'

Lightening, sb. (pr. leeghtnen'). Barm or yeast, leaven, or any other substance capable of application in the same way, or for the purpose of making **Paste** or dough, light, or rise freely.

Lightening, sb. The first peep, or break, of day.

Light on, v. n. (pr. leeght on). To prosper or succeed, without specifying whether well or ill, unless a qualifying word be joined.

'How will yon *light on*, think you?' *Wb. Gl.*

'Has he *letten on* pretty well?' *Ib.*

Lightskirts, (pr. leeghtskirts). A female of questionable character, or easy virtue.

Lightsome, adj. (pr. leeghtsom'). 1. Affording or receiving abundance of light; of a window or apartment. 2. Cheerful, lively; antithetical to dull, low-spirited, **dowly**. 3. Gay, frolicsome, full of life and spirits.

2. "'A *leeghtsome* fit;" a change from sadness to joy or serenity.' *Wb. Gl.*

3. "'A *leeghtsome*, lilty sort of a body;" light-hearted, inclined to dance.' *Ib.*

Lig up to. To proceed towards, to lay or shape one's course to; sc. a given place, house, village, &c.

An elliptical usage of **lig**, v. a.; O. N. *leggja*, Dan. *lægge*, &c.

'Weel, Ah mun awa' an' *lig oop t'* Casselton.'

Cf. *Olafur konungr heilt þa austr firir Suiþiod ok lagde inn j Lóginn . . . bann lagde allt upp til Sigtuna ok la vid fornu Sigtun*: King Olaf then held eastward to Sweden and put in at Lóginn. He *ligged up* all (the way) to Sigtun, &c. *Flat. II.* p. 16. So also Wörsaae's *Erobr.* p. 125, two Viking fleets, having effected a junction, sailed to the mouth of the Seine and *lagde op til Rouen*.

Like, adj. 1. Likely, to be expected. 2. Equivalent to, the same as.

See Mr. Wedgwood's able remarks on *Like, Likely*.

1. 'Ah aims he's *like* te coom about Kes'mas.'

'It's *like* to rain afore neeght.'

2. 'Why, it's *like* nowght, bairn. It's nobbut yah bite o' breead tiv a hungered man.'

'It's *like*;' an expression of strong or hearty assent:—"It's dree work, teaching those that are not willing to learn. It tires one sadly." "Aye, it's *like*. Mass! It's *like*."

Likly, adj. Likely, probable. See **Great likly**.

Lile, adj. (pr. leel, or sometimes lahl). Little.

Dan. *lille*, S. Jutl. *lille*; whence *lilling* and *lilldom*, childhood, the period of littleness; *lillman*, a cottager, the holder of a small plot of land with a cottage on it; Sw. *lille*, *lilla*.

Lillilow, sb. A bright flame, a blaze.

O. N. *logi*, *log*, Sw. *låga*, Dan. *lue*, A. S. *lig*, *læg*, a flame, a blaze; Dan. *en lys lue*: a bright flame, a **Lillilow**. Probably the former part of the word is a simple consonantal reduplication. *Wb. Gl.* characterises it as 'a child's designation of the fire, or a light in general;' of a bright blaze, would be nearer the truth.

Lilting, **lilty**, adj. Light, frolicsome, gay: as applied to music; lively, in quick time, merry. See **Lalling**.

'*Lilty* tunes at yan could dance til: nowght like t' music yan thinks suld gan wi' t' cho'ch.'

Limber, adj. Pliant, yielding to slight pressure or other force which tends to bend the object qualified.

O. N. *limpiaz*, to become relaxed, or slack, to fail in strength. Comp. also Swiss *lampen*, to hang loose; *lampig*, loose, flabby; Swab. *lummelig*, hanging down, having lost its stiffness. Note also S. Jutl. *lempleg*, moderate, poor; of little strength of character.

'As *limber* as a willow wand.' *Wb. Gl.*

Limmers, sb. The shafts or thills of a waggon or other carriage.

O. N. *lim*, *limi*, a bough, branch of a tree. Wörsaae, speaking of the many words common to N. England and to Jutland, but not otherwise met with in Danish, remarks that 'in N. England the shafts upon the carriages there in use are called *limmers*, a word which is evidently due to the same source as Jutl. *liem*, a broom; inasmuch as both of them are derived from O. N. *limi*.' *Minder om de Danske*, &c. p. 120. Ferguson observes that in all probability the first rude cart-shafts were little better than boughs roughly cut from the tree.

Limmer-horse, sb. The horse of the team which is placed between the shafts or **Limmers**.

Lin, sb. (pr. line). Flax; the plant (*Linum usitatissimum*).

O. N. *lin*; Sw. *lin*; Dan. *liin*; A. S. *lin*; Germ. *lein*; &c.

Lin, sb. (pr. linn). Linen; the fabric made with the fibre of flax; in contradistinction to the plant itself, which is sounded Line.

S. Jutl. '*Line, bær, og hvad deraf göres*:' flax, and whatsoever is made with it (Kok); Dan. D. *lin-to*, a generic name for flax and its fibre; *lin-tøi*, linen fabric, generally.

Linch, v. a. To flog or thrash, to beat with a whip or flexible cane.

The idea seems to be of flogging with an instrument which twines or *links* itself about the person of the floggee. Cf. Lith. *linkus*, pliable, *linkes*, bent, *linkti*, to bow or turn, which Mr. Wedgw. looks on as 'connected with O. N. *bleckr*, a chain; N. *lekk*, a link, a tether, especially one made of withy; O. Sw. *leck*, *länk*, a link; no doubt from its bent form.' Another connection is suggested by the same writer's remarks under *Limp*.

Lin-clout, sb. Linen rag.

Comp. Dan. *linklæde*, O. N. *lin-klædi*.

Line, v. a. To mix spirits with tea, &c.

Lineseed. Pr. of Linseed.

Ling, sb. The heather of the moors (*Calluna vulgaris*): sometimes applied as thatch; frequently in the manufacture of **Besoms** or brooms. By the name **Black-ling** it is distinguished from **Crow-ling** (*Erica cinerea*) and **Wire-ling** (*Empetrum nigrum*).

O. N. *ling*, heather, any small shrub of like growth; D. *lyng*; Sw. *ljung*.

Ling-berry, sb. The seed capsule of the **Ling** or heather.

Lin-nail, sb. The linch-pin of a wheel.

S. G. *lunta*, *luntsticka*; N. *lunnstikke*; Dan. *lundstikke*; Belg. *londse*; Dut. *lunse*, *lundsche*; Germ. *lobne*, *lündse*.

Lipper, sb. A kind of dancing motion of the sea—or the surface water itself when in the state of such motion—distinct from the regular flow and roll of the waves, and probably due to the meeting or intersection of two sets of waves moving in different directions; the leaping wavelets themselves being often topped with spray.

Wedgw. quotes the Sc. form, *lopper*, as allied to *lob*, and to Dut. *lobberen*, to trample in wet and mire; *labberen*, to shiver in the wind. Jamieson, however, suggests a connection with O. Sw. *laupa*, *löpa*, O. N. *blaupa*, &c., to run, to leap, and adduces Germ. *lauffen*, *lauff*, as well as O. N. *blaup*, *laup*, S. G. *löp*, as actually applied to water in motion. Cf. Wycliffe's form *lippid*, 'we han sungen to 3ou, and 3e han nat *lippid*.' Matt. xi. 17.

'There's no great sets o' wind, but a great deal o' *lipper* on.' *Wb. Gl.*

Lisk, sb. The flank, the groin.

O. N. *ljóski*, pubes vel locus pubis; Dan. *lyske*; Sw. *ljumske*; Sw. D. *ljuske*, *ljóska*, *lyske*, *lyuskje*, &c.

Lit, v. n. A contracted form of **light**, v. n.; used in the expression, **Sca'd lit on 't**, &c.

Lite, v. n. 1. To depend, or trust to. 2. To be kept in a state of expectation or waiting, and so, to be delayed.

O. N. *lita*, aspicere, to look towards or at; O. Sw. *lita*, videre, with the secondary meaning, 'cum oculos convertamus a eos in quibus fiduciam nostram collocamus, *ita notat quoque confidere*;' with the example, '*Allas ögon lita till dig*: the eyes of all wait upon thee. Ps. cxlv. 15' (Ihre); Sw. *lita*, Dan. *lide*, but used only in the simple tenses. Dan. D. *lide* coincides in sense with our meaning 2; as, *Ieg har lidt længe efter dig*: I have looked for, or expected, you a long time. The corresponding A. S. word is *wlitan*; M. G. *wlitan*.

1. '“I suppose, then, I may *lite* o' you;” may trust to your word.' *Wb. Gl.*

'You will be to be *lited* on?' *Ib.*

2. 'I have been *liting* o' you this half hour.' *Ib.*

Lith, sb. A limb, a member of the body, a joint.

O. N. *liðr*, articulus; A. S. *lið*, Fris. *lið*, Germ. *glied*, &c.; O. Dan. *litbæ*, to dismember or cut limb from limb. 'Sound in *lið* and limb;' '*allir okrir lidir ok limir eru miukir buerr til sinnar þionustu*:' all our *liths* and limbs are compliant each to their several service: *Flat.* i. 433; 'hele you *litbe* and lym:' *Townel. Myst.* p. 327. Comp. O. N. '*at lemja einn allan i liðo*:' to limb or shred one up into joints. The joint itself, or *articulus*, seems to be thought of in the expression **lith and limb**. Cf. **Kith** and **Kin**.

Lithe, v. a. To thicken, broth especially, and by the admixture of oatmeal or flour-paste, made for the purpose. See **Lithing**.

Jam. connects this with A. S. *litbian*, to mitigate; *litbewæcan*, to become mellow. There is a certain degree of likeness in the idea of a fluid thickened until it assumes a sort of smooth yielding consistency—comp. Welsh *llythw*, to render or become flaccid, soft—and

that in the usual application of the word **leath-** or **lith-wake**. But whether there is really a relation between the words alleged and the sentence Jam. quotes from Olaus Magn. as addressed to maid-servants when progressing but slowly in their work—*bvad lydur grautnum genta*: how get you on in *litbing* the crowd?—is perhaps another question. Ihre gives *lid*, potus inebrians, sicera, and collates *leitba ni drigkid*, siceram non bibet (Ulph. Luke i. 35): but he states that the drink intended was diverse from both wine and mead. In fact, it was a 'compounded drink, a wine mingled with sweet things' (Parkhurst, Hesychius), and as such, probably thickened, or **lithed**. A. S. *lið* must surely be nearly connected with the M. G. *leitba*; the sense assigned to it, however, by Bosw. being that of the containing vessel rather than the liquor contained.

Lithing, sb. A smooth paste of flour or oatmeal and water, prepared for the purpose of thickening or giving body to broth.

Litle, adj. (pr. *lahtle* or *lǣttele*). Little.

This seems to be a word of more than ordinary interest, as almost certainly originating in O. N. *litill* as distinguished from A. S. *lytel*, *lytle*. 'The short or unaccented A. S. *y* is contained in the following words, which are represented by modern English words of the same signification, having the *y* sounded as in mystery, duty:—*lystan*, *lytel*, *tynder*, &c.' Bosw. On the other hand, O. N. *litill* is written with the accented or long *i*. Marsh remarks, that 'it is an observation more familiar to foreign phonologists than to ourselves, that the English long vowels are nearly all diphthongs, that is, the proper long sound in combination with that of *e*, (the Continental *i*), or in some cases *ū*. Thus our *a* in *day*, and even in *fate*, is really *a*, (the Continental *e*), + *e*. The diphthongal character of our long vowels, though obvious enough in the case of *a* and *e*, is less so in *o* and *u*, where the subordinate element is the obscure *ū*, but it is very palpable and conspicuous in the long *i*, which is a true diphthong, consisting of the *a* in *father* followed by *e*, and in many Continental languages the same or a very similar sound is represented by the combination *ai*.' *Lectures on Eng. Lang.* 1st Ser. p. 482. This is very nearly the sound of the *i* in our *litle*. The compiler of *Wb. Gl.* seeks to represent it by *aab* in *laabtelle*, and by *ar* in *barzon* (= *bizen*) and *sbarve* (= *shive*), but really the sound intended is nearer that of the Gr. *ai*, or, as Mr. Marsh says, of 'the *a* of *father* followed by *e*;' and while this circumstance connects our word with its O. N. origin, it effectually separates it from A. S. *lytel*. As bearing upon the nature and elements of our dialect, this remark is of significance. Contrast the short *i* in *bind*, *find*, *wind* (the vb.), *mind* (the vb.), &c., pronounced *binnd*, *finnd*, *winnd*, *minnd*, &c.

Lits, sb. A spring, or source of a stream.

This word which occurs in the local name **Esk-lits**, is applied to the spring, or **Keld-head**, which is the source of the Esk. It may be connected with Welsh *llyd*, a violent effusion or gush; *lli* (in the pl. *llit*), a flux, a flood, a stream.

Liver, v. a. (pr. *livver*). To deliver, to hand over.

Comp. Dan. and N. *levere*, which Molb. refers to Germ. *liefern*, to hand over, to deliver; as, *Ieg leverede ham brevet i egen haand*: I livered him the document into his own hand; *der skal leveres hundrede læs bø til de kongelige stalde*: there shall be livered a hundred loads of hay for the royal stables.

'Is the ship *livered*? At what wharf is she *livvering*?' *Wb. Gl.*

Liverance, sb. Liberation, release.

Load-saddle, sb. A wooden pack-saddle, by the use of which a horse or mule might be made available to carry the luggage which, now-a-days, he usually draws. Of constant use, in days not yet so very long past, in this district when horse-traffic was the only traffic possible. See **Causeway**, **Bow-bridge**.

Lobster-louse, **Lobstrous-louse**. The common wood-louse, or 'sow-bug' (*Oniscus aspidion*).

Hall. quotes *Hob-thrush-louse* as a name of the 'Millepes,' by which name, no doubt, the wood-louse is intended. Dr. Adams (*Proceedings of the Phil. Soc.* p. 17) refers to the name *thrush-louse*, and proposes an explanation of it; as also, at pp. 9, 11, he does with our **Lobstrous-louse**. He thinks the name is due to 'the root *lob-*, implying "the sluggish mover."' Any one who has ever noticed the plates on the lobster's tail, and compared with them the scales with which the back of the wood-louse is protected, might perhaps think there was another derivation not quite so far-fetched and equally probable.

Logging, sb. A bundle or truss of long-straw.

Hall. quotes '*loggin*, a bundle or lock. *North*;' and it seems not unlikely that the connection is with Dan. D. *loge*, a handful, lock or small wisp or bundle, of flax, wool, &c. Molb. suggests a relation between *loge* and *lok* or *lokke*. This is, probably, preferable to supposing a connection with *log*, implying looseness, or the motion of things that hang loose. See Wedgw. in vv. *Log*, *Logger*.

Lone, **loan**, sb. A lane, a narrow passage.

Dan. D. *laane* or *lane*, a bare place in fields of rye, from which the corn has perished; Sealand *lane*, an open place, left unplanted, or deprived of its former growth; Fris. *lona*, *laan*, a lane or narrow passage. Molb. collates Eng. *lane*, and Scot. *loan*, *loaning*, with the words just quoted. In the account of the Heavenly City, *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, A. l. 1064, the writer says,—

'Pe 3ates stoken wat3 neuer 3et,
Bot euer more vpen at vche a lone;'

where, in the Gloss., Mr. Morris collates the Fris. *lona*, *lana*, and suggests a possible connection with O. N. *leyna*, to hide, to conceal; as also does Ferguson.

'Liztliche Ly3ere' leap a-wey þennes,
Lurkede þorw lones' to-logged of many.'

P. Ploughb. (E. E. T. S.) p. 26.

'Clarisse of Cokkes lone.' *Ib.* p. 61.

Loning, **loaning**, sb. (often pr. *lonnin'*, or *lo'nin'*, with a sort of suppressed *r*-sound before the first *n*.) A lane, a narrow roadway, but antithetical to a 'highway,' or the **Turnpike**.

'A brant, ratty *lonnin'*. *Wb. Gl.*

'West *lonnin'*-end;' a local designation in Danby. 'Scheal *lonnin'*,' &c.

Loof, **lufe**, sb. The open hand or palm.

Hald. gives *lofi*, *vola manus*, rendered in Dan. by *luen i baanden*. Comp. Welsh *llau*, the hand, *llawf*, the palm of the hand. Rietz gives the Sw. D. word *labb*, a large open hand, Ir. *lam* (pr. *lav*, Jam.), with which he collates *llawf*, O. N. *lám*. Comp. also M. G. *lofa*.

'Gie us thy *lufe*, not thy fist.' *Wb. Gl.*

Look, v. a. To pick out the weeds from among the growing corn.

“Whar’s Nanny?” “Awa’ i’ t’ far sahd o’ Langlands *loukin’ t’ wheat.*”

There is a curious instance of an editorial mistake in the Gloss. to *York Castle Depositions*, in connection with this word and a former (if not still existing) use of it. Two women are chaffing about the price of some eggs, and not being able to come to terms, one of them desires the other ‘to sitt downe and looke her head, which, accordingly, she did. And then the said Anne lookt this informant’s head. And, when they had done, she went home.’ (p. 192.) The fact is, these two women were mutually relieving each other of certain occupants of their hair, as monkeys are said to do. The Gloss. note is, ‘knotted or tied. This was thought to be the work of witches or fairies, and the knot placed the victim in their power.’ ‘The said Anne’ certainly was informed against as a witch by ‘this informant,’ who alleged that she was ridden by the other—having been first changed into the shape of a horse—to the unhallowed rendezvous of the witches and their master: but it is odd the editor did not notice that the victim also ‘lookt’ the witch’s head, and not the witch only the victim’s.

Looks-t’ee! For ‘looks thee,’ or ‘lookest thee,’ and equivalent to ‘look you!’ or, ‘do you see?’ according to the mode of application.

‘*Looks-t’ee!* yon’s t’ collonel: him o’ t’ grey Galloway.’

“Whilk’s him?” “Wheea, yon! *Looks-t’ee?*”

Loose-gaited, adj. Conducting oneself unsteadily or immorally.

Loose-i’-t’-heft, sb. A person of loose principle, or none at all; idle, dissolute, not to be depended on. See **Heft**.

Loosing, pr. pcpl. Moving idly about from place to place, as one that has no tie and no occupation; leading a vagabond life.

The unvarying Clevel. mode of pronouncing E. *loose*, namely, *lowse*, or even *lowze*, effectually separates between it and our word, as also our pronunciation of *lose*—that is, *loss*—does with respect to that word. **Loosing** is most likely connected with the old word *losel*, as it with *lorel*. Cf. *Pr. Pm.* ‘*Lorel*, or *losel* or *ludene*. *Lurco*,’ and see the note, in which the forms *lozzell*, *lozell*, as well as *losel* are quoted from many sources, and as equivalent to *lorel* or *lorell*. Comp. O. N. *lera*, *lora*; ætllæri, a degenerate person, one of lost character; Sw. *förlora*, with which collate the synonymous Sw. D. *lisa*, Sw. *förlisa*, O. Fris. *forliasa*, W. Fris. *forliezen*, N. S. *verlesen*, O. Sax. *forleosān*, A. S. *forleósan*, *leósan*, &c.

‘He gans *loosing* about.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Loo’ ye! For ‘look ye,’ and equivalent to ‘see!’ ‘take notice!’ or to ‘you see,’ ‘you observe.’

‘*Loo’ ye!* noo. Ah said he’d dee it; an’ he hez.’

Lopp, sb. A flea (*Pulex irritans*).

Dan. and Dan. Dial. *loppe*, Sw. *loppa*, A. S. *loppe*, all from the cognate vbs. *löbe*, *löpa*, *blaupa*, *bleapan*, to leap. The quaint sayings, both Clevel. and Dan. Dial., involving the name of this insect, are noteworthy for their coincidence as well as their wit. Thus, *De er eett’ meer end en lopp’ i en öö lāe*: they are nobbut a **Lopp** in an empty barn, is almost literally rendered by our **Lost like a Lopp in a Kirk**, said of a person living in a house far too large for his requirements. *Wb. Gl.* Again, *Han æ som en lopp’ poo en glöö*: he is

like a **Lopp** on a hot cinder, is similar in idea to the expression, **peert as a Lopp**, used of a person nimble and active in his movements. **Cobby as a Lopp** is also said of any one in the briskest good health. It may be a question whether in *Townel. Myst.* p. 62, the word *lopp* does not take a wider meaning. Speaking of what is usually called the Plague of Lice, the complainer says,—

‘Grete *loppys* over alle this land thay fly,
And where thay byte thay make grete blowre,
And in every place our bestes dede ly.’

And it may be observed that Bosw. gives a second meaning for A. S. *loppe*, namely, ‘A silkworm, bombyx.’ Comp. also Sw. *sugga-loppe*, a sow-bug.

Loppered, adj. 1. Coagulated or curdled; of milk: thence, probably, the derivative sense of 2. Extremely dirty, filthy, as if by the deposit of dirt in cakes or lumps upon one’s person, &c.

O. N. *blauþa*, to run together, to coagulate; Sw. D. *lepa*, Sw. *löpa ibop*, *löpna*, Dan. *løbe*, &c.; the corresponding nouns being O. N. *blauþ* or *blaub*, S. G. *löpe*, Sw. and N. *löpe*, Dan. *løbe*, Germ. *lab*, M. G. *lap*, Dut. *leb*, &c., all meaning ‘rennet,’ or calf’s stomach prepared to produce coagulation of milk. ‘What is implied to our sense by this word,’ says Ihre, ‘is simply the concretion or condensation of fluid matters. Thus of milk, which, becoming acidified, is coagulated, we say *mjölken löpnar*; and *löpen mjölk* is curdled milk. Also of the water in a pool or lake which is congealed into ice we use the expression *islupen*.’ Comp. our **loppered milk** and the old use of *loper*, as in the following:—

‘þar duellid man in a myrk dungeon,
And in a foul sted of corrupcion,
Whar he had na other fode
Bot wlatson glet & *loper* blode. *Pr. of Consc.* l. 459.

And again, from *Gaw. Douglas*, ii. 621:—

‘And of his mouth
The *lopprit* blude in ded-thrau voydis he.’

Wb. Gl. gives ‘Loppard = flea-bitten;’ but, I think, incorrectly, except in so far as the idea of infested with fleas falls in with that of extreme dirt; the example being,—

‘“*Loppard* and lost;” thoroughly infested with dirt, as a house or an individual.’

Loss, v. a. Pr. of Lose.

‘Tak’ heed, man. Thee’ll *loss* tha’ muckinger.’

Cf. ‘And forthi þay lose mekill tyme, and *losses* þaire meede, and ekes thaire payne gretly, &c.’ *Rel. Pieces*, p. 51.

‘We *losse* þe lordechipe of þis worlde.’ *Ib.* p. 31.

Lost, adj. Overwhelmed; in an almost hopeless state.

‘“*Lost* i’ muck;” filthy to a degree.’ *Wb. Gl.*

‘“*Lost* i’ thrang;” over head and ears in oppressive business.’ *Ib.*

Lound, adj. 1. Still, calm, quiet; of a day or season. 2. Sheltered, out of the reach of the wind; of a place or position.

O. N. *lygna*, to cease to blow, to become calm, *logn*, calmness, stillness of the air; S. G. and Sw. *lugn*, id., *lugna*, to make calm; v. imp. to grow or become calm; also,

reflective, in the same sense. The corresponding Dan. adj. and vb. are *luun*, *lune*; Dan. D. *luun*, as, *luun væilav*, still weather; S. Jutl. *logn*, pr. much as our word is, or with the *d* almost suppressed, and signifying sheltered from the wind, as in our 2nd meaning. Comp. also O. N. *blána*, N. *lana*, Sw. D. *lana*, to become mild, to intermit, of rain, pain, &c.

1. 'A fahn, cawm, *lown*' daa; a fine, temperate, still day. See **Calm**.

2. 'T' hoos ligs iv a *lown*' spot eneugh.'

Cf. Dan. *et luunt sted*, a sheltered place; and S. Jutl. *e bus ligger i e logning*: the house lies in a *lound* place.

Lounder, v. a. To beat or thrash severely; to strike with heavy strokes.

Jam. gives this word, as a vb., with exactly the same sense as ours, and, as a sb., meaning 'a severe stroke or blow'; and also, '*loundit*, p.p. beaten;' of which last he says, 'this seems to be the origin of *lounder*'; although I cannot even form a conjecture as to the radical term.' Halliwell's form, however—'*loun*, to beat, to thrash. *North*'—almost designates O. N. *blunnr*, N. *lunn*, Sw. D. *luna*, a staff, a coul-staff; O. N. *blunnar*, Sw. D. *lunnar* or *lännor*, the rollers by aid of which a boat is drawn up from, or down to, the sea, as the origin. The thick staff would give the heavy blows.

'"*Lounder* his lugs;" box his ears soundly.' *Wb. Gl.*

Loudering, sb. A sound thrashing, or chastisement.

'You deserve a good *loudering*.' *Wb. Gl.*

Loudering, adj. Heavy, severe; of a blow.

Loup, v. n. To leap, bound, jump.

O. N. *blaupa*, *bleypa*, O. Sw. and Sw. *löpa*, Dan. *løbe*, M. G. *blaupan*, A. S. *bleapan*, Germ. *laufen*, Fris. *blapa*.

'They say t' hart *louped* forty-tweea feet at yah loup.'

'"Do they rise at all?" (to a fisherman.) "Aye, t' beck's fair alive wiv 'em *loupin*'."'

'"To *loup* and beat;" of the pulsations in the human frame.' *Wb. Gl.*

Loup, sb. 1. A leap or jump; the act. 2. The distance leaped, or space covered, in or at a leap.

Low, sb. Flame, or blaze: in contradistinction to live coals or embers. See **Lillilow**.

O. N. *lóga*, to blaze, *log*, a flame, a blaze; O. Sw. *loga*, *låga*; Sw. *låga*; Dan. *lue*; Germ. *lobe*. Dan. *en lys lue*, a bright blaze.

Lowance, sb. 1. Portion or allowance; particularly in reference to a stipulated or customary quantity of drink. 2. An unqualified or decided beating or thrashing.

Lowse, v. a. To make loose, untie, &c.

O. N. *leysa*, to loose, or make loose; Sw. *lösa*; Dan. *løse*; A. S. *liesan* (in the comp. vb. *on-liesan*); Germ. *lösen*. May not our word come directly from O. N. *laus*, released or loose, free, itself a derivative from *leysa*? The sound of the *ow* is so distinct, and *oo* in our dialect is so different—cf. **Scheeal**, **Feeal** for *school*, *fool*, &c.—that it seems hard to account for the form except from the O. N. forms.

Lowse, adj. 1. Loose. 2. Free from one's indentures, having fulfilled the stipulated period of service.

O. N. *laus*, free, released. Comp. Dan. *løse folk*, those who are not in service, or tied to a master.

Lowse, lowze, sb. 1. A disclosure, or revelation, particularly of a startling or unexpected nature. 2. A throwing off of restraint, moral or other; a breaking loose. 3. A lunge, or attempted blow or other stroke.

1. "What a *lowze*!"—a strange disclosure or revelation.' *Wb. Gl.*

2. 'He's made a strange *lowse* out in't: getting tweea lasses wi' bairn;' of a young widower, who had broken loose in the way specified.

3. 'Ah made a *lowze* at it (a crossing hare) wi' my stick, but Ah miss't it.' *Wb. Gl.*

Lowsening, lowzening, sb. 1. A liberation or setting at liberty; of scholars, at the end of school-hours; of an apprentice, at the end of his time, &c. 2. The feast or entertainment with which the apprentice celebrates the expiry of his indentures.

Lowse-out, lowsen-out, v. a. To unpack goods; open a shop in the morning; take a horse or horses out of a carriage, or from the plough, or other trailing work; to let the cattle out of the **Byre**, &c., for watering or other purposes; to liberate the children at a school, at the hour of closing; to dismiss the congregation at church, &c.

Lucky-stone, sb. A stone or pebble with a natural hole through it. See **Holy-stone**.

Lug, sb. 1. The ear, of man or animal. 2. The ear or handle of a pitcher, iron pot, or the like.

Wedgw. says, 'The *lug* of the ear, the flap or hanging portion of the ear, and by extension, *lug*, the ear itself. The origin is seen in Swiss *lugg*, *luck*, loose, slack; *luggen*, to be slack. Hence *lug* is applied to what flaps, or hangs loose, as in E. to the flap of the ear, and in Sw. to the forelock; *lugga*, to pull one by the hair, as E. *to lug* a sow is for a dog to pull it by the ears.' This supposes the ear 'to flap or hang loose,' which it does in some modern species of dog, and in some pigs. But the rule is that the ear is stiff and erect; the pendulous ear is the exception. I should much rather discern a likeness between *lug* and Ihre's *lagg*, *extremum cujuscunque rei*: . . . necnon de ultimâ parte lignorum in vasis ligneis quæ extra commissuras eminet; a word which, in D. Dial. takes the form *lyg* or *løg*, with a little variation of sense. It should be observed that in stave-made wooden vessels the end of the stave which projects above the rest and is perforated to serve as a handle is the **Lug**. The **Pot-lugs**, again, are the perforated ears of metal rising above the edge or brim of the pot and receiving the ends of the moveable **Bow** or the **Kelps**. The O. N. form of the word is *lōgg*, defined by Hald. as 'margo, vel incisura vasis lignei a fundo.'

Lug-ends, sb. The tips or extremities of the ears.

'It was like a low, or lahtle flame like a candle light at *lug-ends* o' t' horse;' of electric lights playing about the ears of the horse and the rider's hair on a dark, thick night.

Lumberly, adj. (pr. lummerly, or rather, loommerly). Awkward, heavy, cumbrous; of either persons or things.

M

Mabble, v. a. To dress stone roughly with the hammer or stone-axe, instead of dressing it smooth with the chisel, or **tooling** it.

Probably identical with *maffle*, to stammer, to mumble. 'The term seems to be applied,' says Hall., 'to any action suffering from impediments;' and one of the instances quoted is, 'somme mafflid with the mouth. Depos. Ric. ii. p. 29.' Cf. Sw. D. *mjövla*, *mjeuvla*. Wedgw. explains *maffle* by 'to stammer, to speak imperfectly, or move the jaws like a young child. The action of the toothless jaws of infancy or age is represented by various combinations of the labial articulations, *ba*, *fa*, *ma*. Du. *maffelen*, *moffelen*, to stammer, to move the jaws; Bav. *muffeln*, to mumble, chew with toothless jaws.' Now the action in hammer-dressing a stone is in fact very similar to that of the toothless jaw in mumbling or attempting to chew, not to mention imperfect articulation. It is a series of repeated pecks, so to speak, and any one who has noticed the action of the under jaw of an aged person when he (or she) had an intractable mouthful to deal with, might very well transfer his expression for such action to that of the sharp-pointed stone-axe in the operation called **mabbling**.

Maddle, v. a. and n. 1. To confuse or bewilder. 2. To grow confused or become bewildered; to talk incoherently. 3. To be foolishly fond of, or in love, with a woman; to be 'mad in love.'

A derivative from *mad*, to be beside oneself, to wander, a vb. used as n. by Chaucer, and, apparently, as a. in *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, A. 359. In *Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn.* 2414, it is n.:—

'But hit is no ferly þaȝ a fole *madde*,
And þurȝ wiles of wymmen be wonen to sorȝe.'

Comp. also, Swiss *madeln*, to mutter; Prov. Germ. *maden*, to chatter.

1. 'Ah was fairly *maddled* wi't, sik'an a din an' clatter as't war.'
2. 'Ah miss'd t' reeght track an' Ah *maddled* alang o' t' roke;' was bewildered in the fog.
3. 'He runs *maddling* efter her wiv a never-give-ower.' *Wb. Gl.*

Madge, **madgipeg**, sb. The clown or 'fool' of the Sword Dance party, or **Plough-stots**.

Mafted, adj. 1. Stifled, oppressed for want of air, overdone with heat and closeness, as in a crowd or under excess of clothing. 2. Beaten out of breath by having to contend with a snow-blast.

This word occurs in both *Wb. Gl.* and *Leeds Gl.* The definition in the latter is, 'To be deprived of air, whether by reason of too much clothing, or of an overcrowded room, where it is difficult to breathe.' Probably the connection is with Dut. *maf*, sultry. Collate also E. *muff*, *muffle*.

Mainswear, v. n. To take a false oath, perjure oneself.

A. S. *mán-swerian*, to forswear; *mán-swora*, *mán-swara*, a perjurer. Comp. Sw. *svärja sig men*, to forswear oneself; Dan. *meensværges*, used principally in the p. p. *meensvoren*, in the same sense exactly as our **mansworn**; O. N. *meinsæri*, perjury, *meinsærismaðr*, a mansworn man; from O. N. *mein*, Sw. *men*, Dan. *meen*, A. S. *mán*, all signifying what is hurtful, bad, wicked.

Mair, comp. adj. More.

Cf. O. N. *meiri*, *meir*, A. S. *mare*, Dan. *meer* or *mere*, &c.

Maist, sup. adj. Most.

O. N. *mestr*, Dan. *mest*, A. S. *mæst*, &c.

Maist-hand, adv. For the most partly, chiefly. See **Near-hand**.

'*Maist-band* all;' nearly all.

Mak', sb. 1. Make, fashion, design. 2. Kind, sort or species. See **Manders**.

1. 'It's a queer *mak'*, yon drag-harrow o' Willy's.'

2. "'What *mak's* hae ye?" what kinds or varieties; for sale, namely.' *Wb. Gl.*

Make, sb. An equal, or fellow: thence a companion.

O. N. *maki*, an equal, a fellow, a consort, conjux; S. G. *make*, socius, par; Dan. *mage*, that which is like another such, which may be compared with another of the same sort for likeness or congruity, hence the adj. *mage*, like, matched, fellows, as of stockings; Sw. *make*, id.; fem. *maka*, a woman who is connected with a man by marriage, his fellow, that is, or consort. In this last sense the word is of frequent occurrence in Early English: as—

'"Woltou wedde þis wommon," quod þe kyng "ȝif I wol assente?
Heo is fayn of þi felawschupe for to beo þi *make*."

Skeat's P. Ploughm. p. 34.

'Seppen lawe haþ I-loket þat vche mon haue a *make*
In mariage and matrimoyne I-medlet to-gedere.' *Ib.* p. 121.

'Thi wife, that is thy *make*.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 23; see also p. 5.

Chaucer uses the word in both senses; for instance, in the sense of consort, for wife, *Marchaunt's Tale*, p. 67; for husband, *Second Nonne's Tale*, p. 117: in the sense of fellow, match, in the *Knights Tale*, p. 20:—

'And if so fall, that the chieftain be take,
On either side, or ellis sleen his *make*.'

The same sense is implied in *unimake*, *Lay.* iii. 85; *makeles*, *makelese*, *S. Marb.* pp. 11, 17; and '*makeles* of mercy,' Percy's *Folio MS.* p. 214;—matchless, that is, without equal or fellow.

Mak' meat. To prepare food for the family meal; a duty devolving on the mistress of the house, in farm-houses as well as others.

Mak' music. To perform on any musical instrument.

Mak' out, v. n. To succeed or arrive at an end or object.

'He nobbut *meead* badly *out* i' yon business;' met with but bad success.

'Mebbe he *mak's out* to addle his living by 't.'

Mak' sharp! Make haste! **Be sharp!** Be quick! See **Sharp.**

Mak' spare. To be saving; to use things sparingly or economically; to deal out grudgingly.

'Deean't *mak' spare* on 't. There's mair ahint;' of the eatables on the table, for instance.

Mamlocks, sb. Small fragments of bread, such as children, who have more than they can eat given them, are apt to crumble or break the excess into.

Moor gives *mammock*, 'to cut and hack victuals wastefully'—a word I knew both as sb. and vb. in Essex, but applied there not only to cutting or haggling, but to breaking and crumbling any article of food that admits of such treatment. 'Mammock,' says Wedgw., 'a piece or scrap. Properly the remnants of eating, what has been *mambled* or *mumbled*.' It is observable that we keep the *l* in our form. Wedgw. connects the word with O.N. *mumla*, Dan. *mumle*, S. G. and Sw. *mumla*, to mumble, to mutter or speak indistinctly, or as between the teeth; whence the action implied in the other sense of E. *mumble*, to work with the jaws or teeth in the way of eating, but not with downright biting.

Mamsfout, sb. A much petted child; the one which is its 'mammy's pet,' and which is surely, to a certain extent, therefore, spoiled. See **Fout** or **Fowt**.

Man, sb. A husband; or rather the husband of the woman speaking or spoken of: sometimes used of the man who is to be the husband.

'Unto my lady stable, true and sure,

Faithful and kind, sith first that she began

Me to accept in service as her *man*.' *Court of Love*, p. 130.

Comp. Dan. *mand* in such sentences as *bun vil ikke have ham til mand*: she will not have him to husband; *at give sin datter en mand*: to give his daughter a husband. The Sw. usage is similar.

'Me an' mah *man's* gannan.' It might be said by either a married woman, or one that simply had a sweetheart who purposed marrying her.

Manders, sb. Varieties, different sorts, such as go to constitute any mingled mass.

Simply a corruption, I believe, of *manners*, a word of perpetual use in old writers in as nearly as possible the same sense and application.

'"Have you many different sorts of things?" "Aye, Ah warr'nd ye! a' ma'ks an' *manders*."'

Comp. 'Mony *maner* marchaundise.' Skeat's *P. Ploughm.* p. 58.

'Of so many *maner* men' þat on molde liuen.' *Ib.* p. 25.

'I haue seyn hym in so many *maner* formes.' *Merlin*, p. 302.

Mang, sb. A mash of bran, malt, &c.

O. N. *menga*, A. S. *mengean*, Germ. *mengen*, Sw. *mänga*. The S. Jutl. dialect has the word *mång*, signifying 'a mixture of chaff with wash, or with bruised corn that has been macerated in water:' a word, in other terms, almost exactly coincident with ours in both sound and sense.

Mang, v. a. To mix up, to intermingle; mainly of matters to be used as food, whether by man or beast.

'They wad fain mak' the'r ain meat. But 't wur nobbut a *manged* oop mess when a' wur deean;' said of the dinner of a Benefit Society, which had been provided and cooked by the members themselves, instead of by the landlady at the inn, as usual: (the landlady herself being the speaker).

Manifold, **manifolds**, sb. (pr. monifaud). The bowels or intestines: sometimes applied, it would seem, to the stomach. See *Wh. Gl.* in v. 'Moneyfawd.'

Mannish, v. a. (Pr. of manage). To work a farm; to apply manure. See **Mannishment**.

Mannishment, sb. Manure; this being the *sine quâ non* for good management of land.

Comp. the following:—'O. E. *manure*, to occupy or cultivate land, in modern times confined to the single operation of laying on dung or substances adapted to give "fertility."' Wedgw.

'Poor crops? Aye. What can yau luik for else? There's nae *mannishment* i' t' land, t' heeal farm thruff.'

Mannur. Pr. of **Manure**, both v. and sb.

Mantel-tree, sb. The long, massive, but narrow wooden shelf (almost a beam) crossing just above the wide opening of the old-fashioned fireplace, replaced in modern houses by the chimney- or mantel-piece.

Mar, v. a. To injure, damage, spoil.

A good O. E. word, fast going out of use.

'Yon chap's mich mair lahk (like) t' *mar* an t' mend 't;' of any matter in unskilful hands.

Mar, sb. A mere or small lake.

S. G. *mar*, lacus, mare; O. N. *mar*, mare; Dan. *mar*, the sea—almost obs. except in compound words; O. Dan. *mær*; Dan. D. *mare*, a low-lying, water-logged place; A. S. *mere*, *mære*, a mere, lake, pool, marsh; Germ. *meer*, a lake. 'If L. *mare* be the same as Sanskr. *vâri*, *vâri* does not mean sea, but water in general. . . . *Mare* is more likely a name for dead or stagnant water.' Max Müller's *Cbips*, ii. 48.

Mark's-e'en. The eve of St. Mark's Day. See **Ass-riddling**, **Cauff-riddling**.

The usages, formerly much observed on this night, are perhaps scarcely extinct even yet. The watch in the church-porch, for the purpose of ascertaining who among the parishioners is to be carried to his long home in the churchyard during the ensuing year, is still spoken of as matter of recollection, if not of these days' practice. The duly gifted watcher, according to some, would see all his fellow-inhabitants proceed into the church,

and defile thence again in long procession, leaving only such behind them as were **auned** to death before another **Mark's-e'en**: according to others, the procession into the church would be formed only of the shapes of the doomed ones, who pass into the church, but do not return thence. Another form of the notion is, to watch by a window which commands the **Church-road**, when the figures of those who are to die within the year will be seen to pass as if **boun for cho'ch**. Should the watcher, however, fall asleep at the mystic hour of vision (midnight) he is himself among those whose death is **auned**. A remarkable story of this kind is still told of one who must have been 'a remarkable woman,' and who annually practised this observance (at a window yet pointed out as *the* window she resorted to for the purpose), to the effect that, having fallen asleep at her post, she announced on the following morning her own impending decease, and added the strictest injunctions—under the penalty of her **coming again** if they were disregarded—that, whatever the trouble or difficulty, she was to be carried to the churchyard by the **Church-road**. The injunctions were obeyed, moreover, although the bearers had to wade through almost impassable accumulations of snow, which the **Church-road**, leading over a moorland plateau of 1,000 feet elevation, with tremendous **Banks** on either side, rendered all the more troublesome and difficult. The whole notion involved in the **Mark's-e'en** observances is merely a remnant, and a small one, of the ideas and usages involved in the Sw. phrase, *att gå års-gång* (literally, *t' gae t' years-gang*). 'This usage, or heathen mystery,' says Hylten Cavallius, 'is mainly grounded, in the popular belief, on the powerful influences which characterised the holy High-tide nights, or the nights which preceded the commencement of a fresh sun-shift.' *Var. och Wird.* p. 393. One very instructive account of the objects aimed at I also translate as follows:—'An ancient and still well-known practice in Wärend has been *att på bögtids-nätterna gå års-gång*, in order to become possessed of preternatural wisdom or knowledge of divers sorts. It is emphatically stated that when any one has **gaed** for six years, attending strictly to all the requisite observances, it comes to pass, when on the last day of the seventh year he **gaes** yet again, that he encounters one riding, out of whose throat proceed vivid flames, and who, in his mouth, holds a rune-staff or wand. If now the "years-gang ganger" is both daring and active enough to spring upon the rider and snatch the wand from his mouth, it is said that in virtue of his acquisition he will become so wise and far-knowing as to be able to answer whatever enquiries may be propounded to him; nay, even to see nine ells deep into the earth. Most evidently the rider with the rune-staff in his mouth is none else than heathen-venerated Odin, who, as all folk-trow holds, is always out, mounted on his sable charger, on just those nights when those who are **boun att gå årsgång** must needs be about.' *Ib.* p. 223. Comp. also the following:—'First they—the **gaers**—go to the churchyard (provided only they can win thither and home the same night—a particular which probably helps to illustrate our window-watching) and there they see a **Vast** of strange things, especially if heavy mortality be impending in the coming year; for then they see the digging of many graves continued the night through, and a great concourse of folk. On coming to a court (*gård*, a farm-stead, yet built in the form of a court), if they knock gently on the wall and ask "Is any one here to die?" the doomed one, if there be any such, will reply "yes;" if there be none, the answer is "no," given without delay, whether the inmates be asleep or awake." *Ib.* 393. Many other signs or tokens are mentioned, as of coming war, fruitful harvest or the reverse, floods, &c.; these, together with the observances to be specially attended to by the **gaers**, though deeply interesting, I omit as not pertinent to our word.

Marrish, sb. A marsh, or low-lying ground more than ordinarily liable to be flooded.

O. E. *mareis*, *maris*, *maress*, *marish*; A. S. *merse*; N. S. *marsch*; M. G. *marisaws*; Eng. *marsh*, a contracted form.

Marrow, sb. 1. A fellow, one that is a pair or match to another; of both persons and things. Thence, 2. One that is like to or resembles another. See **Maugh**, **Make**.

A word, the derivation of which seems very obscure. It has been referred to Fr. *mari*, *mariée*; and Jam. suggests a relationship to S. G. *mager*, *magbær*, affinis, a relation; but it is not very apparent.

“A fine eagle, that, Robert.” “Aye. An’ Ah tried main paart iv a’ month t’ get t’ *marrow* tiv it. ’T wur t’ bigger bo’d o’ t’ twee.”

“Looks-tee! Ah ’ve fun a glove.” “Aye, an’ here’s t’ *marrow* on ’t.”

2. ‘Mass! but they’re like. T’ ane’s t’ very *marrow* o’ t’ither.’

Marrow, v. a. To match, to produce a pair, or a like, to any person or thing.

“*Marrow* me that, an’ ye please;” match me that—the article shewn, namely.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Marry, interj. Usually expressive of assent, and as frequently occurring in the form ‘**Ay**, **marry**!’ as any.

Richardson’s comment is, ‘properly written *mary*. A vulgar oath;’ Molbech’s, ‘This exclamation, one of the bequests of popery, may sometimes, though rarely, be heard still in Sealand, but more frequently in Jutland, whence, indeed, it proceeds, inasmuch as *Marri* is the Jutish pronunciation of *Marie*.’

“It is coming on rain.” “Aye *marry*! it is, sear enew.”’ *Wb. Gl.*

Mash, **mash-up**, v. a. To break up, or into pieces.

‘There’s been a deal o’ gran’ pankins a’ *mashed* up here.’

Mashelson, **mashelton**, sb. A mixture of wheat and rye, usually grown together, and applied to the purpose of making brown bread. Called also ‘Maslin,’ ‘Meslin.’ Written by Brockett ‘*Masselgem*;’ in *Cr. Gl.* ‘*Masslegin*;’ in *Leeds Gl.* ‘*Mastlegin*.’

Jamieson quotes Teut. *masteluyn*, Belg. *masteleyn*, farrago. The corresponding Dan. term is *blandingskorn*, which is exactly equivalent to our **Mashelson**.

Mask, v. a. To infuse; more especially, to pour water upon the tea, and set it to ‘draw.’

Dan. *mæske*; *at mæske til øl*: to infuse the bruised malt in hot water; *at mæske til brændeviin*: to pour hot water on the corn, preparatory to fermenting and distillation; Sw. *mäska*, id.; Dan. *mask*, the substance left after expression of the hot water in the above instances. Molb. collates O. E. *maschyn*, Germ. *meischen*, Lat. *miscere*.

‘*Maskefat*.’ *Pr. Finch. Inv.* p. lij.

Master, sb. (pr. meeäster, maäster). The head of the household or family; a term equally employed by the poor, and the yeoman or well-to-do farmer.

‘Our *maaster*’s not at home. He’s awa’ ti’ t’ hirings;’ the farmer’s, or cottager’s, wife, of her husband.

Masterman, sb. An artizan or tradesman who employs others under him: antithetical to a 'journeyman.'

Matched, pcpl. Put to the extreme limit of one's power or ability; almost overtasked.

Derived directly from the expression that so and so is 'fully a *match*,' or 'more than a *match*,' for such and such another.

'He'll be *matched* to win there while neeght.'

'He'll be *matched* to dee't, ony way he can frame 't.'

'They're sair *matched* t' mak' a living.'

'*Matched* to sit oop on eend;' of a person weak from sickness.

Matter, v. a. To care for, value or regard.

'Ah dean't *matter* him, nat t' valley ov an au'd naal.'

Maugh, sb. (pr. mauf). 1. A brother-in-law, or near connection.
2. A partner, co-mate or colleague in any business or pursuit.

O. N. *magr*, a relation, *mág*, a relation, *mög*, a son; Sw. *måg*, a son-in-law; O. Sw. *magr*, *magber*; Sw. D. *mage*, the groomsmen; A. S. *mæg*, *macg*, *mag*, a relation by blood, a friend or neighbour; Dan. *mage*, an equal or fellow, &c. Another instance of the transition of the guttural *gb* into *f* in Pr.; as in **Baurgh**, **argh**, &c. The existence of two forms equivalent to Dan. *mage*, &c.—viz. **Make** and **Maugh**—is also worthy of note, and makes the relationship of **Marrow** still more a matter for consideration.

Maum, adj. Mellow, possessing the softness of maturity or ripeness.

Jam. observes 'that Teut. *molm* signifies rottenness; caries, et pulvis ligni cariosi.' Rather, one would say, dry decay, such as in wood produces dust. *Malm* is, according to Ihre, sandy or dry soil; and he quotes besides (in v. *Moln*) Alem. *melm* and Belg. *molm*, both signifying dust. And it should be observed that both Grose and *Wb. Gl.* explain **maum** as signifying 'mellow with a degree of dryness.' *Wb. Gl.* also adds, 'smelling fusty.'

Mau'mass, **mommass**, sb. (Probably the Pr. of maul-mass). A mass of any substance intended for food, but evidently not prepared with any great regard to cleanliness.

Maund, sb. A large open basket.

'Fr. *mande*, *manne*, a maund, open basket, pannier having handles: . . . N. Fris. *mäujjn*, a turf or wood-chest. Perhaps from W. *mawn*, turf.' Wedgw. Pr. Pm. 'Mawnd, skype. *Sportula*.'

Maunder, v. n. 1. To murmur, to talk idly or without point, to make purposeless digressions in talking. Hence also, 2. To wander in a vacant kind of way.

Wedgw. quotes Bav. *maudern*, to murmur, mutter, be out of temper; and Gael. *manndach*, *manntach*, lispings, stuttering, as possibly related to or giving a clue to the relationship of this word. But may not the word originate as *maundy* does? Hall. gives 'maund, 1. to

command: 2. to beg; an old cant term. *Mawnding*, asking. Dekker's *Lantborne and Candlelight*, ed. 1620.' The transition of thought from the poor persons concerned in the observance with which the words *mandatum pauperum* were connected, to poor persons in the character of beggars, is natural enough; and once the idea of 'begging,' or asking as a beggar, is introduced, that involved in the word *maunder* follows, as naturally, again.

Maundering, adj. Muttering, dissatisfied, discontented.

'A *maundering* sort of a body.' *Wb. Gl.*

Maunsell, maunsill. A fat, dirty woman. *Wh. Gl.*

Surely a corruption of *Mademoiselle*. The ideas of foreign females taken up at Whitby would naturally be from specimens not likely to be characterised by more than ordinary national regard to cleanliness—being the ladies of the skippers of French and Flemish trading vessels—and the current word used in speaking of them might, without difficulty, take on such a meaning as that above.

'A great mucky *maunsell*.' *Wb. Gl.*

Mau'n't, mu'n't. Pr. of mun not.

Mawk, sb. 1. A maggot; the larva of a **Flesh-fly**. 2. A whim or foolish fancy.

O. N. *maðkr*, a worm, a maggot; S. G. *matk*, *madk*, *mått*; Dan. *madike*, *maddik*; Sw. *mask*; N. *makk*; Germ. *made*; M. G. *matba*; A. S. *maða*.

1. 'As white as a *mawk*.' *Wb. Gl.*

Mawky, adj. 1. Maggoty. 2. Given to fancies, or absurd whims.

Meal, sb. 1. Flour for ordinary household purposes, not so much dressed as 'fine flour.' 2. That which results from the grinding of the mixed corn intended for pig-feeding, just as it falls from the stones. See **Pig-meat**.

Mean, adj. Of only moderate or indifferent character or conduct: seldom applied to stinginess, or illiberality in respect of money matters, &c., but always as implying badness of some sort, and not mediocrity in any sense.

A. S. *mán*, sinful, wicked, *mán*, sin, wickedness; O. N. *mein*, an ulcer, a hurt, pain, &c.; Dan. *meen*, a fault, injury, pain; S. G. and Sw. *men*.

'He's nobbut a *mean* un, yon chap;' a person of very indifferent character or reputation.

'It's varra *mean* deed, living as he lives;' vile, disreputable.

'*Mean* behaviour;' downright objectionable or wicked conduct.

Meat, v. a. To provide a workman or other person his necessary food; of the person at whose house the workman is employed, or the person sojourning, &c.

'We *meats* em a'; lodgers, an' daytal men, an' a'.'

Meat, sb. The daily food of a person employed by any one in any capacity, and, in addition to a stipulated sum in money, going to make up the amount of **Wage**.

“What wages are you getting now, James?” “Wheea, aighteen pence an’ ma’ *meat*’s about t’ mark.”

‘He gets ’s *meat* at ’s dowther’s;’ boards there.

Meat-whole, adj. (pr. meat-heeal). Possessing a hearty appetite; fully ready for one’s food.

Meeaster, maaster. Pr. of **Master**.

Mell, v. a. To meddle.

Fr. *mesler*, *medler*, *meiller*, *mêler*; M. Lat. sb. *melleia*; Fr. *melée*; O. E. *medle*;—‘and so be-gan the *medle* on bothe parteis, crewell and fellenouse.’ *Merlin*, p. 118. The vb. occurs in Chaucer and in *Townel. Myst.*

Mell, mell-supper, sb. The harvest-supper, or supper given by the farmer to his work-people on the conclusion of the harvest; that is, as regards reaping or cutting the corn, not the leading or carrying. See **Kern, Kern-supper**, &c.

Mell, sb. The wooden mallet used by masons; also, any wooden mallet or beetle.

Fr. *mail*, Lat. *malleus*, Eng. *mallet*, Fr. *maillet*, Pol. *młot*, mallet, hammer, beetle. Comp. also *mall*, *maul*.

‘Pe neghend is dyngyng of devels hand,
With *melles* of yren hate glowand.’ *Pr. of Consc.* 6571.

A **Mell** was customarily used in connection with the **Frummity-trow**, in the process of preparing the wheat for use in making the **Furmity**.

Mell-doors, sb. The space between the outer door of a house and the inner, house- or kitchen-door, called the **Heck** or **Heck-door**; the said space forming a kind of lobby or entry.

O. N. *milli*, *á-millum*; O. Sw. *millan*; Dan. *mellem*. Comp. Dan. *mellemdør*, a door intermediate between two others.

Mell-head, sb. A blockhead, an oaf.

Mell-sheaf, sb. The last sheaf of the harvest, which used to be formed, on finishing the reaping, with much observance and care.

This was frequently made of such dimensions as to be a heavy load for a man, and, within a few years comparatively, was proposed as the prize to be won in a race of old women. In other cases it was carefully preserved, and set up in some conspicuous place in the farm-house. The origin and the meaning of the prefix in this word, and in **Mell-supper**, are alike uncertain, and have given occasion to many guesses and attempts at

derivation. Thus the word **Mell**, in **Mell-supper** has been referred to Fr. *mêler*, Teut. *mebl*, meal, O. N. *melr*, wild corn, sand, sand-heaps, *mell*, a hammer, a pounder, to *meal*, to 'an old word for a contest, namely *melle* (Fr. *melée*)'; and even to O. N. *amilli*. In Mr. Peacock's Gloss. it is said, "'To get the mell" in prize-ploughing is to obtain a *mallet* as a prize for the worst ploughing. . . . The mell is fixed upon the winner's plough.' The practice probably depends upon the existence of the expression, instead of explaining it. See **Mell-supper**, **Kern-supper**; and Henderson's *Folklore*, p. 67; Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* 11, 12, 18, &c.

Melt, milt, sb. The spawn of the male fish or 'milter.' See **Kelks**.

Comp. O. N. *multi*, the spleen, Sw. *mjelte*, Dan. *milt*, A. S. *milt*, Fris. *milte*, Germ. *milz*, &c. Mr. Wedgwood remarks that probably 'the name is derived from *milk*, and is given for a similar reason in both applications. The same change of the final *k* to *t* is seen in O. N. *mjaltir*, N. *mjelte*, a milking; and a name slightly altered from that which signifies milk is given in many languages to the soft roe of fishes, and to other parts of the bodily frame of a soft, non-fibrous texture. Pol. *mleko*, milk; *melcz*, milt of fish, spinal marrow; *melczko*, sweetbread, or pancreas of a calf; Bret. *leaz*, milk, *lezen*, milt; Du. *melcker*, *milte*; . . . while in Germ. and Sw. the name is simply *fish-milk*.'

Mend, v. a. and n. 1. To make better in the sense of to cure; of the skill of the medical man. 2. To become better, or improve in health; of the patient.

We find the word in an analogous sense in *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, B. 764.

"Now aþel lorde," quoth Abraham, "one; a speche
& I schal schape no more þo schalkke; to helpe;
If ten trysty in toun be tan in þi werkke;
Wylt þou mese þy mode & menddyng abide?"

And again the sb. *mende*, *Ib.* A. 351. Chaucer also uses the word. It does not, however, seem to be of very frequent occurrence in Old English in either of its senses.

'T' Cropton chap—he *mended* me reeght on eend.'

'My son's nicely, Sir, thenk ye: *mending* gey an' fast.'

Mends, sb. Improvement, growing better; whether in the way of health, conduct, circumstances, or position.

'þy *mende* mountez not a myte,
þaz þou for sorþe be neuer blyþe.' *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, A. 351.

"Is your wife no better?" "Nae, Ah sees nae *mends* iv her. Ah thinks she worsens, if owght."

'He's been gannan a strange gate ower lang. It's te nae use leuking for *mends*.'

'Shee wished her to take a little salte and old yron, lay it under the cow, and pray to God for *mend*.' *York Castle Dep.* p. 9.

Mense, sb. Decency, civility, propriety of conduct; in short, behaviour becoming a creature such as man is.

O. N. *mennskr*, humanus. Haldorsen's second definition is, 'capax moralitatis,' capable of the behaviour which is becoming to a human being. On S. G. *människa*, homo, Ihre remarks that it must originally, from its form and use, have been an adj. Note Sw. *men-niska*, Dan. *menneske*, A. S. *mennisc*, M. G. *mannisk*, O. Germ. *mennesco*, *mennisk*, Germ. *menscb*, N. S. *minsk*, Sanscr. *manusbab*, *manuscbi*; the leading idea in all seeming to be the

human being with his distinctive attributes. Our word rests upon this idea; and in fact is the living embodiment of the spirit of Haldorsen's words given above. The O. Eng. form is ever *mensk* or *menske*, with the meanings respect, civility, honour, grace. Thus, in *Townel. Myst.*, Jesus salutes the Doctors with—

‘Masters, luf be with you lent
And *mensk* be unto this meneȝe.’

Again,—

‘Penne þe lorde of þe lede louteȝ fro his chambre,
For to mete wyth *menske* þe mon on þe flor.’

Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn. 831.

And of Gawayne himself it is said, l. 914, that

‘Byfore alle men vpon molde, his *mensk* is þe most.’

In *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, B. 646, the idea is just that yet preserved in several Northumbrian expressions. Thus, the angels having been entertained by Abraham:—

‘Penne thay sayden, as þay sete samen all þryne,
When þe mete watȝ remued and þey of *mensk* speken,
“I schal efte here away Abram,” þay sayden.’

Comp. the Cumb. expression when a man gives a civil or polite invitation which is not responded to in the same spirit: ‘He has saved both his meat and his *mense*.’ ‘These words’ (*mense*, vb. and sb., *menseful*, &c.), says Ferguson, ‘have no exact equivalent in the English language. Their origin is in that natural feeling of politeness and propriety which makes a man do the thing that is right. . . . Altogether this is one of the good old words which is a loss to the language. How hollow is *politeness*, and how shallow is *civility*, compared with the word which has its origin in the innate proprieties of man.’

‘He has nowther *mense* nor sense.’ *Wb. Gl.*

‘Nane that’s owther *mense* or sham’ wad dee it.’

‘You’ve spoilt his *mense*;’ of a horse, the tail of which had been cut too short.

Mense, v. a. To make neat or becoming; to add a grace or decoration to a thing.

“To *mense* this merry day,” is applied in *The Bridewain* to doing proper honour to a wedding,” says Ferguson, who also quotes the following:—

‘The saddle neist was thrown aside—
It might ha’ sarred me and mine;
My mudder thought it *mensed* a house,
But we think shem of auld lang syne.’

‘A weel-*mensed* house or chamber.’

Cf. this, from *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, B. 139, touching the man who ‘had not on a wedding garment’:—

“Say me, frende,” quoth þe freke with a felle chere,
“How wan þou into þis won in wedeȝ so fowle?
þe abytt þat þou hatȝ vpon, no halyday hit *menskeȝ*;
þou burne for no brydale art busked in wedeȝ.”

Menseful, adj. 1. Of good and becoming conduct or behaviour, neat, orderly, tidy, cleanly; of persons. 2. Decent, becoming, appropriate, neat and clean, &c.; of things.

1. ‘A *menseful* chap, enew.’

‘*Menseful* manners;’ ‘*Menseful* behaviour.’

2. 'A menseful funeral.'

'Menseful clothing, and a' things menseful.' *Wb. Gl.*

Mensefully, adv. Becomingly, suitably, decently, fitly, neatly.

'Te gan mensefully thruff t' warld, an' at last eend be mensefully brought out.' *Wb. Gl.*

'"Mensefully lared;" suitably instructed.' *Ib.*

'Mensefully clad, mannered, &c.' *Ib.*

Menseless, adj. Without regard for, or sense of, what is becoming or proper; untidy, disorderly, ill-behaved, &c. See **Mense**, **Menseful**.

Mere, **mere-stone**, sb. A boundary-mark or stone. See **Bounder**.

O.N. *mæri*, *landa-mæri*; S. G. *mære*, limes; A. S. *meære*, *gemære*, a mere, boundary; Fris. *mare*, a border, limit, *maren*, canals which bound a district; Dut. *meere*; Fin. *määrä*; Lap. *mere*, or, as Ihre writes it, *mærre*; Dalm. *mira*; Pol. *miara*.

'The ancient marks, mere-stones, and bounds as are mentioned in antient surveys and perambulations.' *Perambulation of Danby Parish*, 1750, 1751.

'his wiffe and children being there,
barfooted and bareheaded with-all
did walke about from mere to mere.' Percy's *Folio MS.* i. 280.

Merls, sb. The game of Merelles, Merrils, or Nine Men's Morris.

Other names are—Five-penny Morris, Nine-penny Morris, Three-penny Morris, or Five-pin, Nine-pin, Three-pin, Morris or Merels. 'This game was sometimes called the *Nine Men's Merrils*, from *merelles*, or *mereaux*, an ancient Fr. word for the jettons, or counters, with which it was played.' Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* ii. 253. *Morris* is probably a corruption of *merrils*; as also *miracle* must be in the name Nine-penny or Nine-pin miracle.

Merrymeat, sb. Any kind of meat said to have the effect of stimulating the animal propensities.

Wedgw., under *Merry*, quotes 'Sc. *merry-begotten*, a bastard, a child begotten in sport or play.' I would substitute 'in lust or passion.' Cf. the sense of *murthe*, *merry*, in the following passages:—

'Ac *murthe* and mynstralcie
Amonges men is nouthe
Lecherie, losengerie,
And losels tales,
Glotonye and grete othes,
This *murthe* thei lovyeth.' *P. Ploughm.* p. 176.

'Swiche werkes (of lust, namely) with hem
Were nevere out of seson,
Til thei mighte na-moore;
And thanne *murye* tales,
And how that lecchours lovye
Laughen and jopen,
And of hir harlotrye and horedom
In hir elde tellen.' *Ib.* 267.

Met, sb. A measure or quantity of two bushels.

A. S. *mytt*, a measure, bushel, *mitta*, id.; Pl. D. *mud*, *mudde*, a measure of about four bushels; Germ. *mütt*, *müdd*, *mud*, *muth*, a dry and liquid measure; Dan. *maade*, Sw. *mätt*,

O. N. *mate*, a measure. '*Met*. A bushel. Some writers say two bushels. *Met-poke* a narrow bag to contain a *met*.' Halliwell. Our **Poke** is still understood to be a narrow sack holding two bushels. Comp. A. S. *met-fæt*, a measuring-vat, where the *fæt* is evidently a definite measure or quantity. Note also *mett* of herrings, Jam.; *met-yard*, Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. 58; and, 'ðe mones ligt is moneð *met*,' *Gen. and Ex.* p. 5. The special subject of the names of measures and quantities in use in North England is well worth investigation.

' þenne orppedly in to his hous he hy3ed to Saré,
Comaunded hir to be cof and quyk at þis one3 :
þre *mette3* of mele menge & ma kake3,
Vnder aske3 ful hote happe hem byliue : ' *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, B. 623 ;

where *mette* is simply equivalent to *measure* in the Engl. transl.

Met-poke, sb. A narrow sack calculated to contain the measure or quantity of two bushels, of corn, e. g. See **Met**.

Mew, sb. A mow, a stack of hay or corn.

Mew, pret. of to **Mow**.

Mich, adj. Much : a very old form.

' He dwelle3 þer al þat day, and dresse3 on þe morn,
Aske3 erly hys arme3, & alle were þay bro3t
Fyrst a tule tapit, tyzt ouer þe flet,
& *micbe* wat3 þe gyld gere þat glent þer alofte.'

Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn. l. 566.

Of frequent occurrence also in *Townel. Myst.*

Mickle, adj.; often used absolutely also, or as a sb. Much, large; a quantity, a large quantity.

O. N. *mikill*, S. G. *mycken*, M. G. *mikils*, O. Germ. *micbel*, A. S. *mycel*, *micel*. Cf. Scottish *meikle*, *mekyll*, *muckle*, Sw. *mycket*, Dan. *meget*, &c.

' It cost a *mickle* o' money.' *Wb. Gl.*

' "Went *mickle*;" a very great deal.' *Ib.*

' *Mickle* wad ha' mair.' *Ib.*

Micklish, adj. Pretty large; of something in which the quality of 'mickleness' exists, but not to a striking degree.

Midden, sb. A manure or muck-heap, a dunghill. Also applied to any place or receptacle for rubbish and dirt.

Dan. *mødding*, for *møg-dynge*, muck-heap; O. N. *myki*, *fimur*, ordure of cattle, muck, *dyngia*, a heap or pile. O. Sw. *mock*, *dynga*; Dan. D. *maag*, *mog*, *mok*. The correlative A. S. word for *mygi*, *møg*, *mock* seems to be *myx*, *meox*; Germ. *mist*, Fris. *mese*, Dut. *mest*, *mist*, whence the forms *mixen*, *missel*, *mistall*. The latter word occurs in *York Cast. Dep.* p. 29. N. *mokdyngje*, Dan. *mødding*, O. N. *moddyngia* seem to be of different origin. *Myddyng* and *myddyng-pytt* both occur in *Pr. of Consc.*

Middenstead, sb. The place or position of the manure-heap or dunghill: often inclusive, in its sense, of the contents as well as the place.

Midge, sb. A minute insect of the sand-fly description; any small gnat or gnat-like fly.

Bosw. gives A. S. *micge*, *myge*, *mygge*, *mycg*, together with Pl. D. *mügg*, *mügge*, Dut. *mug*, O. Germ. *mucca*, Germ. *mücke*, 'as comprising not only gnats and flies, but nearly all two-winged insects.' The Scand. words, however, seem more restricted in their sense. Ihre gives *mygga*, culex; Dalin, *mygg* or *mygga*, a species of two-winged insects with long, straight proboscis, which it uses to pierce (the skin) with so as to obtain the blood, culex; Molbech, *myg*, with much the same definition, and *Culex pipiens* as a specific instance of the creature meant. Comp. N. *mygg*.

'Men der kröp migmaur og der stakk mygg, There crept the ant, the midge there stung,
Og kvessen var stygg og kleggen snygg.' The wasp was fell, the cleg close clung.
Arne, p. 61.

Mig, sb. Liquid manure; the fluid which runs away from the Midden, or from the stall-drains of a cow-house, &c.

N. *mig*, urine; O. N. *míga*, S. G. *miga*, Dan. D. *mie* or *mige*, to make water, mingere. Used by the commonalty, say Molbech and Kok, almost all over Denmark. A. S. *migan*, id.; *migga*, *migða*, *micga*, urine; Fris. *mige*, N. S. *migen*, mingere.

Milk-can, sb. A milk-pail; the vessel into which the cow is milked. See Can.

Milk-house, sb. (pr. milk'us). The dairy, meaning of course the room devoted to the reception of the milk.

Milk-lead, sb. A shallow milk-cistern, in which the meal of milk is deposited, having an orifice at the bottom, stopped with a wooden spigot (see **Thabble**), on the removal of which the milk flows away, leaving the cream covering the bottom of the vessel.

Milkness, sb. The dairy, meaning rather the contents of the dairy, or dairy-produce.

Hall. gives a further definition,—'any white dishes made with milk.' Cr. Gl. defines it simply 'the produce of the dairy.' Comp. *birdenese*, the herds, or cattle collectively, for a similar instance of suffix and sense.

'Ten siðes þus binnen .vi. ger,
Shiftede iacob *birdenese* her.' Gen. and Ex. p. 50.

Milk-tin, sb. The metal vessel in which the milk is set to cream.

Mill'd in, adj. Shrunk, collapsed, withered. Wh. Gl.

'“He has very much *mill'd in* of late;” grown aged, or shrunk in appearance.' Wb. Gl.

Mill-ee, sb. The hole or spout through which the meal, or ground corn, falls into the bin set to receive it. See **Eye**.

Mill-gear, sb. The machinery, or mechanical equipment of a mill. See **Gear**.

Mill-race, sb. (pr. mill-reeas). The channel which conducts the current of water to the mill-wheel: often understood as implying the current itself.

Milner, sb. A miller. The man's name Miller, is frequently spelt and pronounced Milner still.

O. N. *mylnari*, O. Sw. *mölnare*, Sw. *mjölnare*, *mölnare* or *möllnare*.

Minglement, sb. A mixture, or mixed mass made up of divers ingredients: applied in many senses, literal and metaphorical.

Mint, v. n. 1. To purpose, intend, aim: thence, 2. To aim a blow or strike. 3. To make a feigned attempt at, or pretend to do, a thing.

A. S. *myntan*, to dispose, settle, appoint, propose. In *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, B. l. 1627, Belshazzar says to Daniel,—

‘Goddess gost is þe geuen þat gyes alle þynges,
& þou unhyles vch hidde þat heuen kyng *myntes*;

where the sense is coincident with that of our first definition. In *Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn.* 2274, our second meaning is seen:—

‘Nawþer fyked I, ne flaze, freke, quen þou *myntest*;

while, at l. 2290, as only the seeming of the blow was afforded, the stroke itself being withheld, we have our third sense:—

“‘Haf at þe þenne,” quoth þat oþer, and heueþ hit (the axe) alofte,
He *mynteþ* at hym maþtyly, bot not þe mon ryveþ,
With-helde heterly his honde, er hit hurt myþt.’

Comp. ‘He did not strike me, but he *minted* at it.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Mire, sb. A marsh, a boggy place or expanse.

Frequent in local names, as Pundermire, Tranmire, &c.

Mirk, murk, adj. Very dark, or lightless.

O. N. *myrkr*, tenebrosus; Sw. *mörk*, dark; Dan. *mørk*; A. S. *mirc*; Pl. D. *murk*, *murks*; Pr. Pm. ‘*Myrke*, or *dyrke* (mirke.) *Obscurus*.’

Mirk-night, sb. The depth or darkest part of the night, midnight.

Miscall, v. a. To apply opprobrious or abusive language, or rather, epithets, to any one.

Misfit, sb. Something according ill with existing circumstances; a misunderstanding, failure in keeping an appointment, or the like.

Misken, v. a. To mistake one person for another; to mistake in point of knowledge or recognition; to misconceive.

The word seems to have a wider range of sense or application further North. Thus, in *Joco-Ser. Disc.* p. 14,

'I ken this county weel eneugh:
Miskenn I tell'd ye;'

the sense is 'take no notice,' 'ignore,' or 'affect ignorance.' Cf. also, 'Were I you, I would be for *miskenn*ing Sir Duncan;' affecting not to know him. *Legend of Montr.* p. 179. Again, *Joco-Ser. Disc.* p. 25,

'Till in conclusion it befell
That Property *miskenn'd* hersel',
And needs would be the better woman;'

the meaning is simply 'forgot herself.' Our sense corresponds more nearly with that of Dan. *miskjende*, to misjudge, have a mistaken opinion of a person's character, purpose, conduct; and Sw. *miskänna*.

'“I *miskenn'd* you;” did not recognise you, or took you for another person.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Mismense, v. a. To interfere with or destroy cleanliness, decency, &c.

'The paint is sadly *mismensed* with the dust.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Mistall, **mistal**, sb. (pr. mistle or mis'l). The cow-house.

Probably from A. S. *meox*, *myx*, and *stæll*, *steal*, *stal*, a place, stable, stall, from obvious considerations, none the less apparent when what may be called the original system of 'box-feeding' was—as it is yet in some districts of N. Europe—in vogue.

Mistetch, sb. An ill or awkward habit acquired through insufficient or injudicious training.

'This *tecche* had Kay take in his norice, that he dide of sowke.’ *Merlin*, p. 135.

'But the tale ne of hym deviseth no more here saf only of a *tecche* that he hadde, that when he aroos he hadde the force and myght of the beste knyght, &c.’ *Ib.* p. 182.

Cf. also 'the people he *tetche* a new law.’ *Townel. Myst.* p. 191; and—

'Lamech ledde long lif til ðan
ðat he wurð bisne, and haued a man
ðat ledde him ofte wudes ner,
To scheten after ðe wilde der;
Al-so he *mistagte*, also he schet,
And caim in ðe wude is let.’ *Gen. and Ex.* p. 14.

Mistetched, adj. Ill-trained or mistrained; having been allowed to acquire bad habits.

Mistimed, adj. Subjected to irregularity as regards seasons of refreshment, especially sleep; as in the case of an attendant upon a sick person.

Mistryst, v. a. and n. 1. To have a meeting with what is alarming or terrifying, and exerts its properties. 2. To miss an appointed

meeting, or tryst, and so to put to inconvenience or perplexity. Chiefly used in the p. p. in both senses.

The derivation of the simple vb. seems uncertain. We meet with the sb. *tristur* or *tristre* in the sense of a station allotted to a person in hunting; as, *Townel. Myst.* p. 310,

'I stand at my *tristur* when other men shones ;'

but how that word originates appears to be obscure.

'"I have been sairly *mistrysted* ;" sorely perplexed.' *Wb. Gl.*

Mitts, mittens, sb. Long gloves, either of strong leather or yarn, made without any division for the separate fingers.

The word first given seems to approach more nearly to Sw. *mudd*, a mitten, N. *mudd*, *modd*, a wrap of fur, which Wedgw. connects with Lapp. *mudda*, than to Fr. *mitaine*, *miton*, a winter glove.

Moider, v. a. To bewilder, to perplex.

Hall. gives the word as 'to distract or bewilder. Also to labour very hard. *North.* ;' and again, '*moithered*, tired out. *Glouc.* ;' and Wedgw. refers it to *mauder*, to mumble, *maunder*, to mutter, wander in talking, adding, '*moithered* is one who is confused, or made to speak confusedly, by over-work or the like.' Molbech's *mo* or *mod*, needful, important, Jutl. *mo* or *moet*, a charge or commission of moment, or that requires haste or toil, with which another Dan. D. word, *mot* or *modt* is collated, and which, as an adv., bears a sense very nearly correspondent with that of our word, seems to be nearer the mark. *Jeg bar saa modt* might almost (if not quite) literally be rendered 'I am so moidered.' Moreover, Ihre gives the word *möda*, molestia; adding, '*usurpatur tam de animi ærumnis, quam de corporis fatigatione*,' together with the examples, *margen i Sverige thet mödar* : that is a trouble to many in Sweden; *i myckin hjärtans mödho* : in great trouble or worry of spirit. He also compares *mod* or *modd*, lassus, and *bemöda*, fatigare, *mödosam*, molestus, and Germ. *müde*, fessus, O. N. *mæda*, labor, difficultas, *mædr*, lassus, Belg. *moeite*, labor, and Sax. *moit*.

Moit, sb. A small or minute particle.

No doubt this is radically, if not rather identically, the same word as *mite*—'the smallest of coins, for *minute*, perhaps from a contracted way of writing *mite*, as *M^{is}* for *mistriss*.' Wedgw. We find in *Leeds Gl.*, '*moiting*, a process in the manufacture of cloth, by which the wool, subsequent to being scoured (the first process), and preparatory to its passing through the "Willey," is cleansed from *moits*, or *sbivs*, minute particles of wood, and other foreign substances.' In *Townel. Myst.* p. 89, we find as the salutation of the 'Tertius Pastor' to the babe Jesus, this:—

'Haylle, maker of man! haylle, swetyng!

Haylle, so as I can, haylle, praty *mytyng* !'

where *mytyng* bears the same relation to *myte* that *swetyng* does to *swete*, shewing that the contraction from *mynut*—'two *mynutis*, that is, a farthing,' Wycliffe's *Transl.*—had already taken place when *Townel. Myst.* were written.

'The meat was eaten up, every *moit*.' *Wb. Gl.*

'"There was nowther head nor hair on 't, *moit* nor doit ;" every fragment had disappeared.' *Ib.*

Mole-rat, sb. The common mole. See **Mou'die-rat**.

Moor, v. a. 1. To cover up or smother; thence, 2. To crowd, or fill too full; as a room. 3. To impede, hamper, or bring to a stand-still.

By the removal of the initial *s*, *smoor* becomes *moor*. We have perpetual instances of the suppression or addition in the Northern languages and dialects of several consonants, *s* among them; and this seems to be another case in point. See **Smoor**. I also connect with this word, '*mood-up*, crowded; "ye can hardly stir yer fit, t'roum's seea mood-up:"' *Cr. Gl.*; and '*mooed out*: when a tradesman has more than an ordinary amount of work on hand, more than he knows how to get through, he says that he is "mooed" or crowded "out."'
Leeds Gl.

"The fire is over much *moored up*;" over-heaped, so as to prevent its burning.
Wb. Gl.

Comp. "*Moored up* reight here, howivver;" middle one of five in a bed loquitur; in a fair way of being smothered."
Leeds Gl.

Moor, sb. 1. The uninclosed, ling-covered surfaces of the extensive hills of North Yorkshire. 2. The **Ling** growing on the moors, particularly when in blossom.

O. N. *mór*, peat, turf, heath or ling, or a growth of the same; S. G. *mor*, terra palustris, also, under-growth of wood; Dan. and Sw. *mor*, a tract of fenny land; Dan. D. *moor*, or *môr*, land where turves may be cut. Comp. our **Turf-moor**, **Peat-moor**, and Haldorsen's definition 'ericetum,' with our second sense. Note also A. S. *mór*, waste land, a moor, heath, Du. *moer*, Germ. *moor*.

Moor-bird, sb. The common or brown grouse (*Tetrao lagopus*).

Moor, Burning the. The process of burning off the **Ling**, in order to prepare the surface for paring away the **Turf**, or to induce a growth of younger **Ling**, and other moor herbage more suitable for pasturage than the old, woody plants. The burning usually takes place in the early spring, and if on a large scale and suffered to proceed by night, presents a grand spectacle.

Moor-end, moor-edge, adj. Rustic, rude, unrefined.

'Ye mun't luik for owght na' better fra sike *moor-end* chaps as yon.'

Moorn, sb. Pr. of **Morn**, for morning. See **T' moorn**.

Moor-stone, sb. A large stone embedded in the soil of the moor, but with its upper side, or surface, exposed. The moor being, on many of its surfaces and slopes, covered with such stones, probably indicates glacial action.

Moor-titling, sb. (pr. moor-tahlin'). The meadow pipit (*Anthus pratensis*).

This little bird is the most frequently seen upon the moor of all small birds, flitting from ling-stem to ling-stem, creeping among the plants, living and nesting on the moor as its home. O. N. *tillingr*, a name applied to several small birds, with or without qualification.

Moozy-faced, adj. Downy-faced: referring to the incipient stages of the growth of the beard.

Hall. gives 'mosey, rough, hairy. *Suffolk*. "Incipiens barba, a younge moocie bearde." Elyot. Ed. 1559;' and Jam. has *mozy*, which he explains—perhaps mistakenly—by 'dark in complexion;' as the instance he gives, a *black mozy body*, is, it is likely, a dark hairy person, and not simply 'one who is swarthy.' His suggestion is that O. N. *mosa*, to dye, or stain with lichen, may furnish a derivation. *Mosi*, moss, might be nearer the mark. Not a few of the etymons of this word, as Du. *mos*, *mosch*, Sp. *mobo*, D. Dial. *musk*, signify *mould* as well as *moss*, and the growth of that substance presents no very inapt likeness to the so-called *moozy* state of the face. Comp. **Mozed**.

Mostlings, adv. Mostly, usually. Comp. **Nearlings**, **Flatlings**, &c.

Mother-naked, adj. (pr. *modher-nākt*). Stark naked.

Jam. quotes the Teut. compound word *möder-nākt*. See **Stone-mother-nakt**, and cf. Chaucer's *belly-naked*. *Starke belly naked*, in *Loose and Hum. Songs*, p. 24.

Moud, v. aux. (pr. as would, could). Might, with a potential sense.

Probably the imperf. of *mun*, O. N. *muni* (imp. *mundi*), O. Sw. *mona*, *muna*: 'a vb. aux. which, alone, has no signification,' says Ihre, 'but conjoined with verbs is equivalent to Gr. μέλλειν.'

"Could you not do so and so at the same time?" "Ay, mebbe Ah *moud*, bairn."

"I wish James knew." "Whah, Ah *mud* gan an' tell him."

Mou'die-hill, sb. A mole-hill.

Mou'die-rake, sb. An implement for spreading the mole's castings—the mould from its hills—with.

Mou'die-rat, sb. The common mole. See **Mouldiwarp**.

Mouldiewarp, **mouldiwarp**, sb. (pr. *moddiwarp*; the *o* as in 'hold'). The common mole (*Talpa vulgaris*).

O. N. *moldvarpa*, from *varpa*, jacere, mittere; S. G. *mull-wærpel*, Dan. *muldvarp*, Sw. *mullvarp*, Germ. *maulwurf*.

Mounge, sb. 1. To chew, employing much action of the jaws in the process. 2. To murmur or grumble, to mutter whiningly.

Radically the same word as E. *munch*. Comp. Lat. *manducare*, Fr. *manger*, O. E. *manche*, to eat greedily, Palsgr.; *munge*, id., Hall. Hall. also quotes 'mounge, to whine, to low, *North*,' and 'munger, to mutter, to grumble, *North*.' Comp. the various words for *mouth*, O. N. *munnr*, Dan. *mund*, Germ. *mund*, M. G. *munths*, &c.; also, Dan. D. *munde*, to use the mouth, *mundes*, 1. to scold—Eng. Dial. to 'give mouth,' from the exaggerated action of the mouth and jaws in both cases: 2. to afford a subject for talk or remark, or to be talked about.

Mou'ter. Pr. of **Multure**.

Mout-out. To break into holes, as cloth that is worn to thinness.
Wh. Gl.

Simply another application of to *moult*—‘properly *mout*,’ Wedgw.—*mute* or *mew*. Jam. gives ‘*mout away* (pr. *moot*), v. a. To take away piecemeal; *moutit*, p. p., diminished, from whatever cause; scanty, bare. . . . It is probably a metaph. sense of S. *mout*, E. *moult*, to cast the feathers. Nor can any resemblance more fitly express the idea of decrease or diminution than that borrowed from the appearance of a bird when moulting.’ Comp. Germ. *mausen*, *mussen*, *maustern*, Pl. D. *muten*, *mutern*, Du. *muiten*;—words which are connected by Wedgw. with N. *muta*, to lurk or seek covert, *mussa*, to whisper, mutter, sulk, Swab. *mausen*, to conceal oneself, to steal away, Swiss *musen*, to mope, &c., from the habits and condition of birds when moulting.

Moy, adj. Reserved, close, uncommunicative, unsocial.

Jam. has this word, which he explains by 1. Gentle, mild, soft: 2. Affecting great moderation in eating or drinking; adding, ‘*moy* is used in the sense of demure, A. Bor. Gl. Grose. Rudd. derives it from Fr. *mol* or *mou*, Lat. *mollis*; Sibb. from Teut. *moy*, comptus, ornatus. I suspect that it is radically the same with *meek*; for S. G. *mjuk* seems to be formed from Isl. *mygia*, humiliate.’ It is not impossible, however, that Dan. *muggen*, sullen, reserved, a word which in Prov. Dan. takes the form *mouen*, may be nearer. Comp. also Dan. *mudt* or *mut*, sullen or sulky, lowering in look, from O. D. *mude*, to look sour or sulky.

Mozed, adj. Having the surface overgrown with matted water-plants, covered with the felted or filamentary green matter which forms on stagnant waters.

Certainly a derivative from O. N. *mosar*. Cf. *mosa-vaxinn*, mossy, moss-begrown; Dan. *mos*, Sw. *mossa*, A. S. *meos*, Germ. *moos*, Dut. *mos*, *mosch*. See **Moozy-faced**.

Muck, sb. 1. Dirt, filth, generally; especially, excrement. 2. Rain or snow, as the constituents of ‘foul weather.’

O. N. *myki*, *fimur*, excrement, manure; Dan. *mæg*, O. Sw. *mock*, N. *mok*, Dan. D. *maag*, *mog*; *fæmaag*, cattle-dung, *stöll-maag*, stable-manure, horse-dung.

2. “‘It hovers for *muck*;” it threatens a change, to “nasty weather,” namely.’ *Wh. Gl.* The Dan. proverbial saying, *E-maag leger e brö poo e bord*: it’s *muck* that sets the bread on the board, may be worth citing.

Muck, v. n. To void the excrement.

Muck-about, v. n. To clean an apartment or room, &c., by the use of besom and duster.

Muck-clout, sb. The housemaid’s duster, or any cloth used for dirty purposes.

Muck-gripe, sb. A dung-fork.

Muckinger, sb. (pr. *muckinjer*). A pocket-handkerchief.

Hall. gives the word ‘*muckinder*, a handkerchief: also called a *muckinger*, or a *muckiter*;’ adding, ‘the term is still in use, but generally applied to a dirtied handkerchief.’ *Wh. Gl.* simply gives ‘*muckinger*, a pocket-handkerchief.’ Wedgw. refers ‘*mucketer*, *muckender* to

Sp. *mocadero*, a handkerchief; It. *moccare*, Fr. *moucher*, to wipe the nose, to snuff the candle, from It. *mocco*, Lat. *mucus*, the snuff of a candle, the secretion of the nose; Gael. *mùgach*, snuffling, *smug*, snivel, phlegm, *smugadair*, a muckender, or handkerchief.

Muck-jury, sb. A committee or quasi-jury assembled to inspect or decide about public nuisances.

Muckments, sb. Filthy things: the contents of any receptacle of dirty matters.

Muck-midden, sb. The manure-heap, any receptacle of dirt, manure, refuse, &c. See **Midden**.

Muck-out, v. a. To clear away the manure, &c., from the cow-house or stable; to remove or clear away dirt, &c., generally.

O. Sw. *mucka*, stabula purgare, fimum auferre; Dan. *muge*, Sw. *mocka*, Dan. D. *moge*, id.

Mucky, adj. 1. Foul, dirty, filthy; of very general application to both persons and things. 2. Foul, bad; applied to the weather. 3. Foul, abusive, vile; as applied to the tongue or one's words.

1. 'T' rooads 's desper't *mucky*.'

'A *mucky* bahz'n;' a filthy, tawdrily dressed woman.' *Wb. Gl.*

'*Mucky* deed;' of very dirty walking, or if the house be encumbered with dirt and dirty things.

2. 'A *mucky* deea, as ivver Ah seen.'

Mugger, sb. A travelling dealer in earthenware.

Muggy, adj. Thick or cloudy, damp and close; of the weather, or atmosphere.

O. N. *mugga*, caligo pluvia, vel nivalis, thick, damp weather; Welsh *mwyl*, tepid, sultry, *mwg*, smoke.

Mull, sb. (Pr. of **Murl**). Dust, fine dry mould; dusty refuse from a turf-stack, whence **Turf-mull**. See **Murl**.

Multure, sb. (pr. moutur or mooter). The toll or fee, in kind, taken by the miller as his payment for grinding the corn sent to his mill for that purpose.

Mid. Lat. *molitura*, whence Fr. *mouture*.

Mump, v. a. and n. 1. To strike the face or mouth of another with the fist. 2. To chew, or attempt to chew, as a nearly toothless person with a hard substance.

O. N. *mumpa*, to take within the cheeks; of a greedy or voracious eater. The word also occurs in composition: as, *mumpuskætur*, the distortion called wry-mouth. Note also Swiss *mumpfen*, to eat with a full mouth, Bav. *mumpfen*, to mumble, to chew, *mumpfel*, the mouth; and comp. *mumps*, glandular swellings in the neck, Pl. D. *mumms*. The first meaning may have reference to the swelling likely to be produced by the blow threatened

or given, as in the menace—'Ah'll gie thee a *mump'd* mouth an ye deean't heed;' or simply to the fact that the face or mouth is the part aimed at in the action of *mumping*. The second meaning must come from the motion of the mouth in the action of chewing, especially of eating voraciously and with the mouth full.

Mun, aux. v. **Must**: used both simply and intensively.

O. N. *mun*, O. Sw. *mona*, *muna*, vb. auxiliary. See **Moud**. Jam. remarks that 'Sc. and N. Engl. *mun*, is more forcible than O. N. *mun*. The latter respects the certainty of something future; the former denotes not only its futurity, but its certainty.'

'Weel, Ah *mun* gan;' when a person after tarrying with another, on a visit or in passing, for a space, is about to move.

'"I don't think I shall go: I don't like it." "Aye, but thee *mun*, man."' Or, 'Gan thou *mun*.' *Wb. Gl.*

Murl, v. a. and n. 1. To rub or cause to crumble into small pieces or quasi-dust. 2. To fall into small fragments or powder.

Wedgw. collates Welsh *murl*, a crumbling stone; Fin. *murrella*, to break, *muru*, a fragment, broken bit; Sw. *mör*, tender, friable; Germ. *morsch*, friable, brittle. Ferguson gives the form *mull*, for Cumb. and Westm., as also Hall. for *West*, which almost precisely corresponds with the S. Jutl. word *mulje* (pr. *mulle*), derived from *mila*, *mal*, *mulinn*, to crush or break up into pieces, to crumble, and signifying, 1. A broken or crumbled piece (of bread, for instance): 2. That which, when separated, is seen to be made up of numerous constituents. Kok also asserts that Dan. *smul* sb., crumb, and *smule* vb., to crumble, are from the same root. Molbech's *mule* or *mulle*, *mulefinker*, viands or articles of food depending upon or consisting of fragments in some shape or other—*mulje-brød*, in Kok—are the same word or compounded with it; and probably, *mull*, *mulm*, *mullet veir*, O. N. *mollu-regn*, soft, drizzly rain, or weather, are all connected. See Hald. in vv. *myl* (at *mylia*), *myldinn*, *myldi*, *myldr*, &c.

Mush, sb. The dusty or powdery residue or refuse of dry decay; in the case of wood, &c.

N. *musk*, powder, dust; O. N. *mosk*, id., also, husks, **Shivs**, motes. Kok quotes also Sw. *muska*, which I do not find in Dalin. Molb. gives *musk*, mould, *musken*, mouldy, and collates N. Eng. *moskered*, rotten with dry rot, mouldered or reduced to dust. Comp. D. D. *muske*, *muskegane*, to drizzle, from the fineness or dust-like size of the rain-drops.

'It all fell away into *musb*.' *Wb. Gl.*

Mush, v. n. To decay or fall away into dry dust or powder.

Muz-web, **muz-wipe**, sb. Gossamer. Comp. **Spinner-mesh**.

Jam. gives the forms *mooseweb*, *mouseweb*, with the definitions, 1. Gossamer: 2. Improperly used as denoting spiders' webs. 'Sibbald,' he adds, 'refers to Fr. *mousche*, a fly, q. a *fly-net*. But *mousse*, moss, mossy down, would have been a more natural origin.' Putting this aside as of no great weight, the more reasonable account seems to be that the word is simply a corruption of *mesh-web*. We have the *web* in one of the two forms given, as also the *mesh* in the word **Spinner-mesh**. Cf. Sw. *spindel*, a spider, *spindelwäf*, Dan. *spindelvæv*, spider's web; O. N. *möskvi*, a mesh; Sw. *maska*, Dan. *maske*, Germ. *masche*.

My song! A corruption of an ancient oath, 'La Sangue,' or 'La Sangue Dieu.'

N

Nab, sb. 1. A rocky headland, or projecting point on the coast.
2. An inland hill, with a bluff face or end projecting into the valley at its foot.

S. G. *nabb*, promontorium; 'certainly belonging to the same stem as *næbb*, rostrum:' Ihre. O. N. *nebb*, *nebbi*, Dan. *næb*, Sw. *näbb*; A. S. *neb*, *nebb*, Pl. D. *nibbe*, *nif*, &c. See Rietz, however, in v. *Gnaup*, a word nearly equivalent to our **Nab** (especially in its second sense), which has other forms, *gnajp*, *gnuk*, *knwv*, and with which he collates O. N. *gnúpr*, id., *núpr*, *gnipa*, *gnýpa* or *nýpa*, E. dial. *knap*, top of a hill, Sc. *knop*, any prominent point, and N. *knabb*, hill-top or inland bluff.

Nack-reel, sb. A measuring wheel or reel of considerable diameter, formerly in use to aid in measuring and winding off the yarn produced by the spinning-wheel, and intended for use in weaving. See *Wh. Gl.*

Sw. D. *näcke*, a hook or curved projection on the exterior part (*vingen*) of a spinning-wheel: *Wär. och Wird.* p. 324, note; Dan. *nok* or *nokke*, id., except that *teen*, spindle, takes the place of *spinnrock*, spinning-wheel, in Cavallius' definition; Sw. *nock*, a little curved projection on the reel, *spinnrocksrulle*, for the yarn, S. G. *nocka*, denticuli in colo, qui fila discriminant, ne implicentur; S. Jutl. *nokke*, the small curved pegs fixed on the edges of the spindle (*tenvingerne*), and on to which the thread or yarn is by degrees moved. Kok. Cavallius introduces the word in speaking of the Wärend names for certain birds and other animals, and the omens connected with them. The goat-sucker (*Caprimulgus Europæus*) is called '*Spånakäringen*, the old crone that spins, and from it omens as to the flax crop may be drawn. If it *churrs* for long spaces together, or, as the country folk express it, spins long hanks; *spinnar långa näckar*: *näcke* being also the designation of the quantity of yarn upon the reel between the several removals of it; then the fibre will be long in the incoming crop.' The *Wh. Gl.* description of the **Nack-reel**, an instrument distinct from the spinning-wheel proper, is as follows:—'A wooden wheel about two feet in diameter pivotted upon a perpendicular stem, and with a projection of rim sufficient to admit several skeins of yarn-thread on to its circumference, in order to be wound off for weaving purposes. After the winder, who sat before it, had made the wheel to turn for some time in forming his clue, the reel emitted a stroke with its *nack* or hammer, and the operator looking at the figured index on the top of the wheel-post, with its clock-like pointer, which was adjusted to the machine's revolutions, then knew the exact quantity of line he had so far wound.'

Naekins, adj. Of no kind, none at all. See **Otherkins**, **Allkins**.

'With the shal no man fyght nor do the *no kyn* wrake.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 23.

'Ah can't heeaf te t' spot *naekins* form;' I can't settle in my new place.

Naff, sb. 1. The nave or central portion of a wheel. 2. The navel.

Sw. *naf*, Dan. *nav*, A. S. *nafa*, *nafu* (Molb. quotes also *naba*), Germ. *nabe*, Du. and N. Sax. *nave*. There is a kind of converseness, rather than doubleness, of meaning with this word which has led to some perplexity. Thus Ihre, who says that the modern acceptance of *naf* is limited to the nave of a wheel, defines it *cavitas*, with the remark that 'having long suspected that this was the original signification of the word, he had now

become fully persuaded that it was so from the circumstance that Wachter entertained the same opinion.' Wedgw., on the other hand, says, 'the radical meaning of the word is *knob*, the nave of a wheel being originally merely the end of the axle projecting through the solid circle which formed the wheel: O. N. *nabbi*, a knoll, hillock; W. *cnap*, a knob, boss, button. The *navel* is the remnant of the cord by which the foetus is attached to the mother's womb, and appears at the first period of life as a button or small projection. It is thus appropriately expressed by a diminutive of *nave*, *navel*.' Still, in the absence of precise confirmation of Mr. Wedgwood's theory, and bearing in mind that the idea connected with the navel is always that of a hollow—*fordybning*; Molb., in v. *Navle*—I would suggest that the word may very possibly be analogous to such words as *Dike*, which takes two meanings almost exactly converse to each other; namely, the ditch, and the bank formed in digging the ditch; in other words, that it may mean both the concavity, and the converse, or the other side (so to speak) of the concave surface. That Ihre's *cavitas* is justified by facts there is no question, independently of his reference to Hebrew, to the W. *nef* and the Fr. *nef*, Eng. *nave* (of a church). *Naf* or *naff*, pudendum muliebre, would thus be explained, as well as our second sense.

Naff-head, sb. A blockhead, or stupid person.

Probably simply equivalent to *wooden-head*, *blockhead*, from the material and spherical appearance of the **Naff** of a wheel. Cf. S. G. *næf*, caput, and O. N. *næfr*, the head or extremity of a beam or timber.

Naffle, v. n. To idle about, or trifle away the time.

'*Nifle*. A trifle. "I weigh them not a *nifle*." Optick Glasse of Humors. 1639. "*Nyffles* in a bagge, *de tout niffles*." Palsg. "Trash, rags, *niffles*, trifles." Cotgr. *Niff-naffs*, trifles, knick-knacks. *Niffy-naffy*, a trifling fellow.' Halliwell. Comp. also '*Nibble*, to fidget the fingers about,' Ib., with Dan. D. *nevve*, to pluck or pull or fidget at anything, *nebbre*, *nibbre*, *næbre*, to pull the stumps out of a plucked fowl, to work with the bill as birds do among their feathers when ridding themselves of insects, *nevver*, fidgettily busy, *nevvre*, to fidget at anything, to do a thing fussily; Sw. *noppa*, to work busily with the fingertips, in taking off small particles from clothes, &c. Kok connects S. Jutl. *næbre* directly with the bill of the bird, *næb*. Comp. our *Nibble* quoted above. Under *Nap*. 2. Wedgw. says, 'It seems that the origin of the word is the act of plucking at the surface of the cloth, whether in raising the nap, or in nipping off the irregular flocks.' The general meaning of the whole class of words, however, soon passes over into the expression of fidgetting, desultory, trifling action.

"He goes *naffling* and shuffling about;" trifling from place to place.' *Wb. Gl.*

Nail-passer, sb. A gimlet.

Nak-i'-bed, **naked-bed**, adj. Utterly or entirely naked; as folks, in old times, were wont to go to bed.

Nākt, adj. Naked, without clothes.

'They watched while darkening, an' when he coomed they seen he wur *nākt*;' from a legend of a **Hob** domiciled at Hart Hall, related to me by an elderly Dalesman.

Nang-nail, sb. A corn; on the foot.

Brock. gives the form '*Angnails*, corns on the feet: Cumbr. ;' *Leeds Gl.* gives '*Nang-nail*, an ingrown nail of the foot.' Hall. gives Cumb. *angnail* from Grose, 'a corn on the toe,' and *agnail*, 'explained by Howell, "a sore between the finger and nail;" a hang-nail, either on the finger or toe;' while Carr, *Cr. Gl.*, quotes Cotgr. for *Corret*, 'an *agnaile*,

or little corne upon a toe.' Cf. A. S. *agnægl*, an agnail, a whitlow, a sore under the nail; dolor ad ungulum. Bosw. The general meaning and application of the word seems to be that which gives pain or annoyance in connection with, or near to, the nail; whether corn, whitlow, or piece of hanging skin.

Nanpie, sb. The magpie (*Pica caudata*).

Carr gives also the form *Nan-piannot*. The prefixing of Christian names to the names of birds is a subject not without interest. Many, perhaps far the most, are feminine; many are most clearly dictated by thoughts or feelings connected with the ideas of familiarity, affection or regard, pity or interest, and the like. It is not a little curious, however, that a bird which, from its time-old association with Odin—being one of the birds sacred to him—is the object of so much superstitious observance and regard (not to say apprehension) should also be made the bearer of names which betoken a feeling of what may be called familiar friendship on the part of the name-givers, belonging, as they must, to the class among whom the superstition just referred to is most rife and real. 'We's a' Nans an' Bets here' is a customary mode of expression as to the homely constituents of the female society of the district, and *Nan* is the name, as we see above, allotted to the magpie among ourselves. In Sweden and Norway the 'observance and regard' is great enough to act as a protection to the bird. 'In Sweden, neither the magpie, its nest, nor its eggs, is ever touched.' Yarrell's *Br. Birds*, ii. 113; while in Norway the bird 'is upon the most familiar terms with the inhabitants, picking close about their doors, and sometimes walking inside their houses; making its nest also upon the churches and warehouses. Few farm-houses are without several of them breeding under their eaves, their nest supported by the spout. In some trees close to houses, their nests were several feet in depth, the accumulation of years of undisturbed and quiet possession.' That, notwithstanding the testimony of our name to the old feeling towards the bird, is not the case here now. The magpie is bitterly persecuted, and its nest and eggs pitilessly destroyed, principally by the gamekeeper and his myrmidons, but also by any others who have the opportunity. And yet we hear from time to time of a person raising his hat, or making a bow, if a magpie crosses his path; nay, even turning back from a commenced journey or expedition for the same or some like reason: like, that is, as being connected with the appearance or action of a magpie, or more than one.

Nap. See **Knap**.

Nappery, nappy. See **Knappery, Knappy**.

Nar, adj. Near (compar. **narr**, nearer; superl. **narrest**, nearest). Also **Neist**.

O. N. *ná*, *nærri*, *nærstr*; A. S. *neab*, *near*, *nebst*, *nybst*; Dan. *nær*, *nærmere*—comp. Eng. *former*, and our *bettermy* = *bettermore*—*nærmest*; Sw. *nära*, *när* (compared as in Dan.); O. Sw. *nær*.

'The land of Vision is ful far,
The thrid day ende must I be there;
Myn ass shall withe us, if it thar,
To bere our harnes les and more,
For my son may be slayn no *nar*.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 37.

Nar-side, sb. The left-hand side (of a horse or team) as being nearest to the teamsman who walks with the **Draught**, or team, on his right.

Comp. Dan. D. *nærbaand*, same meaning and application.

Natter, v. n. To complain fretfully, to repine.

Dan. D. *gnaddrig*, fretful, peevish, cross; Dan. *gnaddre*, to grumble, repine, growl; Sw. *gnata*, to grumble, murmur, grudge; Sw. D. *gnataktig*, *gnatiger*, *gnatuger*, *gnetuger*, *gnatu*, peevish, fretful, repining, *gnater*, *gneter*, a fretful, repining person.

' " Genning an' nattering t' day tiv an' end;" grumbling the day through.' *Wb. Gl.*

Nattery, adj. Fretful, repining, discontented.

Nattle, sb. A 'kernel' in the fat of meat.

Cf. Dan. D. *gnat*, *gnatting*, a morsel, a crumb, a small bit; *en gnatting smor*: a morsel of butter; *en gnatting brød*: a bite o' bread; Sw. D. *gneta*, *gnetä*, *gnatta* or *gnattä*, id. The kernel in meat is a quasi-separate small portion or granule.

Nattle, v. n. To give a light rattling sound, as when two hard but small substances are struck or shaken together, or as a mouse behind the wainscot.

Comp. Sw. D. *gnattär* or *gnittär*, *gnaddra*, to emit a low sound as in tittering, playful screaming, or the like, *gnassla*, to give a low neigh, or a low scream, *gnatta*, v. n., to gnaw—neuter, probably, in reference to the sound, rather than to the nibbling action. Hall. gives '*Nattle*, to strike, to knock.' Brockett's definition, however, is much nearer the truth: 'to hit one hard substance against another, gently and quick; to make a noise like that of a mouse gnawing a board.' A person may nattle with his finger-ends at a door or window-shutter, and the noise made by the mouse running quickly behind the wainscot is nattling.

Naturable, adj. (pr. natt'able). 1. According to the nature or quality of things; such as may be expected, therefore. 2. Of a kindly disposition, benevolent.

1. 'She takes on sadly after her poor lost bairns. It's nowght but natt'able, howivver.'
2. 'A canny, natt'able weean as ony Ah kens;' of a kindly, motherly woman.

Nature, sb. (pr. nater). Natural good quality or qualities, goodness, virtue; of things.

Hay exposed to much rain in the process of making has had 'a' t' natur wessh'd out in 't.' Back-end grass or fog exposed to severe frosts and dried up by heavy winds 'has n't a bit o' nater left iv it.'

Naup, v. a. To strike, inflict a blow; on the head, understood.

Leeds Gl. quotes *Naup* as 'to give a person a cracking rap on the head with the clenched knuckle: a slight rap with a stick. A "naup-stick," a stick with a knob at the end, though it has come to mean a short, thick stick of any kind, with many. "Naup," also, any kind of knob.' I am doubtful whether to refer this word to the same origin as *knap*, or to O. N. *nöp*, the head, S. G. *næf* (for *næbb*), id. I am inclined to prefer the latter, and to look upon *naup* as to strike a blow on the head—*nob* in some dialects—or at least to strike a blow with a knob-like instrument, whether knuckle or stick. *Wb. Gl.* unites both these ideas by defining '*Naup* or *norp*, a blow; a knock over the head with a knob-stick. *Naup* him; i. e. knock him on the head.'

Naup, sb. A blow or stroke; it being usually understood, with something globular in form, or on the head.

Nauping, sb. A thrashing or beating.

Nay-say, sb. The refusal, or option of refusing; a bargain, to wit, or an article offered for sale.

‘“I should like to have the first *nay-say* of the bargain;” the opportunity of buying or rejecting as I may be disposed.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Nazzed, adj. Somewhat the worse for liquor; partly intoxicated. See **Nazzy**.

Cf. the form *nozzel'd* in *Leeds Gl.*

Nazz-noll, **nazz-nowl**, sb. A stupid person, one whose wits are confused. See **Nazzy**.

The original idea seems to be that of the confusion of intellect or sense induced by indulgence in drink: it then passes on to that of confusion absolute.

Nazzy, adj. Drunk, intoxicated.

I connect this with Germ. *nass*, wet, moist; and, probably, the application arose in the same manner as our own application of the word *wet* in the expressions ‘a wet night,’ a night in which much drinking goes on; to ‘wet one’s whistle,’ &c. Comp. *ein nasser bruder*, a toper, tippler; *sein geld an nasse waare legen*: to lay out one’s money on wet wares, i. e. drink; *das beilige nass*, wine. Note also A. S. *bnesc*, soft, moist; L. S. *natt*, wet.

Neaf, **neif**, sb. The fist; more incorrectly, the hand.

O. N. *bnēfi*, *knefi*, O. Sw. *næfwe*, Sw. *näfve*, Dan. *næve*, pugnus, the fist; a hand, more particularly the closed or doubled hand.

‘A blow with the doubled *neaf*.’ *Wb. Gl.*

‘Beeath *neaves* full.’ *Ib.*

‘When þat bolde Baltazar blusched to þat *neue*,
Such a dasande drede dusched to his hert,
þat al falewed his face & fayled þe chere:’

E. Engl. Allit. Poems, B. 1537;

where the reference is to ‘the hand on the wall,’ designated a *paume* a few lines above.

‘Ther is noght in thi *nefe*, or els thi hart falys.’

Townel. Myst. p. 201.

Neaf-ful, sb. A handful of anything.

Dan. *nævefuld*, Sw. *en näfve-full*.

‘He’s gotten a bonny guid *neaf-ful* ony waays.’

Lika som någon bad kastet tre näfvar mull på fönstret: as if some one had cast three *neaf-fuls* of mould at the window; where *näfva* is used in the same sense as *näfve-full*.

Near, sb. A kidney. See **Inear**.

Carr, *Cr. Gl.*, spells the word *neer*, quoting as etyma Belg. *nier*, Germ. *niere*. He adds that in Suffolk and Northumberland the form *ear* is met with, which is also given in the pl. *ears*, by Jam. ‘“*Neare* of a beest, roignon.” Palsgr.—“*ren*, a *nere*.” Nominale MS.’ Halliwell.

Near, adj. Parsimonious, stingy or close, in respect of money.

Comp. Dan. *nærig*, covetous, stingy; 'properly,' says Molb., 'greedily eager in seeking one's food—of a fowl, e.g.; *saa nærig som en møllerbøne*: as greedy as a miller's chicken; but generally used to express a selfish eagerness for gain, or covetous ways in petty matters.' Sw. *närig*, id. Comp. also O. N. *bnöggr*, parcus, and A. S. *bneaw*, sparing, niggardly, covetous.

Near-hand, adv. 1. Near by, close at hand. 2. Almost, all-but, nearly.

'He (Christ) may say, "lo! here, yhe may se stande
Jerusalem, þat es *nere bande*,
Whare I had for yhow many buffet,
And with sharp skourges sare was bette."' *Pr. of Consc.* l. 5201.

'*Near-band* yon roan cow.'

2. 'All his hair *nereband* white was.' *Cott. MSS.* Galba, E. ix. fol. 33, quoted in Gl. *Ib.*

'Madam, it is *ner-band* passyd prime,
And me behoves al for to dyne,
Bothe wyn and ale to drynke.'

Romance of Atbelston, quoted by Halliwell.

"Don't you want your dinner?" "Wheea my wame says it's *near-band* dinner time."

Cf. *ðor benden*, there-hand, close there:—

'Men seið ðe treen ðat *ðor benden* (by ðe dede se) ben
Waxen in time, and brimen, and ðen,
Oc quane here apples ripe ben,
fier-isles man mai *ðor-inne* sen.' *Gen. and Ex.* p. 33.

See also Percy's *Folio MS.* i. pp. 359, 362, illustrative of both our senses.

Nearlings, adv. Nearly, almost.

Comp. *Mostlings*, *Hardlings*, &c., and *half-lunge*, *Ancr. Rirole*, p. 354.

Neat, sb. An animal—or individual—of the ox-kind. In the pl. **Nowt**.

Pr. Pm. 'Neet, beest. *Bos.* *Styrk*, neet (or heefer).'

Neavil, **nevel**, v. a. To pummel, or beat with the fist.

See **Neaf** or **Neif**. Comp. also Dan. D. *knøve*, to overpower, master, 'lick;' although this result is not supposed to be arrived at without a struggle:—*ban knøvlede bam dog*: he *neavilled* him though, as, *i nævekamp*, in a boxing-match.

Neavilling, **nevilling**, sb. A pummelling, or beating inflicted with the fist.

Neb, sb. 1. The beak of a bird. Thence 2. The human nose.

O. N. *nebbi*, rostrum avium; O. Sw. *næbb*, *næf*; Sw. *näbb*; Dan. *næb*; A. S. *neb*, *nebb*, also *næbb*, a face; Pl. D. *nibbe*, *nif*, *niiff*. 'In the different dialects this word denotes what is prominent:' Bosw.; hence from beak to nose, and from nose to face, countenance, head generally; *nebb wið nebb*: face to face, literally, nose to nose; more literally still, bill to

bill. Comp. the following, from Molb. *Dan. Dial. Lex.*, with our Clevel. instance given below:—*De store knaber, de stikke altid næbbene (eller, bovederne) sammen*: those great folks, they always stick their *nebs*—or, 'lay their heads'—together.

'“Do not poke your *neb* into other folks' porridge;” do not pry into other people's affairs.' *Wb. Gl.*

'Face is a Latinism, and the Saxon English *neb*, *nebschaft* were used in the most serious way: *ðe brihte sihte of Godes nebscheft*. *Ancr. Riwe*, fol. 22, b. 24. *The bright sight of God's nebschip*.' *S. Marb. Gloss.* p. 106.

'*Ostende mihi faciem tuam*. Scheau to me þi leoue *neb*.' *Ancr. Riwe*, p. 98.

Nebbing, sb. The peak of a boy's or man's cap. See **Neb**.

Comp. O. N. '*nefbior*', the part of the helmet which protected the nose.' *Ihre*.

Neck-about, sb. A neckerchief.

'Any linen or garment about a woman's neck. *Sheffield*.' Halliwell.

Neckinger, sb. (pr. neckinjer). A neckerchief. Comp. **Muckinger**.

Hall. gives the form '*necking*.' *East*.'

Neea. Pr. of **Nay**.

'“Ah's a bad sayer o' *neea*, when like's i' t' rooad;” I find it difficult to refuse, when inclination is in the way.' *Wb. Gl.*

Neea-matters. Not very much, in no great quantity.

'“Has he gotten a vast fra t' au'd lady?” “*Neea, neea-matters*: nat mich, iv owght.”'

'*Neea-matters* wiselike, Ah shed seea;’ not very judicious, I should say.

Needcessity, sb. Necessity, a state or condition of need.

Needful, adj. Needy, necessitous; of persons and things.

'T' pur au'd man's varry *needfu*; he's oftens matched te addle a bite o' bread.'

'A varry *needful* case, indeed: him sick, an' 's wife seek'ning wiv her neent' bairn.'

'Ah felt *needful*, an' Ah gaed t' get a bite o' breead.'

This word preserves the original sense, as in common usage E. *needful* deviates from it. Comp. the adjectives formed with the suffix *-ful* in the passage below, *Ancr. Riwe*, p. 302: '*Schrift* shall be *wreiful*, bitter, mid seoruwe, ihol, naked, ofte imaked, *bibful*, edmod, *scheomeful*, *dredful* 7 *hopeful*; the meaning of all being well illustrated by that of *dredfull*, namely full of dread, in a state of dread, in the line—

'When I sall qwake and *dredfull* be.' *Rel. Pieces*, p. 77.

Cf. also *careful*, *mygbtful*, *dreful*, &c., all as applied to persons, in *Layamon*, *P. Ploughm.*, *Townel. Myst.*, *Gen. and Ex.*, &c.

Ne'er-do-well, sb. A person of confirmed bad habits.

Neest, adj. and adv. Next.

Comp. *Owsen*, *Assel-tree*, *Stowsley*, for 'oxen,' 'axletree,' 'Stokesley,' &c.: unless, indeed, it be preferred to refer it directly to A. S. *nebst*, *nybst*.

'What *neest*?' *Wb. Gl.*

'Ne gisce ðu nogt ðin *nestes* ðing;’ and covet not thy neighbour's goods. *Gen. and Ex.* p. 100.

Neeze, v. n. To sneeze.

O. N. *bnjosa* (pres. *bnys*); Dan. *nyse*; O. Sw. *nysa*, *njusa*; Sw. *nysa*; A. S. *niesan*; O. G. *niusan*, *niusen*, *niosen*; Germ. *niesen*; Dut. *niezen*.

Neezing-bout, sb. A continued or violent fit of sneezing.

Nesh, adj. Tender, soft, delicate, weak.

A. S. *bnesc*, *bnysc*, *nesc*, tender, soft; *bnescian*, *anescian*, to soften, make effeminate. 'Properly moist. Goth. *natjan*, Germ. *benetzen*, to wet; Germ. *nass*, Dut. *nat*, wet; Fin. *neste*, moisture; *nuoska*, Esthon. *nüsk*, wet; Lat. *notus*, the (moist) South wind.' Wedgw.

Ness, sb. A cape, or projecting headland; of the coast.

O. N. *nes*, O. Sw. *næs*, promontorium, vel angusta terra in mare procurrens; Sw. *näs*, Dan. *næs*, A. S. *næsse*, Pl. D. *näse*, N. S. *nese*. Comp. Essex *naze*.

Nether, v. n. To be chilled, or starved with cold.

O. N. *nötra*, tremere, frigurire; to shiver with cold. It is remarkable that O. N. *nötr* means *nettle*, as well as trembling or shivering, which Wedgw. connects with 'the sense of tingling with pain' that results from being nettled, or stung with nettles.

Nettle, v. a. To sting with nettles. Chiefly used in the passive.

Pr. Pm. 'Netlyn (with netlys). *Urtico*, vel *urticis urere*. *Netlyng*. *Urticacio*.' 'Puir lahtle chap! He's getten hissel' nettled o' baith legs.'

Neuk, sb. A corner, nook, angular part of field, room, box, bag, &c.

Dan. D. *nogg*, an angle or corner made by the winding of a river or **Beck**: a sense exactly coincident with ours in one application of the word. Wedgw. quotes 'Fin. *nokka*, the beak of a bird, nose, point; *maan nokka*, lingula terræ, a nook of land. Esth. *nukka*, a tip, corner, nook;' adding, 'the radical meaning is a projection either outwards or inwards, and it is essentially the same with *nock*, *notch*.'

'“You mun get it at t' *neuk* shop;” you must buy it at the corner shop.' *Wb. Gl.*

'“Put it i' t' poke-*neuk*;” put it into the bottom or corner of the bag.' *Ib.*

'“Where's your father?” “Agin t' *beck*. Ye'll finnd him i' Mr. W.'s *neuk*;”’ a meadow of angular shape, and almost shut in by the windings of the **Beck**.

Neukin', sb. The deep recess or corner on either side of the expansive fireplace in old-fashioned houses; of the 'fireplace,' not the 'grate,' for the fire was always on the **Hearth-stane**, and fed with the country fuel, **Peat** and **Turf**.

Nibble, sb. A nipple; of a woman's breast, or of a gun.

'A diminutive of *neb* or *nib*,' Wedgw. says of *nipple*. Our word presents the original form of the diminutive. 'Neble of a woman's pap, bout de la mamelle.' Palsgr.

Nibbs, sb. The wooden handles affixed to the shaft, and by means of which the scythe is wielded.

Sw. D. *knappar*, the wooden handle on a scythe-shaft, which is grasped with the right hand, *knap*, a clothes-peg, or anything of the same sort, *knappe*, a peg, to fasten a door, or what not, with; O. Sw. *knaper*, *knapper*, *knöper*, Sw. *knapp*, O. N. *knapp*, &c., a knob, button, **Knop**, &c.

Nicker, v. n. To neigh, to whinny.

O. N. *gnaka*, *gneggja*, Sw. *gnägga*, A. S. *bnegan*, *bnægan*, Pl. D. *nicken*, *neitern*, Dut. *grinniken*, *neijen*. O. N. *gnaka* seems to be a derivative from *gneggja*, and implies a shriller or more stridulous sound than it. Observe, also, the hard *k*-sound in the Dut. word. Dan. D. *gnegge*, or *gnægge*, to whinny, as when the horse wants food or recognises some one coming into the stable. In some instances the word is used of the shrill, excited neighing of a stallion.

Niffer, v. n. To haggle, to bargain in a tenacious or hard spirit.

Wb. Gl. gives this word as precisely synonymous with *niggle*; and Wedgw. explains *niggle* by 'to trifle, nibble, eat, or do anything mincingly,' connecting it with Swiss *niggeli*, operam suam in re parvâ manuariâ collocare, *naggle*, to gnaw. Sw. *nagga*, to gnaw or nibble; N. *gnaga*, to gnaw, toil assiduously with little effect; *gnika*, to rub, work in a slow or petty way. This would lead one to connect our word with **Naffle**, **Nifle**, **Niff-naff**, &c. But the local usage and sense of the word seems scarcely consistent with the idea of such connection. It really harmonises more nearly with the sense of O. N. *nirfill*, homo parvus minutias quærens; *nirfla*, minutim opes corradere; which, on the supposition that *niffer* is simply a phonographic form, may suggest the origin of that word.

Niff-naff, sb. A trifling thing or matter, a trifle.

Niffy-naffy, adj. Trifling, undecided, hesitating in action.

'“A *niffy-naffy* sort of a body;” a person possessed of the opposite to business habits.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Nifle, v. a. To trifle time away, or spend it in doing trifling things.

In *Leeds Gl.* the word signifies to *pilfer*, and by an easy transition. Brock., however, gives the word *niffle* with that sense. See **Naffle**.

'You run about, *niffling* away all your time.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Nifle, sb. A trifle, a thing of no worth or importance.

Niggle, v. a. and n. 1. To deal out grudgingly, or in minute portions; to concede reluctantly, either in bargaining or paying. 2. To be tenacious over trifles; to spend time triflingly; to trifle or mince.

See the quotation from Wedgw. under **Niffer**. One might reasonably say the idea seemed to be of giving out such portions as might be *gnawed* off. Comp. *naggle*, Halliwell.

Nigh, adv. Nearly, almost.

'*Nigh* a hundred.’ Cf. 'He was so full of sorowe that neer he wente oute of his witte, and lepte to horse with alle the peple that he hadde, and were *nygb* xv^{ML} wele armed.’ *Merlin*, p. 278.

As a vb. in— 'There myght noe man *nigbe* him nere.’ Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. p. 367.

Night-creaker, sb. A watchman's rattle.

Nilder-nalder. A term implying hesitation or indecision.

Wb. Gl. gives *sinter-saunter* as usually associated with it; '*Nilder-naldering* and *Sinter-sauntering*' being equivalent to 'idling and trifling,' spending time or walking in a slow, hesitating, undecided way; and sometimes applied to the hesitating, uncertain steps of an infirm or aged person.

Nim, v. a. and n. 1. To catch up quickly. Thence, 2. To take or catch up on the sly, to steal. 3. To walk with quick or mincing steps.

O. N. *nema*, Dan. *næmme* or *nemme*, to take, seize, grasp; M. G. *niman*, *ganiman*, A. S. *niman*, *geniman*, Fris. *nima*, Germ. *nehmen*, to take, lay hold.

Pr. Pm. '*Nymyñ*, or *takyn*. *Accipio*.'

2. '"*Nimmed* up;" taken up hastily on the sly, stolen, snatched.' *Wb. Gl.*

3. '"*The old lady goes nimming* along;" moves with agility.' *Ib.*

Nim, adj. Nimble, agile, active.

Ninnycock, sb. A young lobster.

Mr. Wedgwood, under *Ninny*, gives Sp. *niño*, an infant, a childish person; *niñear*, to behave in a childish way. In Paris and in most parts of France prawns are called *salicoques*. It is not unlikely that the suffix in our word is cognate with Fr. *coque*, and perhaps *coque* is related to *κοχ-*, *κογχη*, Lat. *concha*, A. S. *cocca*, &c.; while the element *ninny* bears a meaning analogous to that of the Spanish etymons; so that the entire word would signify young or baby-shellfish or lobster.

Nip off, v. n. To run away, or otherwise remove oneself hastily.

Cf. 'If the flock be skard, yit shalle I *nyp* nere.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 105.

'*Pa* hit wes uppen non: When it was afternoon

'*Pa* sunne gon to *nipen*.' Then sun gan to set.

Lay. iii. 276.

Nip-raisin, **nip-screed**, **nip-skin**, sb. A niggard; one who gives stingily or grudgingly even that which is due: applied to shopkeepers apt to give the least possible measure, &c., but also to stingy folks in general. Comp. '*nip-cheese*,' '*nip-farthing*,' '*nip-squeeze*,' &c., of other districts.

Nip-raisin is illustrated in *Wb. Gl.* by 'one who will cut a raisin in two;' **Nip-screed** by 'one who cuts beyond the edge of his own cloth.'

Nip up, v. a. To snatch (a thing) up quickly or hastily; often with the implied sense of dishonest purpose.

'He *nipp'd* 't *oop*, 'tahn Ah wur nivver heedn'.'

Nither, v. n. See **Nether**. **Nidder** is another form of the verb.

Nivver. *Pr.* of *Never*; as in the expression **Nivver heed!** equivalent to the '*Never mind*' of the South.

Nobbins, sb. Fleshy portions of dried salt fish, small enough to be sold by measure. *Wh. Gl.*

Comp. '*nobbly*, round, as pebbles, &c. *Var. dial.* *Nobble*, a lump of anything. *East.*

Nubblings, small coal. *Worc.* Halliwell. *Nubbly* in Essex is nearly coincident with Halliwell's *nobbly*. All are connected with *nob*, the head; and it with *knob*, any round termination or projection; of which again **Knop** is another form.

Nobble, v. a. 1. To pelt or throw stones at. Thence, 2. To strike, or strike down with any missile, so as to get that which is struck down—or shot, say—and bag it.

Leeds Gl. gives '*Nobble*, to throw stones at,' with the example, '“Ther wur a poor askard (eft, newt) aside o' t' pond, an' thou *nobbled* it to deeath. Shaam o' yersens!” “Wah, we wur *nobbling* it 'cos we wur flāayed it ad spit ar us.”' Cf. *nobbly*, as applied to pebbles or round stones; that is, to what is rounded in form, or knob-like, and so adapted to be thrown as stones are thrown; and comp. **Cobble**, vb.

2. '“Ha' ye gotten onny thing?” (from one shooter to another on the other side of a thick hedge.) “Ay. Ah've *nobbled* yan.”'

Nobbut, conj. Nothing but, only, simply.

'& if hit cheue þe chaunce vncheryst ho (she; a pearl) worþe,
þat ho blyndes of ble in bour þer ho lygges,
No-bot wasch hir wyth wourchyp in wyn as ho askes,
Ho by kynde schal becom clerer þen are.' *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, B. 1125.

See *Cr. Gl.* for two quotations from Wiclif's Bible. The form is of frequent use in old, and especially in Northumbr. English.

'“Wheea's within?” “*Nobbut* me and moother.”'

'He'll come, *nobbut* he can;' he'll be sure to come if only he has the opportunity.

Cf. '*No news but good*:' Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. 49; '*Did but smoked*:' *Townel. Myst.* p. 15; '*Not but*,' *Ib.* pp. 231, 292; '*Neuer but well*:' *Merlin*, p. 369;

and 'Blessid be alwey the lewde man,
That *nought but* only his belefe can.' *Miller's Tale*, p. 27.

Nodder, v. n. To tremble or shake, in head or hands, whether from age, palsy, or cold.

A derivative from *nod*, as **noddle** also is. Wedgw. refers *nod* to Bav. *notteln*, to move to and fro, which is very nearly coincident with our **noddle**; O. H. G. *bnuttén*, vibrare; O. N. *bnioda*, to hammer.

Noddle, v. n. See **Nodder**; coincident in meaning.

Noggin, sb. 1. A quarter-pint in quantity, or the measure containing it. 2. A small mug or jug.

The latter is doubtless the original meaning of the word. '*Noggin*, a mug; Gael. *cnagaire*, a knocker, a gill, noggin, quart-measure; *cnagare*, a little knob, an earthen pipkin.' Wedgw.; who also institutes a comparison between *jug* and *jog*, *jub* and *job*, as analogous to the apparent relationship between the above Gaelic words and Gael. *cnag*, knock, rap, thump; a knob, peg or pin.

Nointed, p. p. Appointed, destined, fated or given up to; an ill end or ill courses, for instance.

A curious inversion, not to say perversion, of the original application, or implied sense, of the word. As the anointed person was set apart for, or destined to, certain offices or dis-

tinctions, so of the **nointed** person, for evil courses and an evil end. Cf. *noint*, in the sense to beat severely, which is curious and with a kind of rude wit about it; and in Essex it suffers one more decapitation, namely, 'I'll int your bones,' or 'your skin for you.'

' "A *nointed* youth;" a youth apparently destined to, or determined upon, evil courses.' *Wb. Gl.*

Non, adv. Presently, immediately. See **Anon**.

No-nation, used as an adj. Strange, remote, out-of-the-way; scarcely known, geographically; and, hence, uncivilised and rough.

' "A *no-nation* spot;" an odd or out-of-the-way part of a neighbourhood; a sort of lawless locality." ' *Wb. Gl.*

None, used adverbially (pr. *nōne*, *nōän* or *neean*). Not at all. See **None-she**.

' He's *nōne* failed;' of a man mistakenly supposed to be giving way to the effects of age and infirmity.

Cf. 'none innocent,' from Chaucer; and

'in the world was *none* so fayre thing.' Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. 354.

None-she (pr. *neean-sheea*). Not she; used in denial of any charge or action imputed to a female.

This is noted as probably intimating a former prevalence in the district of the form *sboo* (Northumb. *scho*) for *sbe*. The Pr. given is that of *nane-sbo*, as **Steean** from *stone*, **Heeam** from *home*, &c.

Nooatish. Pr. of Notice. *Wh. Gl.* gives 'Nooatage' as representing the sound.

Noos-and-thans. Nows and thens, chance times, odds and ends of time. **At noos and thans**, occasionally, as opportunity offers.

' "How have you found time to do this?" "Wheea, she's dune it at *noos an' thans*, at neeght-tahms an' holidays;" ' of a little school girl who had knitted a heavy hearth-rug.

Nor, conj. Than.

' Better *nor* him onny deea i' t' week.'

Jam. thinks this use of the word *nor* is not very ancient. *Na*, he adds, 'is used in the same sense by our earliest writers,' and he refers it to Welsh, Gael. and Ir. *na*, than. It is as likely a transposition of *an*.

Noration, sb. A row or uproar, such as is made by children on being released from school.

Hall. explains this word by 'rumour, speech. *Var. dial.*' It may be nothing more than 'n oration. Comp. **Notomize**.

Notified, adj. (pr. nooatifed). Well or publicly known, of some celebrity.

“He wur a *nooätified* man in 's deea;” renowned in his lifetime.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Notomize, sb. A skeleton.

A quaint corruption of *anatomy*, *atomy*, in the same sense. See ‘Anatomy,’ Halliwell. ‘Atomy,’ *Wb. Gl.*

‘As thin as a *notomize*.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Not to fail. Without fail.

‘Saturda’ fo’st, *not to fail*.’

Nought, sb. (pr. nowght). 1. Nothing: a word in perpetual and various use. 2. A worthless person. 3. A person of no importance or consideration, a cypher.

1. “*Nowght* o’ t’ soort;” nothing of the kind; or, equivalent to “it is not so.”’ *Wb. Gl.*

“*Nowght* sae sure;” there is nothing so certain.’ *Ib.*

2. “He’s a *nowght*, you may depend on it;” a good-for-nothing fellow.’ *Ib.*

3. “They always set him down for a *nowght*,” reckoned him as a cypher.’ *Ib.*

Nought but weel. Altogether good or well; usually in connection with the vb. ‘hear.’

‘Ah nivver heared *nowght but weel* ov ’im.’

Cf.

‘Bot þe daynté þat þay delen for my disert nysen,
Hit is þe worchyp of your-self, þat *nozt bot wel* connez.’

Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn. l. 1266.

‘*No thyng but goode*.’ *Townel. Myst.* p. 69; *Coke’s Tale*, p. 48.

‘Why, sir, alys you *oght bot goode*?’ *Ib.* p. 112.

‘I here you say *nothyng but well* of this that ye desire to vndirtake.’ *Merl.* p. 253.

Noughtpenny, adj. Bringing or earning no remuneration.

“A *noughtpenny* job;” work for which there is no pay.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Nought ’t dow. Used substantively. One who does not succeed or thrive in what he undertakes; a **Ne’er-do-weel** as to success.

This is simply *nought at dow*, the *at* equivalent to *to*, and the *dow* gerundial. See **At, Dow**. Hall. writes it *nought-a-dow*.

Nowt, sb. Cattle, used collectively of animals of the ox kind. See **Neat**.

O. N. *naut*, Dan. *nød*, Sw. *nöt*. It would almost seem that we keep both the Scand. and the A. S. forms of the word, as **Neat**, in Chaucer *nete*, A. S. *neát*, is still in use as an appellative for, generally speaking, an individual of its class.

Nowther, conj. Pr. of Neither. See **Owther**.

I have heard the same story told by an old farmer here as is current in other parts of the kingdom about the mode of pronunciation of this word. "Is it *neetber* or *nither*, Mr. So and So?" "Weel, Ah sh'd seea, 't wur *nowther*."

Nuddle, v. a. To huddle up, squeeze together or compress, as a bundle that is carried under the arm.

Mr. Wedgw. connects 'familiar E. *nuzzle*, *nuddle*, to creep closely or snugly, as an infant to the bosom of its mother,' with N. *snuska*, *snusla*, to search for something to eat; O. N. *snugga*, *snudda*, to snuff, search out. N. *nuska*, synonymous with *snuska*, just quoted, bears the same relation to it and to *snugga* or *snudda* that *nuddle* does to familiar E. *snuggle*; and *snuggle*, says Wedgw., 'is to nestle, to lie close, like an infant pressing itself to its mother's bosom.' Preserve this sense, and make the verb active, and our *nuddle* results.

Numb, adj. Without life or animating spirit, insensible, dull, heavy, blind, awkward, bungling.

'Nobbut a *numb* hand;' of a person slow and awkward at his work, shewing neither intelligence, handiness nor energy.

'*Numb* luck;' luck coming by blind chance; as in finding an object of search by the merest chance after lengthened and most diligent seeking all to no purpose.

Nursery, sb. A plantation of trees; applied when the trees have attained large size as well as whilst they are young.

O

Oafing, adj. Stupid, silly, foolish. See **Hauving**.

Oafish, adj. Half-witted, foolish, silly. See **Awvish**.

Oaf-rocked, adj. Weak of intellect from infancy; ill-trained or spoiled in bringing up. Comp. **Half-rocked**.

There may be a tacit reference here to the changeling notions or superstitions as to which Wedgw., under *Oaf*, writes thus: 'When an infant was found to be an idiot it was supposed to be an imp left by the Fairies, in the room of the proper child carried away to their own country: whence an idiot is sometimes called a *changeling*, a term explained by Bailey, a child changed, also a fool, a silly fellow or wench.

These when a child haps to be got
Which after proves an idiot,
When folks perceive it thriveth not,
The fault therein to smother,
Some silly doating brainless calf—
Say that the fairy left this *aulf*
And took away the other. Drayton, *Nymphidia* in R.'

It is more than possible that *oaf* or *awf-rocked* is the real orthography of **half-rocked**.

Ob-ee, ob-ee.

The call or summons for the geese which, having spent the day a-field are wanted at home in the evening to be fed and housed for the night. At the first sound of the call they put themselves into instant motion, with abundant cackling, and if they have some distance over which to return they are as likely to be seen taking wing as not. The *o* is sounded as in 'hold,' and both syllables are accented, the first most. The cry is high-pitched, in a boy's or woman's voice, and is not unmusical. For the corresponding call or summons to the pigs see **Jack**. The summons to the work-people, ploughmen, weeders, reapers, &c., employed in the fields at some distance from the farmstead, is a high-pitched long-drawn shout or cry, usually given by the mistress or her servant-lass as the hour of 12, 'Dales-time'—that is, half an hour or more before the day—draws on.

Oddments, sb. Odds and ends, heterogeneous matters, such as remnants and scraps, things that match or pair with nothing else, and the like.

'Ah was laiting up a few *oddments* (payments of small debts, or bills due) an' Ah said, Ah'll hug t' priest his bill on an' a'.'

Od rabbit 'em, od rabbit lit on 'em, od rat 'em, ods 'art, ods 'ounds. Various forms of a profane use of the Maker's name, sought to be disguised by the omission of the initial consonant.

Of, prep. (pr. off). In the same sense as 'by' in 'a son by his wife;' or 'out of' in horse- or cattle-breeders' phraseology.

'He's gotten anither foal *off* t' aud meear.'

Cf. 'And had *of* me a wicked floode.' Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. p. 456.

Note also, 'Etten has honey takyn *of* a hyfe.' Townel. *Myst.* p. 286.

Off, orf, sb. A descendant, one of the progeny, or, of the family.

A. S. *orf*, *yrf*. This word, applied by O. E. writers, as well as in A. S., to cattle—the especial portion of a man's substance or property—might thence pass on in application to the human belongings of the owner, and so originate our word:—'First and foremost came the father's right of property in his children. This right is common to the infancy of all communities, and exists before all law. We seek it in vain in codes which belong to a later period, but it has left traces of itself in all codes, and, abrogated in theory, still often exists in practice. We find it in the Roman law, and we find it among the Northmen.' Dasent's *Burnt Njal*, Introd. p. xxiv. See Ihre in v. *Urf*, for *orf*; *taki thet barn arf ok urf*: let such child take arf and urf, or hereditaments and goods and chattels. Cf. *chattels*, cattle, **Orf**:—

'Ilk kinnes *erf*, and wrim, and der
Was mad of *erðe* on werlde her.' Gen. and Ex. p. 6.

Offaldment, offalment, sb. 1. A thing, or things, of no value; refuse matters. 2. A worthless person, one who is simply good-for-nothing.

Offaldy, offally, adj. Refuse-like, worthless, vile; of both persons and things.

'*Offal*. Prov. G. *affall*, *abgefall*, refuse or dross, what falls from; Dan. *affald*, fall, falling away, offal, the fall of the leaf, windfalls in an orchard, broken sticks in a wood, &c.' Wedgw. *Pr. Pm.* 'Offal, that is bleuit of a thyng, as chyppys, or ober lyke.'

Offally, adv. Ill, badly: in composition, as 'offally-made,' ill-made, or badly shaped; 'offally-looking,' looking like the scum or refuse, of people or things; &c.

Off-and-on. 1. Used adjectively; uncertain of purpose, vacillating.
2. Used adverbially; intermittingly, at various times.

1. 'Wheea, he's nobbut an *off-an'-on* soort o' chap, tak' him at t' best.'

Off one's head. Out of one's wits, wild, delirious.

It is applied metaphorically as well as literally. Thus, of an old man in his death-sickness, away from his home, I was told he was—

'Fairlings *off his beead* t' git yamm agen.'

Off on 't. Poorly, out of sorts, out of health.

'My husband's desper't *off on 't*, Sir. He wad gan tiv 'is wark, bud he wur seean forced t' lap oop and coom awa' yamm agin.'

Oftens, adv. (pr. *offens* or *off'ns*). Often, oftentimes.

Ofter, adv. More frequently, oftener.

Olden, v. n. To take on or acquire the look of age.

'He *oldens* fast.' *Wb. Gl.*

Ommost, adv. At all, or altogether.

I scarcely think this is the same word as *almost*; rather *on most*.

Gamekeeper. 'Ha' you onny partridges *ommost*, this year?' *Farmer*. 'Amaist nane.' In the question the accent was on the first syllable; in the answer, on the last. '*Omast*. *Cumb.* Several of the glossaries have *ommost*.' Halliwell.

On, adv. 1. Present, here, on this spot: joined with some part of the vb. to be. 2. Onwards, forward.

1. 'Ah aims he'll be *on* afore neeght.'

'He wur *on* a week sen, an' at me about 't.'

3. 'Tahm's gettan' *on* noo;' it is growing late, or the time fixed is all but passed.

On, prep. Of; used before words beginning with a vowel.

'Yon's yan *on* 'em.'

Onny-bit-like. (Pr. of 'any-bit-like.') Tolerable, pretty well; in health, namely: tolerably fair; of the weather: civil; as to manner or treatment: &c.

'“She shall come if she be *onny-bit-like*;" if there be any fitness or appearance of ability to undertake the journey.' *Wb. Gl.*

Onstead, sb. (pr. oansted). A single farm-house; the buildings, &c., of any one farm.

'*Onset*. A dwelling-house and outbuildings. *North*. A single farm-house is called an *onstead*.' Halliwell. 'A. S. *on*, and *sted*.' Jam.

On with, To be. To be engaged upon, or with, a thing or person.

'They's *on wi*' shearing, by noo.'

'Folk says at Mally's rued, an' he's *on wi*' t'ither lass;' Mary has changed her mind (in love matters) and her man is courting the other girl.

Oppen. Pr. of open.

Orf, sb. Scurf on an animal's skin, as on a horse after the application of a blister; scurf, generally.

This is, without doubt, a parallel form to *orn*, which we find in *Ancr. Riwle*, pp. 294, 186: 'blod *orn* adun on euerich halue;' and in *Lay*. i. 213, as well as repeatedly elsewhere. What A. S. *yrnan*, *urnan* are to *rennan*, and Semi-Sax. *orn* to E. *ran*—that is, 'the same word, only differing by the transposition of the *r*' (Bosw.)—that is *orf* to A. S. *breof*, a scab, scurfiness; O. N. *brufa*, scab, scalliness. Comp. also Scottish *reif*, eruption, the itch, Swiss *rüfe*, *riefe*, Germ. *ruf*, *rufe*, N. S. *roof*, &c.

'Yon sheep fleece is full of *orf* as can be: it's had a desper't shrift i' t' winter.'

'That bairn heead's as full o' *orf* as ivver it can ho'd.'

Orling, sb. 1. An ill-grown, or stunted and sickly child. 2. An ill-thriven young animal. See **Underling**.

Hall. has '*orling*, an ill-grown child. *Urled*, starved with cold, stunted. *Urling*, a dwarf.' Carr gives '*Url*, to be pinched with cold: *urled*, spoken of those who do not grow. Ray: *urling*, a dwarf. Idem.' *Leeds Gl.* varies the form: '*Urpled*, starved; *urpling*, starvling: "a little *urpling* beggar."' Whence the variation it is hard to surmise. I connect the word with Dan. D. *orrevrogel*, a misshapen, stunted person, a child of that description; in Germ. *knirps*, *wechselbalg*, a dwarf, a starveling. Outzen, on whose authority Molb. seems to give the word, adds in another place that the term is also applied to animals. It consists of two elements, the latter of which corresponds—not to say, is coincident—with our **Wreckling**, Dan. D. *vraag*, S. Jutl. *vråssel* (Molb. also quotes a Germ. form, *wrak*); the former might furnish the origin of our word, seeming itself to be dependent on the privative particle *or*. Comp. *oreie* (Molb. *Dansk Gloss.*) or *oregbe*, to return oneself a pauper; *orvid*, deprived of sense, insane or idiot. The Cr. sense, starved or pinched with cold, is an easy derivative, formed on the same principle as in many other like—in *starved* itself, for instance. But see **Urling**.

Oskin, sb. An oxgang; a quantity of land varying in different places, as might be expected, since the quantity of produce—per acre, say—varies widely in varying districts, and a measured space of land which would barely keep one ox in this place might well keep two in another.

Othergates, adv. Otherwise, in another way, by other means, by another road. 'Othergets,' 'Othergaits,' in Brockett.

'For he has ever yit beyn my fo,
For had he my freynd beyn,
Othergates it had beyn seyn.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 10.

Otherkins, adj. Of another kind or different sort. Comp. **Allkins**, **Nae-kins**, &c.

'“He has gone an *otherkins* geeat;” a different road to the one alleged or supposed.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Othersome, adj. Of another sort, others, various.

'“An *othersome* lot;” a different or separate set.’ *Wb. Gl.*

'“At *othersome* times;” at various times.’ *Ib.*

Ought, sb. (pr. owght). 1. Anything, anything at all. 2. Anything whatever, implying almost everything. 3. Used adverbially in the sense of 'at all.'

1. '“*Owght* or nowght;” something or nothing.’ *Wb. Gl.*

'“He’s owther *owght* or nowght;” either with an occupation or profession, or not, as it suits.’ *Ib.*

2. '“He’s up tiv *owght*;” ready for any ‘spree,’ extravagance, venture, &c.

'Mair by *owght*;’ more by any conceivable quantity.

'Now, and *bi oght* that I can witt
He semys fulle welle theron to sytt.’ *Townel. Myst.* p. 4.

3. 'If my knife prove *ought* sharp.’ *Egton Sw. Dance Recit.*

'*Petrus.* Dere master, is it *oght* I?’ *Townel. Myst.* p. 180.

'I wote welle if ye knew me *oght*.’ *Ib.* p. 66.

'*Heo nân land bæfde þe him abt to gebyrade:*’ she no land had that to him *ought* belonged. *Thorpe’s Diplom.* p. 337.

Ouse, **owse**, v. a. To take out water, or other liquid, from a containing vessel, or a pool or stream, with some suitable instrument, such as a ladle, dipping-dish, bowl, or the like. See **Howse**.

O. N. *ausa*, to dip or ladle out water; O. Sw. and Sw. *ösa*, *bösa*, Dan. *øse*, N. Sax. *ösen*. The Scand. words were applied to the act of washing or ‘baptising’ an infant as practised by our heathen forefathers. Thus, as one instance out of many:—‘*Sa sueinn uar nefnendr Olaf er bann uar uattne ausinn. Hrani ios bann uattne:* the lad was named Olaf when he was *oused* with water. Hrani *oused* him.’ In this connection, the following translation, as illustrative of certain baptism folklore-notions which still maintain their existence among ourselves—one, for instance, that if a male and female infant are to be baptised together, the boy must not be baptised first, lest the girl get the man’s beard and the boy the female voice—may not be out of place:—‘When a child is newly born, it must without

delay be washed in water. That is called, in Wärend, *den första lögen*, the primary washing; and answers to the old heathen washing with water (*vatten-ösningen*), which only took a new form in Christian baptism. This 'primary washing' has special efficacy against all kinds of 'witching,' and very curious particulars are given of its virtue in special cases, each requiring a special means for communicating such virtue; generally summed up thus: 'Whatsoever the mother, while pregnant, has seen, or been concerned with, that might occasion harm to the child, something or other connected with it must be put in the water. On the same principle, other things must be put in which have efficacy as touching the child's luck in life. Hence the mother's wedding ring must be put in; white money, or silver articles inherited from ancestry; this will help towards the child's becoming rich. If a fresh-laid egg is put in, the child will have a fair complexion; a red rag, on the other hand, makes its rosy; if chips from a chopping-block, then the child will never come to the block; and so on.' *Wär. ocb Wird.* p. 403.

Out, outing, sb. An excursion from home, a pleasure trip.

'I hope you have had a pleasant *out*.'

'A bit of an *outing*.' *Wb. Gl.*

Out, adv. Fully, quite. Comp. **All out, Outly.**

'How old is she?' "Not three years *out*."

'Four years *out* next grass.'

Cf. 'So 3ong & so 3epe, as 3e ar at 3is tyme,
So cortayse, so kny3tyly, as 3e are knowen *oute*.'

Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn. l. 1510.

Out-by, adv. Not far away, a little way off.

"Is your master at home?" "Neea. But Ah'll call of him: he's on'y just *out-by*."

Out-end, sb. 1. A projecting part or end of a building. 2. The outlet or means of egress from any place.

Out-gang, sb. A road or passage out of or from a place; an outlet.

Out-ganger, sb. One who goes out of a place or country; an emigrant.

Out-gate, sb. A way out, a means of egress.

Cf. *Pr. Pm.* 'Owte gate. *Exitus*.'

Out in. Equivalent to 'out of': in constant use.

'I shall be able to get a coat and a waistcoat *out in* that piece of cloth.'

'She war luiking *out in* t' window.'

'There's no getting nowght *out in* him.'

Outly, adv. Thoroughly, completely.

Out o' fettle. 1. Out of repair, unfit for use. 2. Out of health, unwell, poorly.

Out o' t' road. Out of the way: 1. In the sense of inconvenient to get at, or remote. 2. Removed from an inconvenient or inappropriate place.

1. 'An oot' o' t' rooad, decafly spot.'

2. 'Ah aims we'll get dune by neeght, an' a' t' muckment an' owght oot o' t' rooad an' a'.'

Out-thrust, sb. 1. A thrust forth or out, from a house, door, or the like. 2. A projecting part of a building.

Out-thrusten, adj. (pr. out-thrussen). 1. Thrust out or forth, turned out. 2. Made to project or stand forward; of a part of a building, for instance.

Ouzel, sb. (pr. ussel). The blackbird (*Turdus merula*): often **Black-ussel**.

A. S. *osle*, an ouzel, a blackbird. Comp. Germ. *amsel*, Dan. *drossel*, Eng. *throstle*, A. S. *trostle*, in all of which the element *ousel* seems to find place.

Overplush, sb. The corrupt Pr. of 'overplus.'

Overquart, **overthwart**, adj. Perverse, contrary, contradictory or contentious. See **Quart**, **Owerthwart**.

Cf. *þwertouer*, *S. Marb.* p. 10, *Ancr. Riwele*, p. 82; *over twbart*, *Townel. Myst.* p. 85.

'Þeos two treon bitocneð þet o treon þet stod upriht, and tet oðer ek þet eode þwartouer, of þe deore rode.' *Ancr. Riwele*, p. 402.

Oversail, sb. The course of masonry—of no great thickness, but each stone covering the entire width of the wall of a house or other building—which is laid last and receives the wall-plate and rafters which are to support the roof.

Jam. gives *oursyle*, *ouersyle*, *oversile*, to cover, to conceal, without suggesting a derivation; and *oversailye* without a definition, but with this extract:—'Robert Lermont, being to rebuild a waste tenement, obtained an act giving him liberty to *oversailye* the close, having both sides thereof, and cast a transe over it for communicating with both his houses, &c.' *Cr. Gl.* gives *owersail*, sb. projection; and vb. to overhang, or project beyond the base: erroneously, in both cases, I believe. Mr. Carr adds, 'this may be a corruption of *overseil*, used by Sylvester in his *Translation of Du Bartas*, though in a somewhat different sense:

'And *overseil'd* the famous work of Pharie.'

'Ere I my malice cloak or *oversile*.' *Id. Judith*, by Hudson.'

Hall. gives '*oversail*, to project over; a term used by bricklayers. *North*,' which is probably copied from *Cr. Gl.* *Pr. Pm.* '*Ovyrsley* of a doore. *Superliminare*,' gives the true meaning and connection. It is, itself, by metath., simply *ovyrsayl*. Mr. Way's annotation is,—'The following passage occurs in Gaut. de Bibelesworth, Arund. MS. 220;—

"*Al entré del bus est la lyme* (the therswald, *al.* threshwald),
Et outre la teste la suslyme (the ouerslay)."

In Sir Thomas Phillipps's MS., "*ouerslauth*;" in *Femina MS.*, Trin. Coll. Camb. B. 14, 40, "*le suislyne*, þe ouerchek." "*Superliminare*, ouerslay," *Vocab. Harl. MS.* 17, C. xvii. "*Superliminare*, overlytys." *MED.* Horman says, "I hytte my heed agenst the soyle, or transumpt (*bipertbyron*, *superliminare*)."' In *soyle* we have the *sail* of our word, which is coincident with *sill*, in window-sill, door-sill, &c.; in connection with which I cannot do better than quote from Mr. Wedgw.:—'*Sill*, the threshold of a door or window. *Pl. D. sull*, Germ. *schwelle*, Fr. *seuil*, It. *soglia*, a threshold. Sw. *syll*, Dan. *syld*, base of a framework, building, ground-sill. N. E. *siles*, the main timbers of a house; *soil*, rafter, window-sill. Hall. W. *sail*, *syl*, a groundwork, foundation, base; *seill-dor*, door-sill, threshold; *go-sail*, an underpinning or ground-silling. Gael. *sail*, a beam; *sail-bhunn* (*bonn*, sole,

foundation, base), the sole, lower beam of a partition.' As in *go-sail*, *sail-bbunn*, **Oversail** takes its especial meaning: in point of fact, it is simply a literal translation of *superliminare*. The meaning of to *bide* or *conceal*, as in the quotations above, is simply a secondary meaning and a natural one. The *Cr. Gl.* mistake is not altogether excusable: the **Over-sail** really does frequently project, from half-an-inch upwards, beyond the rest of the masonry, but it is especially to the part which does not project that the meaning of **Over-sail**, strictly speaking, is limited.

Overthrow, sb. An upset, or overturning. See **To throw over**.

'For 3if he ne rise þe raþer and rauhte to þe steorne,
þe wynt wolde with þe water þe Bot *ouer-prowe*.'

Skeat's *P. Ploughm.* p. 104.

Overwelt, sb. A fall, such that the results are that the fallen being or thing lies on its back or upside down.

See **Welter**, **Welt**, and comp. Sw. *vält*, a roller, *välta*, to roll, &c.

'"The sheep has gotten an *ouer-welt*;" of a sheep which has got laid upon its back in a gutter or hollow, and cannot get up again.' *Wb. Gl.*

Owe, v. a. To own, to have belonging to. Otherwise **awe**. Of most frequent occurrence in the forms **Wheas'** aw, or, **wheea's owght**, or **aught**, **this or that?** See **Awe**, **Wheas' a'**, **Wheea's owght**.

Ower, v. n. 1. To last through or endure to the end; of a given time. 2. To come to the end, in the sense of closing or finishing, to cease or discontinue.

1. 'He wur desper't bad, for seear. Ah thought he cou'd nivver ha' *owered* t' neeght.'

2. 'Weel, it's *ower'd* wi' 'm noo, puir au'd chap;' it has come to an end: he is dead.

I scarcely look upon this word as merely a vulgar usage of the prep. *over*, but rather as another form of **Hover**, with a continued sense: comp. the examples, '"*Hover* your hand;" stop or hold, as in the act of pouring water,' with '"It *owered* a bit;" it (the rain) ceased a little.' *Wb. Gl.* The meaning in our first example, taking *ower* as *hover*, would depend on making the vb. neuter instead of active, and the word *night* the case of time. In the second example, the idea must be of stopping or suspending an action for good. *Pr. Pm.* gives '*Hovyn* on horse, and a-bydyñ. *Sirocino*,' and in the notes occur '*Hovyng*e afar off,' '*bouynge* at Blackheath,' in either of which cases a case of time might be subjoined. In *P. Ploughm.* the comp. form *over-bouyn* occurs.

Ower. Pr. of **Over**: the *ow* as in 'hour.'

The word is in perpetual use to express the idea of excessiveness or superfluity; as, 'he is *ower-fond* for owght,' too foolish for anything; 't' hoos' s *ower-big* for us,' the house is too large to suit us: but in all these cases it ought properly to be considered as an inseparable particle, answering to the Dan. *for*, as in *formeget*, *ower-mickle*; *forbaard*, excessively hard, *ower-hard*, &c.; or rather, perhaps, to A. S. prepositive *ofer*, as in *ofer-mod*, over-proud; or to Germ. *ver*.

Owerance, sb. 1. The upper hand, or authority; over a person.
2. Control; of money or a household.

1. "She fairly ha'es t' *owerance* ower him;" she completely rules him.' *Wb. Gl.*
2. 'She had t' *owerance* o' t' au'd man's money, an' he knew na' mair an owght what he had i' t' hooss.'

Ower-anenst, prep. and adv. Over against, opposite to.

Ower-gate, sb. The stone stile of the country, or means of getting over a wall which happens to cross the line of a path or footway. Stones sufficiently long to project eleven or twelve inches beyond either face of the wall—which is constructed without lime—are built into it, at convenient relative distances, and thus form steps or stepping-places for the passengers.

Ower-kessen (Pr. of **Over-casten**). Overcast; of the sky.

Pr. Pm. 'Ovyr caste, or over hyllyd. *Pretectus, contectus*;' the idea being of a covering thrown over the sky.

Ower-many, adj. (pr. ower-monny). Too strong, not to be resisted.

- 'He's *owermony* for me;' in argument.' *Wb. Gl.*
'Deeath's *owermony* for us a'.' *Ib.*

Ower-mickle, adj. and adv. Overmuch, too much.

Pr. Pm. 'Ovyr-mykylle (ouer moche). *Nimis, vel nimius*.' Comp. Dan. *for-meget*, A. S. *ofer-mæst*.

Ower-nice, adj. Fastidious, dainty, shy, backward; not liking to 'make oneself at home.'

'Noo, you munnot be shy an' *ower-nice*, but mak' a lang airm to what you like best.' *Wb. Gl.*

See another form of homely, hospitable invitation to the good things upon the table under **Reach to**.

Owerquart, owerthwart, adj. and adv. 1. Across, in a direction of angular opposition. 2. Thence perverse, contrary, contentious or given to contradiction. See **Overquart**.

Owerset, owersetten, p. p. 1. Overdone, tasked beyond one's strength or ability. 2. Overturned or upset; of a vessel, a cart, a boat, &c.

- Pr. Pm.* 'Ovyr settyñ, or ovyr comyñ. *Supero, vinco*: Ouer settynge. *Oppressio*.'
'"Is she seriously ill?" "Neea, nobbut *ower-setten* wiv gannan t' Whitby an' yamm agen same deea."
'T' chap's gotten's cart *owerset*, Ah'll lay.'

Ower t' moor. 1. Used adjectively; living at, or situated in, a place which lies beyond or at the other side of the moor-district.
2. Expressive of destination; of a journey or purpose of journeying.

1. So and so is 'an *ower t' moor* body.'

'They cam' fra some o' t' *ower t' moor* spots.' *Wb. Gl.*

2. "'Where's t'e boun, Willy?" "Ah's gannan' *ower t' moor* f'r a bit."

Ower t' way: as in the expression below.

"Ah gav' him *ower t' way* wi' t;" I met him with a rebuke or reproof.' *Wb. Gl.*

Owerwelt. See **Overwelt.**

Owerwhemmle, v. a. To overturn or upset; to throw topsy-turvy.
See **Whemmle.**

Owse, sb. Pr. of Ox. Plural, **Owsen.**

In S. Jutl., says Kok, p. 99, *k* before *s* is usually changed into *j*, *v* or *s*. Thus *okse* becomes *öjs*; *oksel*, *ovsel*; *Stoksberred*, *Stovsherred*; &c. Comp. our **Stowsley** for Stokesley, **Rousby** for Roxby, &c.

Ows'us, sb. (Pr. of ox-house). The **Byre** or **Beast-house.**

Comp. Dan. D. *nøs* (*ø* long) or *nøds*, 'without doubt from *nød*, a neat, animals of the ox kind, and contracted from *nødbuus*;' N. *fføs*, from *fæbuus*; &c.

Owther, conj. Pr. of Either. See **Nowther.**

'And whene þou heres Haly Wryte *owþer* in sermone or in priue collacyone.' *Rel. Pieces*, p. 22.

'For *owther* I will all gete or all lese.' *Merlin*, p. 366.

Oxgang, sb. See **Oskin.**

Ox-prod, sb. An ox-goad.

Oxter, sb. The arm-pit.

A. S. *oxta*, *oxn*, the arm-pit or arm-hole. No doubt connected with O. N. *öxl*, the shoulder; Dan. and Sw. *axel*, A. S. *eaxle*, O. G. *absal*, Germ. *achsel*; *achsel-grube*, the arm-pit.

P

Pace-eggs, sb. Eggs boiled hard and stained of divers colours, and possibly also in streaks and patterns. These, on Easter Monday and Tuesday, serve first as playthings for children, and secondly as a viand. They roll or troll them on the ground, in the fields, or elsewhere. At Whitby there is or was a 'children's fair held in the space between

the parish church and the abbey' on **Troll-egg-days**, or Easter Monday and Tuesday. *Wh. Gl.*

O.N. *páskir*, *paska*, Sw. *påsk*, Dan. *paaske*, Du. *paeschen*, Fr. *pâque*, &c., from Heb. *pesach*, in its Greek form *πάσχα*. Our **Pace-egg** is exactly coincident with Dan. *paaske-æg*, Sw. *påsk-ägg*, an egg commonly eaten on Easter Eve, hard-boiled, coloured with various tints, and which, in the Greek Church, and especially in Russia, is mutually presented and accepted by persons meeting each other. Dalin. It is not easy to ascertain when, or by what steps, the hard *k* passed over into *c* soft. In *P. Ploughm.* p. 338, the form is *pasqe*, and in *Townel. Myst.* p. 179, it is *paske*. In *Merlin*, p. 104, however, the forms *pasch*, *passh* occur, whence eventually our form **Pace**. By a further corruption the word has also taken the occasional form **Paste-eggs**. In some parts of E. Yorkshire the children go to the top of some of the Wold bluffs to **troll** their eggs down, and each boy resorts, year by year, to the same point, **trolling** his egg down some shallow or surface-gully which is reserved to him solely by a kind of prescription. Their word for the eggs is 'Soul-eggs.'

Pack, adj. Familiar, tame, domesticated.

A somewhat obscure word. Jam. (who alone notices it) seems to have misunderstood its application, or, at least, connection, in the extracts below:—

'Nae doubt but they were fain o' ither
An' unco *pack* and thick thegither.' *Burns*;

'Twa tods forgathert on a brae,
They war auld comrades, frank an' free,
An' *pack* an' thick as tods could be.' *Nicol's Poems*, ii. 89:

for he says, 'Its connection with *thick* would suggest that it properly signifies closeness or contiguity, from Germ. and S. G. *packe*, sarcina, &c.' The word *thick* is, however, used simply as a cant word, or as in the phrase 'as thick as thieves.'

'She did not, as she wont before,
Hector and scold him out o' dore,
But soberly forbore her flyting,
An' e'en became the kindest kyting,
The *packest* thing and the best willed,
The gentlest bird that ever billed.' *Joco-Ser. Disc.* p. 30.

Pack, v. n. To collect together in large flocks or assemblages, as the grouse do in October and later on in the season.

Pack, sb. The package of small wares usually carried by the pedlar.

Packman, sb. A pedlar, or itinerant vendor of small wares such as may be carried in a pack. Comp. 'Bagman,' a commercial traveller.

Pack-rag Day. The day after Martinmas Day, or 23rd November, when **Farm-servants** leave their places, and consequently have to pack up their clothes and other belongings. *Wh. Gl.*

In other districts it is a different day. In Lincolnshire it is Old May Day, 12th May, and Forby gives the name to Old Michaelmas Day. See Halliwell. Comp. Brockett's '*Packing-penny-day*, the last day of the fair; when all the cheap bargains are to be had. Newc.'

Paddle, v. n. To walk or go on foot; often with a kind of implication of shortness in the steps, like a child's; or of slowness or some amount of difficulty, as with a poorly or infirm person. See **Patter**.

'They wad hae setten me wi' t' gallowa': but Ah said Ah wad mak' out t' *paddle* an' walk.' Said by an elderly female, who had been taken poorly at a house nearly two miles distant from her home.

'Ah seen t' au'd man *paddlin'* about t' rooads yestreen.'

Paddy-noddy, sb. A long or involved history about nothing; 'a cock-and-bull story;' *Wh. Gl.* The *Cr. Gl.* gives 'perplexity, embarrassment,' as the signification: but here and in Leeds district the only embarrassment is that of a confused and blundering narrator.

I should connect this with *palinode*, a saying back, or unsaying of what has been said before, a process often leading to confusion and embarrassment, surely, with even the best intentions. The word would thus take class with *arsey-varsey*, *Mithridate*, and two or three others in use in Cleveland.

"A lang *paddy-noddy* about nowght;" a long tale about nothing. *Wb. Gl.*

Pafy, adj. Pert or impertinent, saucy; of a servant, or ill-trained child.

Comp. Dan. D. *peus*, chatter, impertinence, sauce; *peuse*, to speak or talk flippantly, chatteringly. It is possible there may be a relation between these words and **pafy**. Brock. has *paffling*, silly, trifling; with which comp. Sw. D. *pavla*, to talk confusedly or at random.

'She has grown over *pafy* for her place.' *Wb. Gl.*

Pally-ully, sb. 1. A game closely resembling 'Hopscotch' or 'Hopscore,' if not identical with it, played in the same way by the help of a small flat piece of earthenware or the like, and an oblong figure with many angular compartments chalked or otherwise marked out on the pavement or a piece of level ground. 2. The piece of earthenware or tile used in the game.

Palm, v. n. (pr. paum). To ascend a tree, or pole, without assistance from side branches or unevenness, but simply by the use of the hands, arms, legs and feet. The same as 'swarm' in other districts.

Palm-cross, sb. A decorative cross, composed of the peeled sticks of the willow, and dressed with the catkins or **Palms**. Suspended from the ceiling, or some high projection, about **Palm-Sunday**.

Palm-cross Day. Palm Sunday, or the Sunday before Easter. See **Palm-cross**.

Palms, sb. The soft or downy catkins of the willow tribe. Often applied, in the singular, to the willow itself.

Dan. D. *palmer*, the long downy catkins upon certain trees; especially on the different species of willow in S. Jutl.; Sw. D. *palmer*, id. Molb. adds that the willows themselves

are called *palm-trees*; and Rietz also gives *gäslings* as a Sw. D. name for the same catkins, coincident with *goslings*, a name familiar in Essex and Suffolk. Note also Pl. D. *palme*, catkin of willow, hazel, alder; Fin. *palmu*, catkin of willow; *Pr. Pm.* '*Palme* of wulle, or loke. *Palma.*' 'The branches of the willow are carried on Easter Sunday' (or, the Sunday before Easter?) 'on account of the name, to represent the Palm-branches of Judea.' Wedgw. See **Palm-cross, Palm-cross Day.**

Palm-tree, sb. A name for the species of willow which furnish the **Palms.**

Palsy-stroke, sb. An attack or fit of paralysis: often expressed by using the unqualified word **Stroke.**

Pan, v. n. 1. To fit in or correspond well, to agree or tally. 2. To suit a place, or shew aptitude for an occupation.

Hall. gives '*Pan*, to unite; to fit; to agree. *North;*' and '*Panable*, likely to agree;' quoting, under the former, from Douce's *MS. Additions to Ray*:—

'Weal and women cannot *pan*,
But wo and women can.'

With us the latter part of the second meaning is most usual, and is coarsely illustrated by—'*Thou pans like a hen to piss.*' Comp. Dan. D. *pønje*, to work with the hands, to be careful, to be handy; which may possibly be connected with our word. Jamieson's suggestion, giving only the meaning, 'to agree, to correspond,' is, 'perhaps, from A. S. *pan*, a piece of cloth inserted into another.' *Pr. Pm.* gives '*pane*, or parte of a thyng;' which of course ought to fit, or fit in with, the rest. 'Forby observes, that in Norfolk a regular division of some sorts of husbandry work, as digging or sowing, is called a *pane*; and that curtains formed of narrow stripes of different colours are termed *paned*. In the indenture for building the church of Fotheringhay, 1435, it is directed that the steeple should be square in the lower part, and, after being carried as high as the body of the church, "hit shall be chaungid, and turned into viij. *panes*."' Note to *Pane*, *Pr. Pm.* See Halliwell's '*Post-and-pan-House*, a house formed of uprights and cross-pieces of timber, which are not plastered over, but generally blackened as many old cottages are in various parts of England;' and, it might be added, many houses once of great pretensions also. To this mode of building may, it would seem most likely, the phrases in the succeeding part of the above note (at least in part) be referred:—' "*A panne of a house, panna;*" "*Pane of a wall, pan de mur.*" *Panell of a wall, pan de mur.*" Palsgr.' Comp. Dan. D. *paaniværk*, patch-work, clouting; *at gaae paan paa*, is 'to go to pieces,' which pieces may of course be fitted together, or be made to fit in or suit in patching; whence the former word. Possibly also Jamieson's word *pane*, to labour, to work, may be related to *pønje*, above quoted.

'He *pans* badly.' 'How awkward you *pan*.' *Wb. Gl.*

Pan, sb. A vessel for containing water, not necessarily or usually shallow; for instance, the ordinary garden water-pot is always called **Water-pan.**

Pankin, sb. 1. A deep earthenware vessel or pot, smaller at the bottom than at the sides. Often qualified by a prefix; as **Water-pankin, Cream-pankin, &c.** 2. Sepulchral urns from the ancient Celtic tumuli, or **Houes.**

Comp. '*Pancbeon*, a large broad pan. *West.;*' and '*Pankin*, a small pan.' Halliwell. Elsewhere, *pannikin*.

Pankin-dish, sb. A large deep dish of brown or stone-earthenware.

Pankin-pot, sb. Much the same as **pankin**.

Pannel, sb. A pad, or saddle without the wooden-framework, or 'tree,' in it.

Pannierman, sb. The person in charge of a packsaddle-laden horse or company of horses; in the old days of horse-traffic, especially.

As lately as fifteen or sixteen years since long strings of mules or ponies, each laden with a long sack of coals, slung over a **Pannel**, used to thread their way across the moors out of Durham into this district. There were generally two men in company, driving the string.

Pannierman's Causeway. An old flagged, or roughly paved, narrow roadway across the Moors in the direction of Staithes from Castleton, which, seventy or eighty years ago, was the horse-road or **Causey**, is so called. See **Causey**.

Parlatic, adj. Paralytic.

Parlous, adj. Perilous; but used with the special or arbitrary senses of clever, acute, ingenious; suspicious, or of questionable character or appearance; and the like. A word of perpetual occurrence and indefinitely varying meanings or shades of meaning.

'A. S. *færolic*, *ferlic*,' says Ihre, 'notat id, quod improvisum, insolitum est. Et forte hinc est, quod dicamus *farlig wacker*, mire pulcer, *farlig god*, mire bonus, quo eodem sensu Islandi *ferlig* usurpant.' Note also Dan. D. *farlig*, 'a word in very general use among the commonalty in Denmark in order to express greatness of quantity or size, or a high degree of anything, and particularly in the intensitive sense of much or great; as *En farlig bob penge*: a very great heap of money; *en farlig stor ko*: an exceedingly large cow; *en farlig rig*, or *farlig god mand*: a surprisingly rich or good man. The S. Jutl. Bonders use the word to signify great clerical power or ability in their priests; as, *De æ en faale kaal (en farlig karl) for æ alter*: a *parlous* chap for the altar.' Molb. Kok gives also the examples, *ban kan falle (farlig) skrive*: he can write *parlous* well; *er ban rik? Ja, falle*: Is he rich? Aye, *parlous*. The standard Dan. word *farlig* corresponds as precisely with the Engl. *perilous* as the relationship between Scand. *fara*, *færa*, *får*, and Lat. *periculum* is close. Still, the exact coincidence between the dialect use of the several words *farlig* and **parlous** is very curious and interesting.

'“He looks a *parlous* kind of body;” a fearful or suspicious looking fellow.' *Wb. Gl.*

'“*Parlous* walking;” slippery from the ice.' *Ib.*

'“It's *parlous* kind o' stuff;” of poison.' *Ib.*

Parlous, adv. Extremely, wonderfully, sorely; used in a great variety of senses, but always intensitively. See **Parlous**, adj.

'A *parlous* good speaker.'

'*Parlous* rich.' '*Parlous* cold.'

'*Parlous* bad;’ of pain, or of a sick person's condition.

Parpen', parpen'-wall, sb. (Pr. of *perpent*). Mason-work, or a wall, one stone thick; usually from nine inches to a foot. The inner or partition-walls of stone houses are usually built thus.

'*Perpent-stone, Perpendar, Perpyn*, Fr. *Pierres a deux parements*: . . . a large stone reaching through a wall so as to appear on both sides of it. . . . In Gloucestershire, ashlar thick enough to reach entirely through a wall, and shew a fair face on both sides, is called *Parping ashlar*. "Perpins—Perpenders or *perpent* stones; stones made just as thick as a wall and shewing their smoothed ends on either side thereof." Cotgrave. "pro xxxvii. ulnis de *perpent*' *achillar*. 1450." Hist. Dunelm. Scrip. tres cccxvij.' Parker's *Gloss. of Architecture*, p. 281.

Partner, sb. One's wife.

Pase, paze, v. a. To force, as a lock or door, by the application of leverage.

By metathesis from *prise*, through *pirse* or *perse* to **pase**. Comp. O. N. *pressa*, O. Sw. *persa*, N. S. *persen*, and see the remarks under **Coulpress**. Wedgw. derives *prise* from 'Fr. *prise*, a taking, seizing, any advantage—Cot., what enables one to hold, a purchase in nautical language. Manx *prise*, a fulcrum; as a verb, to raise by lever on a fulcrum.' Brock. gives Fr. *peser*, to weigh, as the derivative.

Pash, v. a. 1. To dash or crash; to smash, or shatter, or break into fragments. 2. To force one's way as through a crowd, or a fence that can be made to yield a passage. 3. To speed one's way by using more effort.

Cf. Dan. *bask*, a sounding blow, as, *det gav et bask*: it gave a bang or crash; *baske*, 1. To strike with the flat hand: 2. To give a sound as of a slap, as, *banen basker med vingerne*: the cock claps his wings; Swiss *batschen*, to strike with the hand, *bätschen*, to give a noise as of a slap, to fall with a crash; Germ. *patschen*, 1. To clap, flap, smack, to fall to the ground with a heavy sound: 2. To dabble, slush, paddle, in mire or liquid mud. From the noise and action of the blow the idea passes to the effects, thence our application of the word.

'Deeth cam dryvyng after,
And al to duste *passbed*
Kynges and knyghtes
Kaysers and Popes,
Lered and lewed,
He leet no man stonde
That he hitte evene.' *P. Ploughm.* p. 431.

1. 'They *passed* the door down.' *Wb. Gl.*

2. "'*Pasb* your way in amang 'em;" make your way in among the crowd.' *Ib.*

3. '*Pasb* on, or away;' walk quickly.

The *Cr. Gl.* says, 'We have many other compounds of this verb, as, to *pasb* at, to *pasb* in, to *pasb* by, to *pasb* through or over;' the idea of 'vehemence of action being preserved all through.'

Pash, sb. 1. A crash or smash. 2. The fragments produced by the smash. 3. A heavy fall of snow or rain. 4. What results from such a fall, when the snow is half melted, or the roads and fields are

in a state of liquid mud. 5. Anything soft and oozy, like rotten matters, &c.

Hall. gives '*pasb*, to strike with violence so as to break to pieces.—Palsgrave,' with the following quotation:—'Comming to the bridge I found it built of glasse cunningly and curiously, . . . but yet so slenderly, as the least weight was able to *pasb* it into innumerable pieces.' Greene's *Gwydonius*, 1593. Here we obviously have the originating idea of our second meaning. There is then, it would seem, a transition of thought to that which is rotten, and so, frail, and embracing both dry and moist rottenness, or dry decayed wood and rotten vegetables; and thence, by a further step, to that which has a certain sort of resemblance to moistly rotten matters, as melting snow and the slush which results from it. Comp. Germ. *patsche*, plash, mud, sludge.

1. 'Ah fell doon wiv a *pasb*.'

2. 'It's a' iv a *pasb*;' of wood affected with dry rot.

3, 4. 'We had a desper't *pasb*, a week gone, wi' snow; and then it gev agen.'

4. 'As rotten as *pasb*.'

Passimere, sb. The pismire, ant, or emmet.

Pr. Pm. '*Pysmere. Formica.*' N. S. *miere*, Dut. *miere*, *pismiere*, A. S. *mire*, *myre*, an ant, pismire; Dan. *myre*, O. N. *maur*, Sw. *myra*, N. *migmaur*, Finn. *muurainen*, Welsh *mor*, *myr*. 'An insect very generally named from the sharp urinous smell of an ant-hill. Dut. *mier-seycke*, an ant, *seycke*, urine; Pl. D. *mieg-emke*, *miegen*, mingere; Fin. *kusiainen*, *kusi*, urine.' Wedgw.

Past, adj. Beyond, not capable of, not submitting to. A word used with great variety of application, and its sense best seen in instances of usage.

'*Past* holding;' not to be held or restrained, of a horse or other animal.

'*Past* work,' or '*past* working;' worn out, incapable of further work.

'*Past* digging;' of the ground—too hard, or too foul with **Wicks**, &c., to admit of digging.

Past all (pr. *past a'*, or *past aw*). Exceeding in everything; usually in a disagreeable sense, but sometimes simply expressive of wonder or astonishment.

'Yon woman's temper and ways 's *past a'*;' outrageously violent and bad.

'Weel, that's *past a'*. I nivver heard sikan a teel afore.'

Past biding. Beyond endurance, intolerable.

Paste, sb. 1. The pastry part of a pie or pudding, both cooked and uncooked. 2. The dough of which the bread is to be made and baked.

I give an extract from Wedgw. here on account of the relation of his remark to the special sense of our word, which gives it the character of a provincial word. 'Diez inclines to the derivation from Lat. *pastus*, food, though with some hesitation, arising from the relation between Sp. *plasta*, and Gr. *πλασμα*, anything moulded. And here, doubtless, he touches on a truer scent. As long as bread is in a *state of paste* it is not food. The essential characteristic of paste is its sticky, plastic condition, like that of moist clay or mud.' Pr. Pm. '*Paste* of dowe. *Pasta*.'

Patter, v. a. To flatten or beat down with frequent footsteps; as newly-tilled soil, snow, &c.

A frequentative from *pat*, a light tap, or to tap lightly, and applied to other iteration besides that of light blows or touches, as to the 'vain repetitions' of such and such a number of prayers or forms, or simply of a number of words. See the examples in Rich., and the extract from Palsgr. in Halliwell. With us the sense passes on a step further, from the repetition of light blows or pressures, to the effect produced on matters susceptible of such effects from such cause. There may possibly be a connection between *paw*, Dan. *pote* (from Germ. *pfote*), Dut. *poote*, Fr. *patte*, and *pat*; in which case the meaning of our word would follow more naturally still.

Patterings, patterments, sb. Foot-prints, the marks of feet in light soil or the like.

Paut, poat, v. a. 1. To kick gently, or move with the foot. 2. To move with a stick, or push at anything with either the hand or something in it. 3. To push or strike more heavily; to use heavier action of the feet; to walk heavily or uncertainly, as an aged or infirm person, so as to require the aid of a stick.

Hall. gives *poat*, to kick, as a Devon word, as well as Northern *pote*, to push or kick. Dan. D. *pote*, however, has for its meaning a sense altogether analogous to our third signification, and is probably the origin of, or very nearly connected with, our word. It is 'to stamp or pound the earth, as, for instance, round anything set in it.' Cr. Gl. gives *paut*, as 'to *paut* off t' happin,' to kick off the bed-clothes; and '*poit*, to push with the feet.' Leeds Gl., '*paut*, a puny kick; e. g. an infant's;' while Brock. has '*paut*, to paw, to walk heavily or awkwardly, to kick,' and '*paut*, a stroke on the ground with the foot;' while *pawt*, in Lincolnsh., is said of a servant 'who makes a show of working, putting out her hands and doing in fact nothing.' Halliwell. It is remarkable how many of our Northern words vary their signification with their locality. Comp. S. G. *potta*, 'digito vel baculo explorare: . . . pronunciamus *pāta*, et ita quoque scripserit, qui usum magis quam analogiam respexerit.'

2. '“He now gans *poating* about wiv a stick;” uses a walking-stick.' Wb. Gl.

Pawk, sb. Impertinence, almost insolence; uppishness, or an up-start spirit. See **Pawky**.

'“They hae sadly ower-mickle *pawk* for their spot;” as people too independent for the station they fill.' Wb. Gl.

Pawky, adj. 1. Impudent, semi-insolent. 2. Lively, bold, not abashed by strangers; of a young child.

'Arch, cunning, artful,' in Grose's Gl. Jam. quotes '*pauky*, witty, or sly, in word or action, without any harm or bad designs; Gl. Rams.' Further, he inclines to connect the word with A. S. *pæcan* or *pæccan*, to deceive, lie; *pæca*, a cheat, a dissembler; O. E. *pack-ing*, *packe*, *patcherie*, 'words nearly allied in sense.' Certainly, we have instances in which the meaning of a word has deviated further from its original sense, than from lying to *artful*, thence to *sly*, and thence again to *sly* in its other sense, *espiègle*.

1. 'As *pawky* as a pyet.' Wb. Gl.

2. 'A bonny, *pawky*, peert lahtle chap as ivver Ah seen;' of a fine, handsome, lively, un-shy child of twelve or fifteen months old.

Pea-hulls, sb. The shells or empty pods of peas. See **Hulls**, **Swads**.

Pea-scalding, **peascod-scalding**, sb. A kind of popular festivity, at which green peas scalded or slightly boiled with their pods on are the main dish. Being set on the table in the midst of the party, each person dips his peascod in a common cup of butter and salt, made fluid by the heat of the steaming mass, and extracts the peas by the agency of his teeth. *Wh. Gl.*

Peascod, sb. The pod containing the peas, with the peas still in it.

Peascod-swads, **pea-swads**, sb. The pea-shells, husks or pods, after the peas are removed. See **Swads**, **Hulls**.

Pech, v. n. (pr. peff). To cough in a subdued way, or with short, dry, faint coughs.

Coincident with Cumb. and Sc. *pech*, to pant, puff, breathe hard or labour in breathing, and another instance of the transition of the guttural *ch* into *ff* in our dialect. Jam. looks upon *pech* as radically the same as Sw. *picka*, to palpitate, to give out a low sound, as a repeater watch; Dan. *pikke*, Germ. *pochen*. Sibbald, he adds, looks upon the word as formed from the sound: an idea which the character of the word justifies much more than in some cases in which such formation is assumed.

Peddle, v. a. To sell in small quantities instead of in the lump or by the piece.

Mr. Wedgw. quotes *Pr. Pm.* '*Pedde*, idem quod panere, calathus; *peddare*, calatharius;' and also '*Pedder*, revolutus, negociator,' from *Catb. Ang.*; both in immediate sequence to Norfolk *ped*, a pannier or wicker-basket; from whence he derives *pedder* or *pedlar*. Our vb. must be derived from this noun, as descriptive of the kind of traffic carried on by the *pedlar*.

'What few beas we hae at this tahm o' year, we can easily get 'em *peddled* off;' spoken by a Dales farmer in August last, in answer to an enquiry if he saw any necessity for opening the cattle markets again.

Peen, adj. Thin, fine, attenuated.

Dan. *peen*, *pæn*, slender, slight, nipped in; Sw. D. *pen*, *pän*, id.; Sw. *pen*, the small end of a small or hand hammer, opposed to the hammer face. A curious word: Molbech's remark upon the Danish *peen* being that it does not occur either in Islandic or O. Danish, though met with in East Gothland. Its occurrence in Yorkshire becomes, therefore, very noteworthy. It is one instance—by no means a singular one either in the Clevel. D.—of the many in which a word, from not having been written, has practically dropped, or been lost, out of the parent language, but has been preserved in the descended tongues or dialects.

'Tak' t' *peen* end o' t' hammer (Sw. D. *hammar-pen*) til it, lad: thou'll mash't, then, fast enew;' to a boy vainly trying to break a stone by striking with the face, or blunt end, of the hammer.

Pērching, peerching, adj. Piercing, penetrating, nipping; of the cold, or a cold wind.

Hall. gives '*perche*, to pierce, to prick,' and *Pr. Pm.*, '*Peercynge* or borynge (*perbinge*, or persinge). *Perforacio*.' Comp. the sound of It. *perciare*, to pierce. The forms *persb*, *persch*, occur in *Merlin*, pp. 155, 327; *perche* in *Townel. Myst.* p. 209, and *Rel. Pieces*, pp. 42, 85.

Peert, adj. Brisk, lively, spirited.

There can be little doubt of the near connection between this word and *pert*, and between *pert* and *perk*. See Wedgw. under *To perk*, to *pert*, *peart*, *pert*. Cf. to *perk* up the head, and also, in a passage quoted by Wedgw., to *pert* up the head; *peark*, brisk, also *peart*, brisk. Welsh *pert*, smart, dapper, fine; Pl. D. *prick*, id. Cf. E. *prick up* the head.

Peffing, adj. (Pr. of **peching**). Short, husky, subdued or faint; of a cough. See **Pech**.

'A bit of a *peffing* cough.' *Wb. Gl.*

Pelt, sb. The skin of an animal, as removed from the carcase.

Lat. *pellis*, a skin; M. Lat. *pellicium*, *peltis*; A. S. *pylce*, Germ. *pelz*, Dan. *pels*, Sw. *pels*. The more ordinary use of the latter words is in the sense of prepared skin, and thence of a garment of such material.

'T' hecal (whole) on 't, horns, tail an' *pelt*.' *Wb. Gl.*

Pepper-cake, sb. A kind of gingerbread baked in large and thick cakes, or flat loaves.

At Christmas, and on occasion of the birth of a child also, one of these cakes is provided and a cheese; the latter is set on a large platter or dish and the pepper-cake upon it. The cutting of the Christmas cheese is done by the master of the house on Christmas Eve, and is a ceremony not to be lightly omitted. All comers to the house are invited to partake of the pepper-cake and cheese, the form of invitation seldom varying much:—'Noo, ye mun taste our cheese.' Wine or spirits are usually offered too; and the etiquette is to offer the 'good wishes of the season,' or the congratulations and kind words for the occasion, as the cheese and its concomitants are taken. Comp. Dan. *peber-kage*, a cake of wheaten flour, spiced and sweetened with pepper and honey; the honey taking the place of the treacle in our cake.

Perceivance, sb. Notion, conception, knowledge or acquaintance with.

'“I had no *perceivance* about it;” knew nothing of the matter.' *Wb. Gl.*

Perishment, sb. The action and consequences of severe cold, a thorough chill.

'He sat knapping flints a' thruff that blustery, droppy day, while t' rain ran off iv him: an' he's gotten a *perishment* o' cou'd.'

Pet, To take. To feel oneself affronted and shew it by the manner of one's actions; usually applied where the ground of offence is trifling

or nonsensical, or the action of the aggrieved party evidently pettish, or influenced by irritation or temper.

“ Wheea, Jossy’s *teeak’n pet* agen, folk sez. What’s it about, noo?” “ About amaist nowght, bairn. He’s alla’s *takkin’ pet*, ye knows.”

Pettle, v. n. To nestle close, or cling, as a child to its mother, when averse to going to another person.

A derivative from *pet*, fondling, a favourite child or animal.

Pick, sb. Pitch.

O. N. *bik*, Sw. *beck*, Dan. *beg*, S. Jutl. *pik*, O. Dan. *pick*, *pegb*, A. S. *pic*, O. Germ. *peb*, Germ. *pech*, Pl. D. *pik*, *pek*, Gael. *pic*, Welsh *pŷg*, Lat. *pix*, Gr. *πιττα*, *πισσα*, pitch. Note also Gael. *bigh*, glue, gum, birdlime. *Pr. Pm.* ‘*Pyk* or *pycke*. *Pix*, *pissa*.’ See Wedgwood’s remarks on the connection between the notions of stickiness, sticking, and piercing or pricking.

‘ And yhit þe fire þat bryn þam sal,
Sal gyfe a strang stynk with-alle,
For it sal be fulle of brunstane and *pyk*,
And of other thyng þat es wyk.’ *Pr. of Consc.* l. 6691.

‘ Anoynt thi ship with *pik* and tar without and als within,
The water out to spar.’ *Townel. Myst.* p. 23.

‘ As black as *pick*.’

Pick, v. a. 1. To throw or pitch, to push, to shove, so as to cause to fall. Thence 2. To let fall or drop prematurely, to ‘cast’; of a cow, mare, &c., in reference to her young.

The Northumbr. form of Eng. *pitch*, and once, probably, the only form. Note *Pr. Pm.* *pykkforke*, *pykewalle* or gabel, and comp. ‘high-pitched roof.’ The original idea is of a pointed thing, Dan. *pig*, Sw. *pigg*; O. N. *pikka*, to prick; Welsh *picell*, an arrow or dart; Fr. *pique*; and from thence to throw a pointed missile or dart;—Welsh *piciaw* or *picio*. ‘To *pick* a lance was to throw it.’ Wedgwood. ‘I holde a grote I *pycke* as farre with an arowe as you.’ Palsgr.

‘ he tooke me from my father deere,
& kepted me within his woone
till I was able of my selfe
both to shoote and *picke* the stone.’

Percy’s *Folio MS.* i. p. 332.

1. ‘ They *picked* me down.’ *Wb. Gl.*

‘ He *picked* him intil t’ beck.’

2. ‘ T’ au’d roan cow’s *picked* her cau’f.’

Pick at, v. a. To make small attacks on one in word, to speak provokingly, to assail one’s character.

Pick-fork, sb. A pitch-fork, or fork with longer shaft than ordinary, used in loading corn, or stacking it, &c.

Pr. Pm. ‘ *Pykkforke*. *Merga*.’

‘ wið heore *pic-forcken* : with their pick-forks
heo valden heom to grunden.’ they felled them to the ground.
Lay. ii. 483.

Pickle, v. a. (sometimes pr. *pikle*). To take only small quantities of food into the mouth at once; to eat small quantities of food without apparent appetite.

Clearly a diminutive from *pike* or *pick*. See **Pike**, vb. Hall. gives *pifle* in the same sense, while we have that word in the sense to pilfer, to *take* small matters dishonestly. There is the same sort of relationship between *pifle*, *pikle* or *pickle*, as between *peeb* and *peff*, *gruch* and *gruff*, *buckle*, *buggle* and *huffle*, &c.

Pickle, sb. A single grain or kernel; of corn, rice, or the like.

The primary idea (see **Pick**) of the words *pig*, *pigg*, *picel*, &c., being that of pointedness, a diminutive from any one of these words might most easily come to mean the mere point itself, and thence any small matter, grain, or point in the abstract sense. Jam. accordingly gives not only the definition given above, but also, 'a single seed of whatever kind;' and, 'any minute particle, as a grain of sand,' with an example,—'*pickles* of dust and ashes of a burnt and dissolved body.'

Pickling, sb. A kind of fine canvas, used for covering meat-safes, and other like objects.

Pr. Pm. '*Pykelynge. Purgulacio.*' See also *Pykyn, Ib.*, and note. It is probable that material of the kind specified in the definition, being employed for cleansing purposes—Hall. defines *pickling* as 'used for sieves;' and sieves are used for purification of both dry and liquid matters—the said material may have itself received the name of **Pickling** from the circumstance.

Pick-mark, sb. The mark on sheep, impressed with an iron stamp—usually of the initials of the owner—upon them when newly shorn; a mixture of hot pitch and tar being the matter into which the stamp is dipped.

Pick up, v. n. To vomit, throw matters up from one's stomach.

Hall. gives '*Pick*, an emetic;' and adds, 'we have *pyke* in the same sense in *Nominale MS.*' *Leeds Gl.* gives *pick* simply, to vomit:—'He wur *pikking* awal t' neet.'

Pie, v. a. To store potatoes in the open fields, where they are intended to lie through the winter.

A heap of thirty or forty bushels is made of a low or blunt conical form; this is then covered with straw to the thickness of four or five inches, and over the straw earth, dug from the surface surrounding the **Pie**, is regularly laid and afterwards smoothed over with the spade, so as to form an even-sided cone of three, or three feet and a half high, with a base of nine or ten feet.

Pie, sb. The heap of potatoes as stored in the fields for the winter. See **Pie**, vb.

Pie, v. n. To pry, look about inquisitively.

'*Pie*. A magpie. (A. N.) Hence a prating gossip, or tell-tale. *Wilypie*, a sly knave.' Halliwell. But I think no one who has ever noticed the sly prying way in which a magpie

looks into every matter coming within the scope of its observation, but must have been struck with the characteristic of curiosity as developed in the bird fully as much as with its chattering propensity; and hence, surely, our vb. **Pie**.

' "A *pieing* sort of body;" an inquisitive kind of a person.' *Wb. Gl.*

Piet, pyet, sb. The magpie (*Pica caudata*).

Comp. *Pianot, pyannet, pynet.* Brock.

' "A pawky young *pyet*;" a saucy young person.' *Wb. Gl.*

Pifle, v. a. To pilfer, to steal small matters. See **Pickle** or **Pikle**.

Piggin, sb. A small tub or dipping-pail with an upright handle.
See **Kit**.

' Gael. *pige*, an earthen jar or pitcher; *pigeon*, a little jar, a potsherd.' Wedgw.

Pig-killing, sb. Not only the actual slaughter, but also the occasion (or day) on which the stock of pigs kept on any farm are killed.

A large number of pigs is always a part of the stock of a Dales farmer, and the **Pig-killing** is a kind of high-day at which the neighbours are invited to be present and to assist, concluding the day with a social party at the inviting farmer's house. Cf. **Clipping**.

Pig-meat, sb. A name given to the crop of mixed corn, usually **Bigg** and oats, sometimes with a proportion of wheat among it, specially grown for consumption in fattening the pigs.

Pig-swarth, sb. The rind or skin of bacon. See **Swarth**.

Pike, sb. A stack, of corn usually, of circular form, pointed, and of no great size.

From its circular form and conical or pointed top: Dan. *pig*, Sw. *pigg*, a point or pointed object; Welsh *pig*, &c.

' It (the wind) wapped t' top o' t' *pike* off by t' easins.'

Pike, v. a. To pick or gather; of stones on the land, a flower or spray, &c.

Comp. *Pr. Pm.* ' *Pykyñ*, or *clensyñ*, or *cullyn owte the on-clene.* *Pykyd*, or purged fro fylthe, or ober thyngre grevows.' 'I pyke, or make clene, *ie nettoye.* I praye you pyke my combe. I pyke safforne or any floure or corne whan I sorte one part of them from another, *Ie esplucbe.* All men can nat pycke saffron, some men must pyke pesyn. Palsgr.' Note, *Ib.* A. S. *pycan*, to pick, pull, eruer; Pl. D. *pikken, bikken*; Germ. *picken*; Dan. *pikke*; Sw. *picka*, to peck, pick; Welsh *pigo*, to prick, pick, choose, *pig*, the bill or beak of a bird, as well as a point or prick. *Pyke* or *pykyn* was also used in reference to the arraying of the human person and dress, as if in reference to the action of the bird in preening its feathers.

Pillow-slip, sb. A pillow-case.

Pin-a-show, pinny-show, sb. A childish peep-show, formed of a box with coloured pictures pasted inside, and a circular eye-hole at one of the ends to look in at.

The cry of the owner, according to *Leeds Gl.*, is,—

‘ A pin to look in,
A very fine thing :’

the charge for a peep being a pin, or perhaps, for a very fine show, two. The derivation thus becomes sufficiently simple.

Pinchery, sb. Niggardliness, the condition of denying oneself, or foregoing the necessities of life.

‘ They wur living i parlous *pinchery*, for a’ he ’ad brass i ’s kist.’

Pinder, sb. The official in charge of the **Pinfold** or pound.

Pine, v. n. To shrink, contract, or become less in dimensions, under the influence of cold, drought, sickness, &c.; used of both persons and things.

O. N. *pína*, to punish, to torment; Sw. *pina*, Dan. *pine*, A. S. *pinan*, Germ. *peinen*, N. Sax. *pinen*, Du. *pijnen*, *pijnigen*, Gael. *pianam*; Gael. *pian*, pain, pang, torture; W. *poen*, Bret. *poan*. O. Sw. *pina* takes the secondary meaning *co-arctare*, *co-assare*; Finn. *painan*, id. (Ihre), a meaning to which ours approaches very closely; in either case the object **pined** goes into less room.

Pinfold, sb. A pound, or enclosure for the reception of straying or trespassing cattle.

Pr. Pm. ‘ *Pynfolde*. *Inclusorium*; *Pyndare* of beestys, pynnar. *Inclusor*, *inclusarius*; *Pynnyñ*, or put yn a pynfold. *Intrudo*, *detrudo*.’ Mr. Wedgwood’s comment on *Pinfold*, *Pindar*, is—‘ *Pinfold* is commonly explained as a fold in which straying cattle are temporarily *penned* or confined; *pindar*, the officer whose business it is to place cattle in the pinfold. But on this supposition there would be nothing distinctive in the name, inasmuch as every cattle-fold is a fold for penning cattle. The real derivation is Du. *pand*, G. *pfand*, a pawn or pledge. *Pfandstall*, a pinfold; *pfandung*, the act of seizure; *pfänder*, a distrainer, a pindar. The owner of cattle taken in damage was obliged to give a pledge to make good the amount before the cattle were released.

Fro the Pouke’s (Devil’s) pondfalde no maynprise may us fetch. *Piers Pl.*’

This, however ingenious, is neither satisfactory nor consistent with the O. E. usage of the words involved. Thus in *Ancr. Riwe*, p. 128, ‘ ase swin *ipund* ine sti uorte uetten;’ and again, ‘ auh moni *punt* here worde uorte letten mo vt,’ *Id.* p. 72; no possible doubt can exist either as to the meaning or the origin of *ipund*, *punt*—A. S. *pyndan*, includere, certainly, and not Germ. *pfand*, &c.: while in explanation of the prohibition of all cattle, ‘ bute kat one,’ to anchoresses, the sentence (*Ib.* p. 416) ‘ vor þeonne mot heo þenchen of þe kues foddre, and of heorde-monne huire, oluhnen heiward, warien hwon me *punt* hire, † zelden, þauh, þe hermes:’ defend herself when men *pound* her (the cow) and pay, nevertheless, the damages; leaves just as little doubt of the special application of *punt* to putting in the **Pinfold**. Hence Mr. Way’s note to *Pyndare* is conclusive:—‘ To pynd, to pound or

impound cattle. Dunelm. Sax. *pyndan*, includere (See Bosworth). Hence in these midland parts the money that is given to the heyward, or to any person who locks or unlocks the pound-gate, is called Pinne-lock.

Pippin, sb. The pip or seed of the apple and like fruits.

Pr. Pm. 'Pypyne, of vyne, or grape (pepyne of wyne).' *Pepin*, a pippin, or kernell, the seed of frute, the stones of grapes. *Cotgr.* Comp. Dan. *pipling*, a variety of apple, a pippin, *pippe*, to shoot or germinate, as a pip or other seed does; whence *pip-skiæg*, the first growth of a young man's beard.

Pirl, purl, sb. A reel or winder for cotton, silk, wool, &c.

Pr. Pm. 'Prylle, or whyrlegygge, as chylderys pley; or spylkok, prille of chyldrys pleyynge, whyrgyg. *Giraculum*;' 'elsewhere written *pirlle*?' (note to *Prylle*). *Wedgw.* collates It. *pirlare*, to twirl, *pirlo*, a top.

Pisle, v. n. (pr. parzle or pahz'l). To saunter or lounge about lazily or heavily.

Wb. Gl. gives 'Parzling, sauntering and prying about as an indolent person.' Sw. D. *pisla* is to walk heavily as a person does when indisposed, and is especially applied to women when pregnant and able only to move with some inconvenience or difficulty on account of their condition. The adj. *pisli(g)* means poorly, out of sorts. Comp. A. S. *pislic*, heavy; a word which illustrates the idea in the Sw. D. words and our own *pisle*.

Pit, v. n. 1. To match, or be about equal. 2. To act in a way calculated to provoke another to hostilities; to quarrel.

This seems to be an instance of a purely reflective usage of a verb. To *pit*, in the standard sense, is usual enough: then follows the idea of a man *pitting* himself, against another, namely; and thence the second meaning above.

1. 'Thae tweea dogs 's weel *pitted*.'

2. 'They 's all'a's *pitting* yan at anither.'

Pit, v. a. To spot or mark with spots; as the rain does in the case of silk, the small-pox to the face, &c.

Pit, sb. A mark or spot left by any cause, as rain upon silk, the small-pox, &c.

Pit-marked, adj. Marked with the pits or scars left by the small-pox.

Pit-mirk, pit-murk, adj. Intensely dark; of a very dark night, or hole, when or where the darkness is so thick as to seem black.

Pize-lit-on't (pr. pahs-lit-on't). Pox light on it.

May not the origin of 'Pox take it' be 'Powke take it'? The meaning of O. N. *Púki*, with the article suffixed, *Púkan*, as also of O. E. *Powke*, with the definite article prefixed, is the Devil, or the Evil one. Cf. Sw. D. *ta mig Pocker*.

Placing, sb. Service, going out to service.

'My dowther 's gone to *placin'* sen Marti'mas.'

Plain, v. n. To complain, be querulous.

Pr. Pm. 'Pleynyñ. Conqueror, causer.'

'For povere men may have no power
To pleyne hem, though thei smerte.' *P. Ploughm.* p. 53.
'Go pleyñ thee to Sir Cayphas, and byd hym do the right.'
Townel. Myst. p. 188.

'Fr. *plaindre*, from Lat. *plangere*.' Wedgw.

'They are always *plaining* poverty;" complaining of being poor.' *Wb. Gl.*

Plainer, sb. (pr. pleeaner). A complainer; one very ready and apt at setting forth his or her woes or grievances.

'Au'd Mally's been at me wiv a parlous teeal. She's a desput guid *pleeaner*.'

Plaint, sb. A complaining, a pitiful tale.

Plash, v. a. To splash.

Dan. *pladse*, to pour, as rain does, *pladske*, to splash, in reference to the sound as well as to the sharp stroke or fall upon the water surface; Dan. *pladsregn*, Du. *plasregen*, Germ. *platzregen*, heavy rain; Sw. *plaska*; Dut. *plasschen*, to paddle, splash; Germ. *plätschern*, *pladdern*, id.; Dut. *plas*, *plascb*, a splash, or puddle, left by rain or flood.

Plate, v. a. To clench; of a nail, or the like.

Pr. Pm. 'Plat, or pleyne. *Planus*. *Platly*, *Plane*.'

'Pernele Proud-herte
Platte hire to the erthe
And lay longe er she lokod.' *P. Ploughm.* p. 81.

The primary idea of the word is to flatten down, and the letters *p*, *b*, and *f* interchange remarkably in words connected with the expression of that idea. Thus, in Dan. only:—*plat*, *flat*, *plad*, a leaf, that is, a flat surface; *flade*, to pare off in slices. O.E. *plat*, flat; 'a *plat* playn,' *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, B.; Germ. *platten*, to flatten, to beat flat; and probably in A.S. *plættian*, to strike, alapas incutere, the idea of flatness, flattening, or laying flat, was the object of expression, whence it proceeded to striking simply, and striking or cutting off; that which was struck off still continuing the idea by lying along or flat; as in 'his hand he of *plat*,' 'plat of her hedes;' *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, B. 15, 1265, and Gl. Comp. also Sw. *platt*, flat, *platta*, to make flat, *blad*, a leaf, &c.

Please, v. a. To pay for or return the value of anything.

Pr. Pm. 'Payyd, and qvemyd, or plesyd. *Placatus*. *Quemyñ*, or *plesyñ* (elsewhere, *pesyñ*). *Pacifico*, *placo*, *paco*.' To please, thence to content or satisfy, demands or what not. There is a Sc. form *appleis*, explained by Jam. by 'to satisfy, to content, to please;' which does not, however, seem to correspond with our *please* in usage.

'Maaster says gin you'll be sae guid as let him hae a bottle o' poort wine, he'll *please* you for't;' a request continually recurring in a district like this where wine is seldom seen, except as specially procured for some special occasion.

For the parallel usage of *pay* in the sense of *please*, note the following extracts:—

'Locrin *ipaid* was: Locrin pleased (contented) was,
for wise men radde.' for wise men counselled.
Lay. i. 99 (Second Text).

'Ich am wel *ipaied* euerichon sigge, &c.; I am well content every one should say, &c.' *Ancr. Riwele*, p. 44.

'Pu seist þat mucho confort haueð wif of hire were þat beoð wel igedered ⁊ eiðer is alles weis *paied* of oðer.' *Hali Meid.* p. 27.

'To my lord sche schal be brought:
When he her with eyen schal sen,
For wel *payed* woll he ben.'

Weber's *Metrical Romances*, vol. ii., quoted in Marsh's *Lectures*, Second Series.

Plenish, v. a. To furnish, fit up, supply.

Plenishing, sb. Household furniture, goods or property generally.

'"She has brass tiv her fortune, an' lots o' *plenisbing*;" both money and stuff; that is, goods.' *Wb. Gl.*

Pload, v. n. 1. To wade laboriously through mud as well as water; to make striving efforts as one half-bogged must. Thence 2. To exert oneself or strive laboriously in any pursuit or occupation. Comp. 'plowding' in Brockett.

Dan. *pladder*, mire, mud, or anything resembling it, *pladdre*, to have to do with such matters; Dan. D. *plutte*, to splash about in water; Gael. *plod*, *plodach*, a puddle; Germ. *pladdern*, to dabble. 'The primitive sense of *plod* or *plad* is to tramp through the wet, and thence, figuratively, to proceed painfully and laboriously.' Wedgw.

Ploader, sb. One who labours and strives energetically and perseveringly in any pursuit.

'"A *ploader* after pelf;" a laborious striver after gain.' *Wb. Gl.*

Ploat, v. a. To strip off or pluck, the feathers from a fowl, the clothes from one's person; to plunder or rifle.

I connect this word with *pluck*, in virtue of an interchange of the *ck* or *kk* sound and the *t*, as in several cases already noticed, and in such words as *butt*, *buck*, the sounds of which, says Mr. Wedgw., in v. *Buck*, 'approach each other very nearly. Comp. E. *rebuke* with Fr. *rebuter*; Icel. *butr*, a log or trunk of a tree, and *bukr*, the trunk or body of an animal.' Note the form '*plighte*, pulled, plucked,' and also, Norm. *plucoter*, to pick up grains, as fowls at a barn door. Comp. the Norse words, *pitla* and *pilka*, to pick, and both with N. *plikka*, *plukka*, to pick or pluck.

'They *ploated* the house from top to bottom.' *Wb. Gl.*

'"They'll *ploat* him;" fleece him.' *Ib.*

Plodge, v. n. To wade or walk through water with high or considerable action of the feet. Comp. **Plosh**, **Plash**.

Plook, sb. A pimple, small blotch, scab; especially on the face, but also on other parts of the person.

'*Plouchs*, pimples, Kennett MS.: *Plowkky*, covered with pimples, MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 294.' Halliwell. This word may come under the class mentioned by Wedgw. in v. *Pluck*, wherein 'the root appears under a double form, with an initial *p* and *pl* respectively;' that

is, *pock* and *plock* or **Plook**. Cf., however, Sw. *plock*, anything small and trifling, such as may result from plucking into minute pieces, and other like words; as also Dan. *pletter*, pimples. Jam. quotes Gael. *plucan*, as the origin.

Plooky, adj. Having pimples or small blotches on the surface.

Plooky-faced, adj. Having pimples or spots on the face.

Flosh, v. n. To plunge on, in very wet and dirty roads, &c., through wet and mire. See **Flash**, **Plodge**.

Flosh, sb. Puddle, liquid mire, like the sloppy mud on a road after much rain.

Floshy, adj. Miry, muddy; the mire or mud being understood as being in a very fluid state; puddly.

'*Plosby* walking;' 'A *plosby* spot;' '*Plosby* weather.' *Wb. Gl.*

Plother, v. a. 1. To bring into a state of mud; as must needs be the case with soil, or a soft roadway, in wet weather, by the continuous treading of cattle as they pass to and fro. 2. To commit seed to the ground when the latter is so wet and soft that the necessary treading of man and horse brings it into a soft kneaded or muddy condition.

Dan. *pladder*, mire, mud, *pladdre*, to move or work among mire; D. Dial. *plutte*, to stir or splash among water, liquid mud, &c.; Germ. *pladdern*, to paddle, dabble about in sludge or slush; &c.

2. "Have you finished sowing?" "Aye, we's gotten 't *plothered* in efter a soort."

Plothery, **pluthery**, adj. Miry, puddly, foul with fluid dirt.

"The roads are very *pluthery*;" miry.' *Wb. Gl.*

Plough. See **Plūf**.

Ploughing-day, sb. The day on which the farmer who has taken a new farm asks, and receives, the assistance of his neighbours' **Draughts** in getting the necessary ploughing done.

On a farm of 100 or 120 acres sometimes as many as thirty or thirty-five ploughs may be seen at work at once. The ploughmen are liberally entertained by the farmer, and their masters are not infrequently present also, and make it a day of jollity. The custom used to be, when the men *lowsed out* at 'dinner-time,' to ride a race to the farmstead, or wherever the refreshment for man and horse might be provided, on the plough-horses. The rivalry now seems rather to be which of the men shall turn out the best piece of ploughing.

'James B.'s gannan t' ha'e 's *pleeafing-daa* o' Monday fo'st.'

Ploughing-iron, sb. (pr. *plewfing-*, or *pleeafing-airn*). The coulter of a plough. See **Plūf**.

O. N. *plógjárn*, Dan. *plowjern*, Dan. D. *bredjern*.

Plough-stots, sb. (pr. plewf-stots, pleeaf-stots).

On Plough Monday, or the first Monday after Twelfth Day, there used to be a procession of young men **trailing** a plough, 'with their shirts over their jackets, and with sashes of ribbons tied across their breasts and backs, and knots or roses of the same fastened on to their shirts and hats.' They accompanied a band or party of sword-dancers, and always had one or more musicians with them. Egton Bridge seems to have been famous for the observance of this custom some score of years or so since, and I have heard mention of one famous year when upwards of a hundred took part in the procession, there being a three-fold band of sword-dancers, with their full complement of clowns, or **Madgipeggs**, and when an actual furrow was drawn by the **Plough** and its **Stots**, all the way down Blue Bank (the road off the moor from Kirby Moorside into Sleights) along the side of the road. See **Stots**, **Sword-dance**, **Madgipeg**, &c.

Plūf, **plufe**, otherwise **Plew**f or **Plee**af, sb. Pr. of Plough.

O. N. *plógr*, O. D. *plog*, *ploug*, Dan. *plov*, Sw. *plog*, A. S. *plog*, N. S. *ploog*, Germ. *pflug*, Dut. *ploeg*. 'The Jutl. Pr. of the word corresponds with the ordinary English: Molb.; the ordinary Dan. more nearly with our Cleveland **Plūf**.

Plugger, sb. Anything distinguished for dimensions comparatively with others of the same kind.

Among the words quoted by Wedgw. as connected with *plug*, a peg or stopper, are Gael. *ploc*, to strike with a club; *pluc*, beat, thump. In like manner Ihre gives as an O. N. synonyme for *plugg*, paxillus, *fleigur*, from *fleigia*, *flænga*, percutere: and it has been before noticed how words implying or expressing the action of striking, are also used to express the idea of magnitude. Probably **Plugger** may be thus accounted for. *Leeds Gl.* gives 'plonker, an article having extraordinary substance,' with which comp. 'plunk, to give a fair and full hit, in playing marbles,' and 'plunker, a large marble, one that can hit well.' *Ib.* Note also the like usage of *plump*, *plumper*, which, as well as *plunk*, *plunker*, should be collated with **plugger**. But what is the probable parentage of Brockett's 'poomer, anything very large'?

Plum, adj. Perpendicular.

'*Plum downe*, Cotgr. in v. *Escarpé*.' Halliwell. Pr. Pm. '*Plumbe*, *plumme*, of wryhtys or masonys. *Perpendicularum*.' From the ball of lead, Fr. *plomb*, Lat. *plumbus*, suspended by a line to shew the perpendicular.

'Yon wall's not *plum* by a vast.'

'It's t' yatt-stoup's i fau't; it's a strange bit oot o' *plum*.'

'The water syn she com,
Of depnes *plom*,
Is fallen a fathom.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 33.

Plunder, sb. The profit made by a tradesman or contractor in the way of business.

'He's putten it in sae low, he'll get nobbut a lahtle *plunder* oot in 't;' of a tradesman who had engaged to supply a clothing-club at very moderate prices.

Pluther, sb. See **Plot**her. *Wh. Gl.* gives as the signification, 'the thick filthy water of a drain:' but it is not another word.

Comp. Dan. D. *pludder*, mud, mire; the black sludge of a peat-hole, a bog.

Plutherment, sb. Water and mud stirred up together by recent agitation or motion.

Poat, pote, v. a. See **Paut**.

Poat, poit, sb. A poker: usually in the compound form **Fire-poat**, or **-poit**. Cf. 'Plouh-pote,' in *P. Ploughm.*

Ihre looks upon *potte*, to stir or push with the finger or a stick, as corresponding to, not to say coincident with, 'Engl. *poke*, which from *pik*, baculus, Pl. D. *poteren*, *peuteren*;' which is another illustrative instance of the interchange of *k* and *t* in words belonging to the same root and keeping a common signification. See Wedgw. in v. *Poke*. He also quotes 'W. *pwio*, to poke, to thrust, Sw. *påta*, to turn up the ground, feel in one's pocket; *peta*, to poke the fire.' 'Mending the fire with the fire-poite.' *York Castle Dep.* p. 51.

Pock-arr, sb. The mark or scar left by the small-pox. See **Arr**.

Pr. Pm. 'Pokke, sekenesse. *Porriigo, variolus. Pokbrokyn, Porriginosus.*' A. S. *poc*, *pocc*, Germ. *pocke*, Pl. D. *pok*, Dut. *pok*, a pustule, pock, push; O. Sw. *koppa*, a pustule, Sw. *koppor*, the small-pox; Dan. *kopper*, id. 'In these Sc. words the consonantal sounds of the root are transposed:' Wedgw.; and, somewhat curiously, they seem to have returned to their places by a re-transposition in Dan. D. and O. Dan. *pokker*, Dan. D. *børne-pokker*, *kue-pokker*, and in our present word, which is surely the Dan. *kop-ar*.

Pock-arred, p. p. Marked or pitted by the small-pox.

Comp. Dan. *koparret*, S. G. *koppærig*, variolis notatam faciem habens.

Podge, sb. A fat, and at the same time short, individual; one of the pury sort.

'*Pochit*, a pollard-tree. *Linc.*' Halliwell. Comp. Dan. D. *pog* or *paag*, an unshapen log of wood, such as a man can just carry. Here we have the ideas of shortness and clumsiness both involved. *Pog*, a big loutish lad, almost always used in the way of ridicule, slighting or contemptuous mention, may, however, seem to be a more probable connection. The Dan. D. word *prog*, also, has a sense exactly coincident with ours, 'a small puffy person.'

Point the ground, To. To put one's feet to the ground; also, to put a stick on the ground in walking. *Wh. Gl.*

Poit, sb. A particle, a minute fragment or portion.

Comp. **Doit, Moit**, words with precisely similar sense and application. Probably from *point*, a minute dot.

Poke, sb. A narrow bag of the sack description, and equal in length with a sack, but containing only about half as much. See **Metpoke**.

Pr. Pm. 'Pooke (or poket, or walette). *Sacculus.*' O. N. *poki*, saccus; Dan. D. *paage*, a bag used as a weight for fishing-nets, being filled with stones; *poog*, a swelling, connected by Molb. with O. N. *poki*, the connecting idea obvious; S. Jutl. *pøke*, a blister inside the hand—the same idea again; A. S. *pocca*, *pocbeba*, Pl. D. *pukke*, a bag, a poke.

Poke-blown, adj. Having a distended stomach; so that any exertion leads to a state of breathlessness.

Poke-full, sb. A bag-full, a budget.

Poke-purse, sb. A canvas or brown-holland purse, with a division in it so as to make separate receptacles for gold or silver, square or oblong in form, and with a string-slide or tie to close the mouth.

Popple, sb. The common corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*).

It has been, if it is not yet, the custom in this district to lease out the **Popple** and **Sleeen** from the wheat previously to thrashing. Johnston's remark, under *A. githago*, is in the form of the following quotation:—'What hurt it doth among corne, the spoyle vnto bread, as well in colour, taste, and vnwholesomeness, is better known than desired.' Jam. observes that 'Teut. *pappel* is used in a different sense, signifying the herb mallow. However C. B. (Welsh) *popple* is given as synonymous with our word.' From Hilpert, however, it appears that Germ. *pappel* is applied as the name of divers plants.

Porr, sb. A poker.

Dan. *purre*, N. S. *purren*, to stir, move, stir up; at *purre ved ilden*: to poke the fire; Germ. *purren*, to stir up, set on.

Porringer, sb. A pipkin, an earthen vessel of coarse ware with a loop or handle on the side, and which may be set on the fire if required.

'Simply a corruption of pottage, what is boiled in the pot. Fr. *potage*, pottage, porridge. Cot. From *porridge* is formed *porringer* (as *messenger* from *message*), a vessel for holding porridge; more correctly called *pottenger* in Devonshire.' Wedgw. Comp. *Pr. Pm.* 'Porre, or purre, potage (pese potage),' which may, perhaps, suggest a doubt of the 'greater correctness' of *pottenger*; a form which is also met with in Palsgr.

Porriwiggle, sb. The tadpole, the young of the frog or toad in its earlier stages of existence.

Pr. Pm. 'Polwygle, wyrme.' In a note, Sir Thomas Browne is quoted as using the form '*porwigle* or tadpole;' Forby, as giving *purwiggy* and *polliwig* (the latter is the Essex name also); and Moor as adducing *polliwiggle* as the Suffolk name—rather a Suffolk name, as *polliwig* is also current in that county. *Poled*, or *pole-bede*, *pole-bead*, *polbed*, are besides mentioned, other forms of which are *po-bead*, *po-beed*, *powbead*, Brock.; *pode*, Halliwell. Jamieson gives *podle* as well as *powbead*; and I remember a Berwickshire word which sounded *podeladel*, but was probably *podle-bead*, although Hall. gives *pot-ladles*. *Pole-bead* partly answers to Dan. *baletudse*, as it is simply *tail-bead* (the tail of an otter is technically called its *pole*), and is the origin of *pow-bead* in all its forms. *Podle* is probably connected with Dan. D. *paide*, O. N. *padde*, a frog; Dut. *podde*, *padde*, a toad; S. Jutl. *padde*. *Polwiggle*, *polliwig*, *porwigle*, and *porriwiggle* again seem coincident forms, and I conjecture the *pol* to be identical with *pole* in *pole-bead*, and the *wiggle* not essentially different from *wag*, *waggle*. Comp. *Wagtail*, and the old nursery rhyme,—

'Wiggle-waggle went his head,
Up went his tail.'

Mr. Wedgwood's view is different. He regards the *wig* in *earwig* as due to 'A. S. *wigga*, a parallel form with *wibba*, a creeping thing, . . . Esth. *waggel*, a worm, grub; which last may be compared with *erriwiggle*, a provincial name of the earwig, and *poll-wiggle*, a tadpole, a creature consisting of a large poll or head, without other body, and a tail.' I think the compounds *pole-bead*—*polbevedes*, and *froskes* and *podes spile*: *Gen. and Ex.* p. 85—and Dan. *bale-tudse*, are decisive against taking the element *pol* or *pole* as equivalent to *poll* = head.

Poss, v. a. To dash or agitate anything vigorously in water.

Pr. Pm. 'Possoñ, pressoñ, or schowe togedur. *Trudo.*'

'For a cat of a contree
Cam whan hym liked,
And overleep hem (the mice) lightlice
And laughte (caught) hem at his wille,
And pleide with hem perillousli
And *possed* about.' *P. Ploughm.* p. 10.

'Thus *possid* to and fro.' Chaucer, *Troil. and Cress.*

Comp. Fr. *pousser*, older form *poulser*, Lat. *pulsare*.

Passing, sb. A vigorous manipulation of linen, especially heavy articles, such as sheets or table-cloths, which is carried on in the **Posskit** by the aid of 'a staff with a thick knob at the immersed end, and a cross-piece for a handle at the other end, which is worked through a hole in the lid, in the manner of pestle and mortar.' *Wh. Gl.* See **Dolly-tub**.

Passing-stick, **poss-stick**, sb. The staff employed in connection with the **Posskit**. See **Poss**, **Posskit**, **Passing**.

Posskit, sb. A large tub, of barrel shape, in which heavy articles which have to be washed are **possed**. See **Passing**, **Kit**.

The word *kit*, meaning generally a hooped wooden vessel, takes very various senses, illustrated in Wedgw., Hall., *Leeds Gl.*, Brock., and *Cr. Gl.*, as a pail, a beer-can, a tub for receiving pickled salmon, &c. Suffixed to the vb. *poss*, it forms our word.

Post, sb. A mass of rock in a quarry of some considerable depth or thickness, so as to be suitable for quarrying purposes.

Post and Pan; used adjectively, and applied to describe the old-fashioned houses built on such wise that their timbers show outside in a framework of perpendicular and cross beams, the spaces between being filled in with plaster.

'*Pan*, in stone houses, the piece of wood laid on the top of the wall, and to which the spars are fastened.' Kennett *MS.* '*Panne de bois*, the piece of timber that sustains a gutter between the roofs of two fronts, or houses.' Cotgr. The cross-beams in the **Post and Pan** house must of course be the **Pans**, the perpendiculars the **Posts**. Comp. D. Dial. *pandetræ*, the horizontal beam on which the front portion of the chimney rests. In a wood-cut of the timber framework of a *bondegård* (farm-court), given in Molbech's *Dial. Lexicon*, the intermediate horizontal beams are called in Sealand *sidebaand*, a word which may possibly prove suggestive.

Post-house, sb. (pr. post'us). The post-office. *Wh. Gl.*

Pot-blossoms, sb. Spots on the face arising from habitual intemperance; 'grog-blossoms.'

Potherment, sb. A source of petty trouble or perplexity.

Another of the frequent derivations in *ment* which characterise our dialect. Cf. **Minglement**, **Oddment**, &c.

Pot-kelps, sb. The moveable semicircular handle, or **Bow**, of the porridge- or **Kail-pot**.

Brock. gives the simple word '*Kelps*, iron hooks from which boilers are hung;' and *Cr. Gl.* the same, with the addition, 'the loose handle of a kale-pot is called *pot-kelps*;' and elsewhere '*pot-kelps*, the moveable handles of an iron pan.' Brockett's seems to be the only Gloss. instance of the use of the word out of composition. Kennett gives the form *pot-clip*, and Brock. *pot-cleps*; adding, 'Ray says, from clip or clap, because they clap or catch hold of the pot.' But that is a misconception. *Clip* or *clep* is only *kelp* with two letters transposed. The origin of the word is O. N. *kilpr*, ansula, qua manubrium mulctri annectitur, which in Sw. D. becomes *kälp*, *kjelp*, handle of a pail or bucket—a word as nearly as possible coincident in sound as well as sense with our **Kelp**.

Pot-lug, sb. 1. The handle of a jug. 2. The loop on the margin of the porridge-pot, one at either end of a diameter, in which the end of the **Bow**, or handle, is made fast.

See **Lug**, and comp. the explanation of **Pot-kelps**.

Pot-sitten, adj. Burnt in the cooking; of any article of food which, for lack of stirring or other precaution, has remained long enough in contact with the bottom of the pot to have been unduly acted on by the fire. See **Fire-fanged**.

Hall. gives '*pot-sitten*, ingrined. *Yorks.*,' a sense which I have not fallen in with anywhere else.

Potsker, sb. A potsherd, a broken piece of earthenware.

Dan. *potte-skaar*, O. N. *skerða*, to destroy the entireness of a thing.

'Ye brayde of Mowlle that went by the way,
Many shepe can she polle, but oone had she ay,
Bot she happynyde fulle fowlle, hyr pycher, I say,
Was broken;

"Ho, God," she sayde,
Bot oone shepe yit she hade,
The mylk pycher was layde,

The *skarthis* was the tokyn.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 88.

Pottering, adj. 1. Slow, fumbling, awkward; of a person. 2. Involving or causing apparent slowness or awkwardness or inefficiency; of a thing, an occupation or piece of work, to wit.

Wedgw. looks upon the vb. *potter* as a frequentative of *poat*, *pote*, or *poit*, Sw. *påta*, *peta*, to poke with a stick, push about. See **Poat**.

Pow, sb. The poll or head; of a human creature, however.

Pr. Pm. '*Pol.* or heed. *Caput.*' Dut. *polle*, *pol*, head, top, crown of the head. Comp. D. D. *pold* or *puld*, a little hill—an ant-hill, to wit.

Pow, v. n. To use the feet awkwardly, or turn them in, in the act of walking.

Cf. Dan. D. *poie*, to walk shufflingly, awkwardly, or laboriously, to be heavy, lumbering,

in gait or action. 'Hence,' continues Molb., '*poi-benet* (pow-legged), of one who has such a gait, especially applied to fowls with very short legs, and whose manner of going is consequently awkward and unsteady. *Poifod* (pow-foot), *poiskank* (pow-shank), *poikok*'—the *kok*, I take it, as in our familiar 'Old Cock'—are all words of jesting mockery applied to a person with such a peculiarity.' Comp. N. S. *pajefoot*, and *padjen*, to walk with short steps.

Power, sb. Security for money advanced, lent, or deposited. See **Writings**.

'Ah's got *power* for tweea hunder pund i' ma' pocket.'

Preachment, sb. A tedious discourse or holding forth, whether from pulpit, platform, or in one's arm chair.

Present, v. a. (pr. *présent*).

'They *présent'd* him wiv a watch.'

Cf. ' & thus he ietted towards louly London
to *present* Queene Katherine.' Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. p. 42.

Pricker, sb. A straight-shanked awl, whether a carpenter's tool, or other artisan's. See **Elsin**, the curved instrument, of the same class, used by the shoemaker.

Prick up, v. a. To erect, hold up; of the head.

'*Prick up* your head, bairn, and deean't luik sae cow'd.'

Pricky-back urchin, sb. (pr. pricky-back otchen). The common hedgehog (*Erinaceus Europæus*).

Priest, sb. A Church-of-England clergyman: not infrequently called a **Church-priest**.

Princod, sb. A pincushion.

O. N. *príón*, filum ferreum, acus capitata; S. G. *pren*, cœlum vel instrumentum quodvis acutum; Dan. *preen*, a thin pointed instrument for pricking holes with; A. S. *preon*; G. *pfrieme*, an awl, piercer, bodkin; Pl. D. *preem*, *preen*, an awl; Dut. *priem*, a bodkin; Gael. *prine*, a pin; Sc. *preen*, *preyn*, *prien*. There can be no doubt that this is the origin of the first element of our word, and the other is evident. See **Cod**.

Prod, sb. An object with a sharp point; a skewer, a stick with an iron spike, a stick with one end sharpened, &c. See **Ox-prod**, **Stack-prod**.

O. N. *broddr*, aculeus, a point, piercer, javelin; S. G. and Sw. *brodd*, cuspis, aculeus. Ihre mentions the use of the word to express what we call **sharpening** or **frosting** a horse's shoes by the use of frost nails, and also as applied to the first spike or shoot of germinating corn. Note also Dan. *brodde*, frost nails, *braad* or *brod*, the sting of an insect, the point or tip of the tongue; Gael. *pruidim*. The definition in *Wb. Gl.* is 'an iron point at the end of a stick,' which is insufficient to give the real meaning of the word.

Prod, v. a. To prick, or push with any pointed object.

O. N. *brydda*, *acuere*, to form a point; A. S. *bryrdan*, *onbryrdan*, to goad; Dan. D. *brodde*, to goad (in the metaph. sense), to incite or urge on; as, *han broddede ham saa længe til han gjorde det*: he goaded him on to doing it.

Proddle, v. a. 1. To prick gently but frequently with a pointed object. 2. To poke or, as it were, feel about in a hole with a stick or other pointed instrument. Thence 3. To trifle or idle; to 'poke about' without special object. A frequentative from **prod**.

Proffer, v. a. To make offer.

'Now wylle ye se what I *profer*.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 104.

'"Ye, leue pers," quod þis palmers and *profreden* him huire.'
Skeat's *P. Ploughm.* p. 69.

'Bot þat puyson to profe that proudeste in palle,
Profirde it two presoners was puneschede in pyne.' *Rel. Pieces*, p. 93.

'Ah *proffer'd* him a hau'p'ny an' he wadn't tak' 't.'

'He *proffer'd* me t' price o' yan.'

Propped-up, adj. Having one's vital powers subsidized by every sort of precaution, medical or other.

'"He was nobbut a *propped-up* body;" a person of delicate health, kept alive, as it were, by the use of every salutary precaution and support.' *Wb. Gl.*

Prosperation, sb. Prosperous condition, or prosperity.

Pross, sb. Friendly or familiar talk or gossip.

Cf. Sw. D. *pråssa*, to jest, to play the buffoon; and with it Dan. D. *pros*, haughty, proud, *praas*, 'stuck up,' conceited, and also, as a sb., foam, scum, yeast, that which rises to the top—a continuation of the idea in the adj. One step further, and it would be light, superficial, and might easily be applied to light or familiar talk, chat or gossip, or as in the Sw. D. word. Molb. connects *praas* with the synonymous words *prunsk*, *prynsk*, *pransk*, applied to a horse as well as to persons, and these again with *prandse*, *pranse*, *pranje*, to prance, toss the head, &c. Again, comp. E. *prank* with Dan. D. *prank*, chatter, gossip, light talk, and both with the words just before quoted. See Wedgw. in vv. *Prank*, *Prance*.

'We met and had a bit o' *pross*.' *Wb. Gl.*

Provand, **proven**, sb. Food, provender, provisions.

Pr. Pm. 'Prouender, benefet (provendyr, benyfyce: prebend, benfyce: probender, benfyce). *Prebenda*. Prouender, for hors. *Migma, avena* (*probendum*). From Lat. *præbenda*, becoming in Fr., *provende*, thence *provendre*. Dut. *provende*, provisions. See Wedgw. in v. *Provender*.

Providance, sb. (pr. with the *i* long). The matters or supply provided; to wit, the meat and other eatables for a burial entertainment; the cakes, **Spiced-bread**, tea, &c. for a **Tea-party**.

'There was nobbut a mean *providance*, for sike folk an' a'.'

Prow. A driving word, used only in driving oxen, equivalent to our present **Hauv**, or **Hove**, and to the old or obsolete **Heit**, **Hite**, **Hait**, **Hyte**, used in driving horses. Sometimes varied to **Prow in**. **Hop**, or **Hop off**, was the word answering to present **Gee**, old **Ree**.

Mr. Carr says, under *Prow*, 'I do not know of any combination of letters that will give the exact sound, as it is spoken by drovers;' a remark which separates between his word and our **Prow**. There is no difficulty in either speaking or writing the latter, while, as to the drover's *pr-r-r-r-rugb*, it is about as faithfully represented by letters as a laugh by 'ha-ha-ha!' or the rider's or driver's encouragement to his horse by 'tzech!'

Pubble, adj. Plump, stout and fat.

Wedgw. points out the connection between the two senses of *plump*, first, as rounded, full-fleshed, second, as expressing the sound of a compact object falling smartly into water, or the fall itself. '*He smit den sten in't water, plump! seg dat*: he threw the stone into the water: plump! it cried. Germ. *plump*, rounded, massive.' Similarly, there is a strong bond of connection between the ideas of *bubble*, as a **Water-bleb** or bladder, and as a swelling; because, as Mr. Wedgw. says, 'a bubble is taken as a type of anything round or swelling.' Fr. *bube*, a push, wheal, blister, watery bud, hunch or bump. '*Burble* in the water, *bubette*: a *burble*, tumor aquæ.' Note to *Burbulle* in *Pr. Pm.* I take **pubble** to be nearly connected with *bubble*, and the sense of tumour, swelling, roundness, simply modified to that of plumpness.

'As *pubble* as a partridge.' *Wb. Gl.*

Pudding-linked, adj. Having a twist or obstruction in the bowels: probably the familiar name for intorsusception of the bowels.

Puddings, sb. Bowels, entrails; perhaps, the viscera generally.

The idea is evident:—'the essential character of a *pudding*, being that it is food *dressed in a bag*.' Wedgw.

Pule, v. n. To sleet, or to fall a mixture of snow and sleet, not heavily, but so as to thicken the atmosphere.

Dan. D. *puls*, any thickening either of the atmosphere or in water; as, through smoke, dust, fog, or, in the latter case, muddying, or **blundering**; *pulse*, to steam or reek, to become thick from damp or the like. The word is also applied to the making dense or thick of the air in a room by a smoking chimney, or assiduous tobacco-smoking. Doubtless connected with S. G. *pul*, molestia, labor, O. N. *pula*, trouble, a bog, swampy place. I do not find this word recorded elsewhere. I give the example as taken down verbatim from the speaker's lips.

'Ah deean't lahk t' look on 't, 't *pules* an' snaws sae. There 'll be mair snaw.'

Pulls, sb. The shells or chaff of rape, turnip-seed, and the like.

Dan. D. *pol* (pl. *poller*), the shell or husk of beans, peas, and the like; *at pole ærter ud*: to shell peas. Cf. also Sw. D. *pels*, skin, hide; &c.

Pulsey, sb. A poultice or cataplasm.

Probably no more than a corruption of *poultice*, written formerly *pultis*, *pultes*, and given in that form in *Cr. Gl.* It might, of course, be formed directly from *pulse*, pottage. See Halliwell. Comp. Lat. *puls*, a kind of pap or pottage made from flour, pulse, &c.

Pum, v. a. 1. To beat with the hands. 2. To paw about and mess over with the hands.

Molb., *Dan. D. Lex.*, gives *pomret* or *pommeret*, as applied to the hands, and meaning *plump*, also as implying puffed up, swollen; and also in the form *pumret*; as *ansigtet er ganske pumret af kuld*: his face is quite puffy with cold. Hall. gives *pum*, to beat, to thump, and the idea may be derived from the swelling apt to result from blows. **Pum-jum** is a word I have frequently heard as applied to a messy substance, or matter which has been brought to that condition by working or pawing it about with the hands: as, a cake originally solid or hard, made soft and sticky, almost pulpy, by a child's saliva and manipulations.

Pun'ston', sb. (Pr. of poundstone). A pebble, or **Cobble-stone**, of as nearly twenty-two ounces weight as possible. In old days butter was sold by the **Lang-pund**, or pound of twenty-two ounces: and when meat was sold in the shambles by 'weight of hand' or 'by lift,' instead of by ascertained weight, we can easily understand the selling of butter by an approximate, rather than an exact weight. Moreover the **Lang-pund** was sold at 4*d.* per lb. See *Wh. Gl.*

Purely, adv. Very well, in a state of good health.

' "How are you?" "Purely, thank you." ' *Wh. Gl.*

Put-about, v. a. To incommode, or occasion inconvenience to; to disturb, distress or annoy.

Put-off, v. a. 1. To put to death. 2. To undress oneself.

1. 'Hev ye heard at au'd Mally at t' work'us has *putten* herself *off*?'

'Hast'ee *putten* t' au'd dog *off*, Jamie?'

2. "'Betsy, gan thoo te't shop." "Neea, mother, I's jest *putten off*. Let Jane Ann gan."

Putten on, p. p. 1. Arrayed, dressed. 2. Imposed upon, or hardly dealt with; oppressed.

1. "'She is bravely *putten-on*;" well dressed.' *Wh. Gl.*

Comp. 'Decently *put on* enow.' *Heart of Mid-Lothian*.

2. 'Sadly *putten on*, he is, for seear, wi' thae lang lalloping lasses o' his.'

'*Putten on* wiv his wife, an' a' body besides, Ah think;' ill-used, tyrannized over.

Puzzom, v. a. To poison.

Brock. gives an intermediate form between *poison* and our word, namely *puzzon*.

'I want summat to *puzzom* rattons wiv.' *Wh. Gl.*

'Fit to *puzzom* yan.'

Puzzom, sb. Poison.

Puzzomful, adj. 1. Poisonous. 2. Filthy, infectious; from extreme dirt.

2. "'T' hoos wur parfitly *puzzomful*;" perfectly, or thoroughly filthy.' *Wh. Gl.*

Puzzomous, adj. Poisonous.

Pyet. See **Piet.** Applied also to a pert or forward and chattering child.

Q

Quality, sb. People of distinction, gentry and nobility. See **High-up**.

“What sort of folks are your new parson and his wife?” “Wheea, Ah deean’t know mich about ’em yet: but they ’re quite *quality folk* Ah aims.”

Quart, v. a. 1. To thwart, or go contrary to. 2. To plough a field in a direction transverse to that of the first ploughing. 3. Used also in a neuter sense for to disagree, to fall out.

Cf. the Germ. forms *quer*, *queer*, *zwerch*, the O. Germ. being *duerab*, *twerb*, M. G. *tbwairs*, *iratus*, and the A. S. *þweor*, *þwer*, *þwur*; and collate O. N. *þver*, *þvert*, O. Sw. *twär*, *twärt*, *twert*, Dan. *tvær*, *tvært*, *twærs*, &c. The E. vb. to *cross* illustrates the verbal meaning given to our **Quart**, as the Germ. *quer* does its form.

Queery, sb. A strange or curious circumstance; a queer thing.

‘And that wur a *queery*, onny ways;’ spoken by an old man in reference to one of the many strange things related of the famous ‘Wise man o’ Stowsley’ (Stokesley).

Quiet. Pr. of Quite.

Quit, v. a. To send off or dismiss; to get rid of a person or thing.

‘To *quit*,—to leave or go away from; Law Lat. *quittare* (Du Cange, Spelman), i. e. to leave quietly, to give up peaceable possession.’ Rich. Hence ‘notice to quit’ a farm or tenement; and from thence, a coercionary sense imposed upon the verb; and, next in succession, an application of it in other senses besides the formal one—the landlord **quits** a tenant; the master **quits** a servant or *employé*; and thence, our general sense as given in the definition. Comp. the use of the word in the following extract:—

‘The said Roger shott him in at his back betwixt his shoulders. And after he had shott him he fell upon, beating and cutting of his head in severall places with the pistolls. And he prayed him for Christ Jesus’ sake not to beat or cutt his head with the pistolls, and he would *quitt* him all that he had in the world freely.’ *York Castle Dep.* p. 296.

Quite-better. Perfectly recovered.

‘Ah’s *quite-better* now, thankee, Sir.’

R

Rabble, v. n. To read or speak hastily or confusedly, so that utterance and sense are alike indistinct.

Dut. *rabbelen*, to gabble, garrere, blaterare, præcipitare sive confundere verba, *rabbel-taal*, gibberish, jargon; Germ. *rabbeln* (in familiar or popular language), to prattle, to talk nonsense, *rabberei*, idle declamation; Swiss *räbeln*, to clatter, make a disturbance, *räbelkiltb*, a loose assembly of young people; Swab. *rappeln*, to talk quick and unclearly, to be wrong in the head. Comp. our *raffle*, *raffy*, Lat. *rabulare*, to bawl, make a noise; and O. N. *rabb*, and *rabba*, joculari. 'The original sense is a noisy confusion of voices; then a noisy crowd:' Wedgw.—a remark which has a good illustration in the use of the word in the following passage:—

'þer as he herd þe howndes, þat hasted hym swyþe,
Renaud com richchande þurȝ a roȝe greue
& alle þe *rabel* in a res, ryȝt at his helez.'

Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn. l. 1897.

'Thus, Father Travis, you may see my rashness to *rabble* out the Scriptures without purpose, rime, or reason.' *Fox in R.*, quoted by Wedgw. Dan. D. *ræbbi* or *ræppi* is applied to the confused croakings of frogs.

Rabblement, sb. 1. Confused or random talk; an idle, purposeless discourse. 2. A mob of low people. See **Rabble**.

'And after all the raskall many ran
Heaped together in rude *rabblement*,
To see the face of that victorious man.'

F. Queene, Bk. i. Canto 12.

Rabble-rote, sb. A confused rehearsal of a long rigmarole, or roundabout story.

This word and the one which follows it may be one and the same. *Wb. Gl.* gives them as two words, Hall. quotes only this one, and elsewhere I do not find either. Still, while the element *rabble* is the same in either word, *rote* and *rout* may be different, the former being the same word as in 'to learn, or to say, by *rote*.'

Rabble-rout, sb. A confused crowd of low disorderly people.

Rack, sb. Light, thin, vapoury clouds driven by the wind in such a way as to give them a distinctly different appearance from the ordinary clouds; these latter being frequently, indeed usually, visible behind the **Rack**.

The word generally occurs in the expression **the Rack rides**. See **Scud**, which, however, is not coincident with **Rack** in sense, but applies to a lighter, fleecier, drifting vapour, moving nearer to the earth.

O. N. *reka*, to drive, *rek*, drift, motion, *skyrek*, the rack, or moving, drifting clouds.

Raddle, v. a. To beat severely, with a stick or other hard object.

Hall. gives *raddle*, apparently from *Cr. Gl.*, 'to weave or wattle,' presupposing, therefore, the materials for weaving or wattling, small or pliable sticks, or the like. Besides, he gives the sense, 'a hurdle;' adding that 'Kennett has *raddles*, small wood or sticks, split like laths to bind a wall for the plastering it over with loam or mortar. "In old time," says Harrison, p. 187, "the houses of the Britons were slightly set up with a few posts and many *radels*." In Sussex the term is applied to long pieces of supple underwood twisted between upright stakes to form a fence, or to slight strips of wood which are employed in thatching barns and outhouses. Also called *raddlings*.' Again, note *rades*, the rails of a wagon. Probably our word is simply a derivative from the name of the instrument employed in the action, as *hazeling* from *bazel*, *rodding* from *rod*, &c. The words *radel*, *raddle*, *raddlings*, may all spring from A. S. *wræthian*, to wreathe, weave, wattle.

'*Raddle* his bones for him.' *Wb. Gl.*

Raddling, sb. A severe beating.

Raff, sb. A low kind of person, the reverse of respectable.

'To *raff* was formerly used in E. in the sense of scraping or raking; and also of a scraping together, a confused heap. Hence *raff*, *riffraff*, scrapings, scum, refuse, the refuse of society; *raff* (like *rake*), a debauched, unprincipled person.' Wedgw.

Raffle, v. n. To lead a loose, irregular life; to indulge in disorderly habits.

A derivative, it would seem, from **Raff**. Hall. gives *raffle*, to live disorderly: hence *raffle-coppin*, a wild fellow. Comp. our **Raffle-pack**.

Raffle, v. n. and a. 1. To become confused in one's intellect, so as to speak unconnectedly or without reason or sense. 2. To entangle or confuse, put into a state of disorder.

See **Rabble**, of which this is simply another form with a definite variation of meaning assigned to it. Comp. Sw. *rapplen*, to talk quick and unclearly, to be wrong in the head, and also Dan. *vrøule*, to talk nonsense. Hall. gives the further forms *ravel*, to talk idly, *ravelled*, confused, mixed together.

1. "'He is beginning to *raffle*;" to lose his memory, become imbecile.' *Wb. Gl.*

'He wur *raffling* on iv a strange way t' neeght thruff, about yah thing or anither.'

2. "'The books were in a *raffled* state;" of disorderly accounts.' *Wb. Gl.*

'A *raffled* hank,' or skein of thread, wool, twine; often applied metaphorically of trouble or perplexity; as 'A desper't *raffled* hank he's in for.'

'Yon big wind, last week, 's *raffled* t' thack' o' t' hay-stack desper'tly.'

Raffle-pack, adj. Low, disorderly, of loose lives and habits.

Raffling, adj. Disorderly, riotous, dissipated.

Raffly, adj. Of confused or weakened intellect; apt to talk incoherently, or as one whose faculties are failing or passing away does.

'Puir au'd chap! He's gotten quiet *raffly* o' late.'

'He alla's talks iv a *raffly* soort o' way.'

'Nobbut a *raffly* chap at t' best o' tahms;' of a wild, witless, hasty, harum-scarum sort of person.

Ragabash, ragabrash, sb. 1. A low, disreputable fellow. 2. An assemblage of such; a 'tag-rag and bobtail' company.

Perhaps only a combination of *rag*, and *brash*, rubbish, refuse, what is vile and worthless, both applied contemptuously. See **Brash, brashy**. Brock. seems to have entertained the same notion; he says, '*Rubbish* is used in the same sense: both may be said to be synonymous with *ragamuffins*.'

1. 'He's nobbut a *ragabrash* chap.'
2. 'They're all *ragabash*.' *Wb. Gl.*

Ragally, ragilly, adj. Of no, or rather of ill, character; unprincipled, worthless, beggarly.

'A *ragally* soort o' chap, at wad nowther wark nor want;' would steal, or do anything rather than honest labour for his maintenance.

'A *ragally* squad.' *Wb. Gl.*

Ragel, ragil, sb. A dissolute, vagabond fellow; an abandoned good-for-nothing, a wretch.

There are three words which may lead to confusion if care be not taken to keep them separate,—our **Ragel** or **Ragil**, E. and M. E. *rakebell*, and N.W. Engl. (Cumb. and Westm.) *rackle*, rude, unruly, unmanageable, which is the same word as O. E. *rakel*, *rackyl*. The last-named is referrible to O. N. *racker*, fortis, strenuus, itself very probably connected with *raka*, to run about, run wildly, and its congeners. *Rakebell* originates in the manner indicated in the following passage from Ascham quoted by Wedgw.:—'Such an ungracious couple (Domitian and Commodus) as a man shall not find again if he *raked* all *bell* for them.' Comp. 'Pl. D. *böllenbessem*, hell-besom, Du. *belleveeg* (*veegen*, to sweep), terms of abuse, especially for an angry, violent woman, a shrew, a vixen.' But I think our word should be referred immediately to O. Sw. *rækell*, homo nihili (Ihre), Sw. *räkel*, a worthless fellow, Dan. *rækell*, a word of contempt for a mean or upstart fellow. Perhaps it may be thought by some that the olden use of the word *rakebell* points to a Scand. origin rather than to a confusion 'in our olden writers between *rakebell* and Fr. *racaille* for rascal.' Wedgw. *Pr. Pm.* has '*racare*, of a pytte (*rakare* of a cyte). *Merdifer*, *fumarius*, *fimarius*;' with which comp. Sw. *rackar*, an executioner, one who does any mean or contemptible work.

'“A sad *ragil*;" a very loose fellow.' *Wb. Gl.*

Rag-river, sb. One addicted to decided romping, a tom-boy.

Ragrowtering, adj. Romping, risking the damage of clothes by rude or rough personal handling in play.

Rag-well, sb. A spring of supposed or real virtue or efficacy in any given class of disorder. Rags from the clothes of those who received benefit were wontedly hung up in honour of, or gratitude to, the patron-saint of the well.

It would also seem as if the name were, in part at least, due to a species of divination which used to be practised in connection with these wells. 'If the sick person's shirt (or shift), on being thrown into the well, happened to float, the owner would get better; but, if it sunk, he (or she) would die.' *Wb. Gl.*

Raitch, sb. A white line or mark down a horse's face.

S. G. *ræcka*, ordo, series, Sw. *räcka*, a linear stretch or row; Sw. *rak*, Dan. D. and O. Dan. *rag*, straight, direct; as, *at staae rag op*: to stand erect; *ilde pløier rag ryg*: a straight back ploughs badly; i. e. a man, to plough well, must stoop to his work. Cf. also Pl. D. *rige*, *reke*, Germ. *reihe*; Dut. *reken*, to stretch; and Cr. Gl. *rake*, given as synonymous with, and really another form of, **Raitch**.

Raited, pcpl. Injurious affected by exposure to the influences of weather; of hay from the outside portion of the stack; of the straw of standing corn, split by the action of wind and wet. Also said of straw intended for thatching, and which has been steeped long enough to cause it to split longitudinally, and soften or become more flexible.

A word which is not distantly connected with *rot*, *rotten*. O. N. *rotna*, to decay, to become rotten, also means to become bald, as from a supposed decay of the hair. So Dan. *raadden* has a near ally in *røde*, applied as in *at lægge bør, ellers, bamp, i røde*: to lay flax or hemp in steep, or, almost literally, in rotting; the intention being to induce partial decay of the stalk: which is in fact just what has taken place in **raited** hay, and in the straw laid in steep preparatory to using it as thatch, and even in the damaged, though still-standing, corn-stems. N. *røyta* is as nearly as possible coincident with *rait* in all respects, as *røyte bamp, røyte skinn, &c.* Comp. '*ret*, to soak in water, as in seasoning timber, hemp, &c.' Hall.; also *Pr. Pm.* '*Rettyñ tymbyr, hempe, or oþer lyke: retyn tymbyr, flax or hempe. Rigo, infundo.*' The editor, in a note on this word, quotes Flemish '*bet vlas Reeten*, to hickle, bruise or breake flax: *een Reete*, a hitchell with teeth to bruise flax.' Still, I think our word is connected as mentioned above, whatever the connection of the Fl. words may be. See *Molb. Dan. D. Lex.* under *Røde 2*. where *reve* or *rebe børren* is put in contradistinction to *at røde børren*.

Rakapelt, sb. One addicted to vicious indulgences, a man of dissolute life and habits.

Comp. Dut. *raepalje*, Fr. *raspaille*, the scum, dregs of the people, Lang. *raspalia*, to sweep; and note the *rake* in *rakebell*, Bret. *raka*, N. S. *raoken*, to scrape, scour off.

Ram, adj. Fetid, offensive, high-scented.

O. N. *rammr*, bitter; Dan. *ram*, of strong and offensive smell; Sw. *rams*, *ramslök*, wild garlic (*Allium ursinum*), from its strong, disagreeable odour. *Pr. Pm.* '*ramzys, herbe (rammys, ramsis, ramseys).*' Gerard states that the *Allium ursinum* is called '*Ramsies, ramsons, or Buckrams.*' The broad-leaved garlic is commonly termed ramsons; in Cr. Dial. *rams*, or *ramps*.' Note to *Ramzys*.

Ramble, v. n. To clamber or climb, as a boy up a gate, or the like.

Comp. It. *rampare*, to ramp, clamber; Fr. *ramper*, to climb; Germ. *rammeln*, 'which when used of children signifies tumbling and tossing about, throwing about the limbs, and is also applied to plants in the sense of shoot, spring, sprout.' Wedgw.

Rammen, ramming, adj. Huge, very big: an augmentative in respect of size.

This may be simply an application of the participle *ramming*, in a way analogous to that of *thumping, whopping, thwacking, &c.*; or it may be connected with O. N. *ramr*, fortis, robustus, Dan. *ram*. The latter word is not infrequently used in a like manner with ours,

or as an intensitive or augmentative:—as, *ramme alvor*, downright earnest; *ram Jydske*, almost equivalent to our 'broad Yorkshire.'

'Gret *rammen* big ans;' said to me of trout.

Ramp, sb. The perpendicular rise in a wall built on sloping ground, which, being repeated as frequently as the inclination requires it, enables the builder to maintain a horizontal line with his coping without sacrificing the height of the wall.

Sw. *ramp*, the step between two levels of a wall or terrace. This, like our own word no doubt, is due to Fr. *rampe*, with which also is connected O. E. *ramp*, to leap, to be rampant: Hall.; 'to *ramp* in manner with both their feet upon the dead.' North's *Plut.* quoted by Wedgw.

Rampage, sb. (pr. with the second *a* long, and the accent on it). Riotous and reckless living, unbridled drunken idleness and excess.

'The It. *rombazzare*, *rombeggare* may be identified with M. H. G. *rambüeze*, spring wildly about, and with Eng. *rampage*, to be riotous, scour up and down; *rampadgon*, a furious, boisterous, quarrelsome fellow.' Wedgw.

'He's been on the *rampāge* t' 'heal o' t' week.'

Ramscallion, sb. One whose person is so filthy that he is offensive.

Wb. Gl. quotes 'as ram as a scallion,' as offensive as an onion, as a local saying or simile, and the word may originate thus, though it is hardly probable. Wedgw. gives *ram-pallion*, a coarse, vulgar person, and suggests a connection, if not a derivation, for it. Cf. *rapscallion*.

Ramshackle, adj. Out of repair; disjointed, fit to fall to pieces: thence, of irregular or loose and disjointed habits, unsteady, not to be depended on: applied to persons in Clevel., as elsewhere to structures or constructions.

Sbuckle has probably the same relationship to *shake* that *bruckle* or *brockle* has to *break*; and *ram*, it is likely, is closely connected with Prov. Engl. *rames*, remnants, ruins, 'an old *rames* of a house:' Wedgw.; Dan. D. *rams*, old grass which has remained on the ground so long as to become dry and worthless. Comp. *rames*, the dried stalks of beans, peas, potatoes, &c.; also the relics of a branch after the leaves are off: Hall.; *ramel*, rubbish, especially bricklayer's rubbish. Also, a vb., to *rammell*, or moulder in pieces, as sometimes mud-walls or great masses of stone will do of themselves: Halliwell. Wedgw. also quotes, besides other applications of the Sw. *rammel*, rattle, *ramla*, to clatter, *ramla omkull som en mur*: to tumble down as a wall. From these two elements our word is easily and significantly formed, and the secondary sense in the example is curious but not unnatural.

'“A *ramsbuckle*, in-and-out sort of a body;” one whom you cannot confine to any particular pursuit, or on whom you have no dependence.' *Wb. Gl.*

Randan, sb. Unsteady and riotous conduct persevered in for some continuance. See **Rampage**.

Pr. Pm. 'Randone, or long renge of wurdys, or other thyngys. *Haringga*:' the note to which is, 'Haringga seems here to be given for *barenga*, or *arenga*, a public declamation. Randon, in its primary signification, appears to be synonymous with O. Fr. *randon*, violence,

impetuous speed, a sudden shock. Thus Sir John Mandeville relates that at the Court of the Chan, on occasion, "thei maken knyghtis to jousten in armes fulle lustyly, and thei rennen to gidre a gret *randoum*, and thei frusschen to gidere fully fiercely." p. 286. Holinshed describes the onslaught upon the Duke of Somerset, at the battle of Tewkesbury, "with full *randon*" as made by certain spearmen. "*Aller à la grand randon*, to go very fast. *Randonner*, to run violently." Cotgr. Elyot gives "*Decursio*, iustes as at the tilte or *randon*." In a secondary sense this word seems to have implied an array or line of combatants, or a continuous flow of words, as in an harangue. 'Sang respandu a gros *randons*: blood spilt in great gushes.' The transition to the sense implied in our word is easy.

'He was half-drunk already this morning. He intends to be upon the *randan* for the day.' *Wb. Gl.*

Randle-balk, rendle-balk, sb. (pr. rann'l-bau'k). A cross-beam in the chimney, on which are hung the pot-hooks.

Dan. D. *raan*, *raane* or *rân*, *rane*, *raande*, the space below the roof in the *Fremmers*. The *Fremmers*, in old-fashioned country-side houses in several parts of Denmark, was a projecting end or portion of the building (whence the name) which contained the oven and gave shelter to one cow or more, besides some sheep and the fowls. In some cases the great or cooking fire of the establishment was also in the *Fremmers*, and where this was the case, meat, salt or fresh, fish, and the like, were hung *i rân*; besides which the fowls also (as mentioned above) had their roost there. Hence, in Jutland, *rane*, *raen* or *raan* denotes most frequently the sticks or stakes (*stængene*) which were put up as aids to the fowls in reaching their roost for the night. Hence again, *bönse-raan*; and such expressions as *nær e böns flyue te raan*, *kokken paa bans raan*. A few lines further on Molbech continues, 'In the various Northern Dialects in which *rane* or *raan* occurs, it seems to have two especial significations; the one of the space just below the roof of a house, the other either of an individual stake or perch, especially as fixed in the upper part of the building, or of a loft or a bedstead made of spars, and sometimes found in that part. In some places the word thus comes to be applied to—what we in Clevel. call the **Hay-bau'ks**—a rough support of loose poles or boards for laying the hay on. In a collection of words from Vendsyssel, *rane* is explained as a pole, or **Bau'k**, fixed at some height in the chimney, to hang meat to smoke on. Elsewhere, in Sweden, *rander*, *rände* and *rände-stänger*; and then, our **Rannil-bauk** is quoted from the *Cr. Gl.* Vendsyssel forms, also, are *rane*, *raane*, *raande*, 1. for the fowls to roost upon at night, and 2. a platform of boughs or **Bau'ks** for the hay to lie upon over the cow-stalls; as, *at komme bø paa raanden*: to lay hay upon the **Hay-bau'ks**.

Randle-perch, sb. The same as **Randle-bau'k**.

Rands, sb. (pr. reeands). The borders round fields left unploughed and producing rough grass: applied loosely to the grass in question.

O. N. *rönd*, the border, margin, boundary of a thing; Sw. and Dan. *rand*, Germ., Pl. D., Fris. *rand*, id.; A. S. *rand*, a rim.

Rānged, p. p. (pr. reeanged, *g* hard). Striped, waled, as the flesh is after the infliction of sharp blows with a cane or stiff whip; streaked, as one's face, or a fair cloth, might be, by drawing the dirty fingers down or across it.

O. N. *raung*, *röng*, costa navis, the rib of a ship; Sw. *rang*, id., also a pole or **Stang**; D. D. *ranke*, shores, stays. The ribs of a ship are ranged in parallel order; so are the *rungs*

(or, as called in some places, *rōngs*, *roongs*) of a ladder. Comp. Richardson's '*Range* in a kitchen—so called, perhaps, from the *ranks* or rows of bars.' His quotation from Chaucer is more to the point still as shewing that in that poet's time the word *range* was used in the sense of row—one line parallel to another.

'And in two *renge*s fayre they hem dresse.'

On *rondin*, *S. Marb.* p. 6, Mr. Cockayne remarks that 'he believes it to be only another form of *Rendin*. Otherwise it should mean *Rod*, *strike with Rod*; *Rod* = *Round* = *Rung* = *M. G. Hrugga*, *ῥάβδος*: the first three are equivalents in O. E. We seem to have such a word in the unexplained *Radron*d of the Emsiger Busstaxen. . . . *Radron*d achte pan-negar. . . . A rod-round eight pennies.' I would suggest that, assuming 'round = rung' (cf. *N. rāng*, rib of a ship, with *rānd*, a stripe, *rāndut*, striped, marked in strokes), our form *ranged* or *reeanged*—comp. *Scheeal* = *school*, *Feeal* = *fool*, &c.—gives an apposite explanation for both *rondin* and *radron*d, namely, slash with long straight cuts (a 'sweord scharpe' being the instrument used), and wale or wheal, the results of a blow with a rod or switch.

Rank, adj. 1. Close or thick together; of persons, growing plants, &c. 2. Numerous, abundant, of frequent occurrence; of almost general application.

Pr. Pm. '*Ranke*. *Crassus*: *Ranken*esse. *Crassitudo*.'

'Of many iron hammers beating *rank*.' *F. Queene*.

'From this quotation,' says Wedgw., 'we readily pass to the sense of frequent, closely set. And generally the image of vigorous action' (which he assumes as the fundamental notion in *rank*) 'supplies the senses of strong in body, luxuriant in growth, fully developed, &c.' It is certainly worthy of notice, in this connection, that *Dan. rank* expresses the idea of tall; *en rank bøg*, *gran*, *pile*, a tall beech, pine, willow tree. *Mangen jette . . . der nu staaer rank*: many giants who stand towering; *lad . . . af den skievbenede den ranke lee og grine*: let the tall and well-grown laugh and mock at the bow-legged. *Dan. D. ranke* is to grow upright, become thrifty, of plants; as, *kaalplanterne som vi satte igaar ranke sig efter regnen*: the cabbage-plants we set yesterday stand well up after the rain.

2. 'T' flee's desper't *rank* on thae swedes. They'll get 'em a'.

Rannack, sb. A wild unsteady person, a dissolute spendthrift, a vicious rake.

Comp. *Dan. D. rangla*, to totter, to be unsteady, to reel about like a drunken man; *N. rangla*, to revel, riot, wander about; *Sw. ranka*, to stand unsteadily, to totter or reel, *rankigt*, unsteady; *gå rankigt*, to have an unsteady motion or gait, *rankning*, tottering from one side to the other; *Germ. ranken*, *rankern*, *ränkeln*, to run wildly about, tumble about, be unsteady; *ranken* (of the sow), to be brimming.

Ranty, adj. Excited; wild with passion, drink or excitement.

Cf. *randy*, boisterous, noisy, obstreperous: *Hall.*; and also, having the sexual passions excited; of both sexes, in the Eastern Counties, constantly. Note also, *rant*, to drink or riot: *Hall.*, to speak or preach vehemently; *Germ. ranzen*, to be on heat, or in restless or excited motion, *ranten*, to be noisy, to play tricks; *Swab. jünger rande*, a young *ranti-pole*; *Du. ranzen*, to be on heat. 'In Franconia and Silesia *rant* is noise, uproar:' *Wedgw.* *D. D. ranti* or *rante* is a guild or gay party with music and all sorts of fun; *rannie*, to flirt and romp, to behave as rustic wooers do.

Rap, v. a. To snatch, seize, take by force, rob or plunder.

As this word is seldom if ever heard except in the phrase **To rap and ree**, or **reeve**, it is not too easy to frame an accurate definition. *Wb. Gl.* explains the phrase by 'to cater after or obtain an advantage for your own or your favourite's benefit. "They rapped and reed for him all that they could lay their hands on;" availed themselves practically of everything they could compass in his behalf. This remark is often heard as applied to a fond parent who tries to enrich in particular a favourite child above the rest of the family.' In point of fact, the phrase is one of very varying form; 'robbe ne reve' is met with in Chaucer (*Urry*, p. 205), and also 'repe and renne,' *Ib.* p. 126; 'heo rupten heo ræfden,' in *Lay*, ii. 16, first text, is parallel to 'Hii rupten hii refden' in the second; while *Ancren Riwele* gives the form 'arepen and arechen,' with the various readings 'repen and rinen,' 'ropin and rimen.' Ihre quotes 'Ang. *rap, rap and ran*, per fas et nefas ad se pertrahere,' and Mr. Wedgwood's remark on the phrase is, that in it *rap* is 'joined with the synonymous O. N. *rán, rapine*;' to which he adds '*I rap or rende*, je rapine.—*Palsgr. To rape and renne*.—Chaucer. To get all one can *rap and run*.—*Coles in Hall*.' The *Cr. Gl.* form is 'ramp and reave;' Ainsworth gives 'rap and run for,' while in *Miege* it is 'rap and ran,' the example 'whatever he can rap and ran' being rendered by *tout ce qu'il peut attraper*. O. N. *rán ok brifs*, quoted by Mr. Wedgwood as 'used in the same way' as 'rap and ran' or 'rape and renne,' is more than simply illustrative; for *brifs*, robbery by violence, plunder, is from *briffa*, to seize, quoted by Bosworth as the O. N. form of A. S. *rypan, ryppan, brypan*, to tear quickly, to sweep hastily together, on which word Layamon's *rupten*, *Ancr. Riwele arepen*, certainly depend. The forms *ræfden, refden, reve*, which seem to differ mainly from *arechen*, by the substitution of a labial for the guttural, illustrate our **ree** or **reeve**. The reading *rimen* must be a scribal error, *run for* and *ramp* are both corruptions, while *robbe, repe, rupen, rap, ropin* are all varying forms of the same word.

Raps, sb. News, country-talk.

'The syllable *rap* is used in the first instance to represent the sound of a blow or hard knock, and then to signify whatever is done with the violence or quickness of a blow.' Wedgw. Comp. our **Clash**, 'to clatter or clap as a door, to bring down, or let anything fall, with violence;' and as a sb. 'a fall, knock or bruise.' *Wb. Gl.* And next comp. the sense of **Raps** above with **Clash**, *clashes*, news, reports, country-talk.

Rase, pret. of to Rise.

'They *rase* all together;' of partridges taking wing.

Rasp, sb. A raspberry; the fruit of the common raspberry-shrub (*Rubus idæus*).

Formerly *raspis, raspise* or *raspise-berry*.

Ratten, sb. The common rat.

Pr. Pm. 'Ratun, or ratōn. *Rato, sorex.*' Sw. *råtta*, Dan. *rotte*.

Raum, roam, v. n. (pr. reeam). To shout, lift up the voice, use much effort in speaking.

O. N. *breimr*, a sound, *breima*, to resound, *rymia*, to roar, shout, raise an outcry, *raumr*, a man with a powerful voice, *romr*, a shout, a voice, *roma*, to publish abroad; Sw. *råma*, to bellow, *rumor*, a shout, exclamation; A. S. *bream*, a clamour, crying out, *briman, bryman*,

reomian, to cry out, vociferate; Germ. *rüben*; O. H. G. *ruamen*, *ruomen*; Pl. D. *römen*, Dut. *roemen*. Comp. Sw. and Dan. *berömma*, *berömmе*, to boast, extol.

‘And *romyes* as a rad ryth þat rore; for drede.’

E. Eng. Allit. Poems, B. 1543.

‘Thee mun *reeam* intil mah lug. Ah deean’t gaum thee;’ spoken by a man who was somewhat deaf.

Raw-gobbed, adj. Rude and coarse of speech; utterly without any refinement of language. See **Gob**.

Rawk. Pr. of Roke.

Comp. D. D. forms *raag*, *rag*.

Rawp, sb. Pr. of Rape (*Brassica napus*). Called ‘coleseed’ in the South.

Rax, v. a. 1. To stretch or strain, to try the tenacity of anything. 2. To strain; of one’s joints. 3. v. n. To stretch, as one does when rousing oneself, or moving from a constrained position.

‘He (Sleuthe) bigan Benedicite with a bolc,
And his brest knocked,
And *raxed* and rored,
And rutte at the last.’ *P. Ploughm.* p. 100.

Rich. makes *raxed* in this passage the perfect of ‘reach,’ or equivalent to O. E. *raughte*, *razt*, *razte*. Wright, Gl. to *P. Ploughman*, on the other hand, with as little reason, makes it the perfect of *raxen*, to hawk, to spit. In

‘Carles wha heard the cock had crawn
Begoud to *rax* and rift,’

quoted by Jam. from Ramsay’s *Poems*, i. 270, *raxing* and *rifting*, or stretching and belching, are connected, as also in *P. Ploughm.*

‘I *raxled* and fel in gret affray:’ *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, A. 1173,

where the speaker is rousing up from his dream, is an intermediate form. Comp. also, A. S. *wraxlere*, a wrestler, *wraxlian*, to wrestle; Fris. *wraxlia*, Dut. *worstelen*.

1. ‘Riving and *raxing* like a sailor at a rope.’ *Wb. Gl.*

2. ‘Ah happen’d badly an’ *raxed* ma shackle’ (wrist).

3. ‘He rase an’ *raxed*—or *raxed* hissel—tiv ’is full height.’

Rax, sb. A strain, a wrench or twist of a limb or joint.

‘“Ah stauter’d an’ gat a sair *rax*;” stumbled and got a bad sprain.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Razzle, v. a. To cook meat at or over the fire, only superficially; to brown or scorch the outside, the interior remaining unaffected by heat.

Surely connected with *rasber*; Bav. *röschpfann*, a frying-pan, *gerösch*, a fritter, *reschen*, to fry; Germ. *räsch*, crisp, hard, crackling, *rösch*, applied to both meat and bread in the sense of cooked enough. *Rasbed*, in Hall., means ‘burnt in cooking, by being too hastily cooked;’ comp. *räsch* and Bav. *rösch*, *resch*, id., with G. *rösch* in this light. ‘Pudding *rasbed* in the oven;’ ‘beef *rasbed* in the roasting;’ Halliwell. Possibly Dan. Dial. *ræse*, to half dry, or half smoke (of clothes or fish), may be not unconnected.

Reach, v. a. To hand, bring or fetch, a thing to another, namely,

'*Reach* me the salt, please.'

'*Reach* me yon strickle, lad, will 'ee.'

Comp. '*buælc monn is from iuh, gif his sunu bine giuia blaf, cuiðestu be ðone stân bim ræceð?*' if his son ask him bread, think you he *reaches* him a stone. *North. Gosp. Matt. vii. 9.*

'& wapnen him *aræhte*;' and weapons to him *reached*. *Lay. ii. 14.*

Reach to. To help oneself at table.

'Now *reach to* an' mak' yersel agreeable; an' an ye deean't like 't, lay back;' help yourself, and to what you like best; and if it is not to your liking when you've got it, put it back.

Comp. '*Put to* your hand, eat what you please.' *Joco-Ser. Disc. p. 13.*

'No *raccheoð* to borde: Nor *reach* they to board
buten bræd ane.' But bread only.

Lay. ii. 403.

Rear, v. a. To raise, to raise up and place in a standing or quasi-standing posture.

'*Rear* thae steean stoups oop on end an' lean 'em agin t' hoos' end.'

'He's gotten t' farm buildings *reared* desper't sharp an' a'.'

Cf. 'Wilt thou *rear* it (the Temple) up in three days?' *John ii. 20.*

'many men there they were
the 2 stones vp to *reare*.' *Percy's Fol. MS. i. 468.*

Rear, adj. Not sufficiently cooked, under-done, half-raw.

Pr. Pm. '*Rere*, or nesche, as eggys (as eyre, eyyre). *Mollis, sorbilis*;' "'*reer*, raw, as the meat is reer, a reer roasted egg." Kennett MS. Forby and Major Moor notice the word as retained in East Anglia. It is not uncommonly used by old writers. Thus Andrew Boorde, in his *Breviary of Health*, says, "Maces and ginger, rere eggs, and poched eggs not hard, theyr yolkes be a cordiall;" and he recommends for *Satyriasis*, to eat two or three "new layd eggys rostod rere." "*Reere*, as an egg is, *mol.*" Palsgr. Note to *Rere* in *Pr. Pm.* O. N. *brár*, A. S. *brére*.

Reave, reve, v. a. To tear away, carry off, plunder.

A. S. *reafian*, *breafian*, N. S. *roven*, *rofen*, Mæso-G. *raubon*; Dan. *røve*, Sw. *röfva*; &c. The word seldom occurs except in the phrase rap and reve, wherein it also takes the form ree. We have no noun current answering to Sc. *reiver*. See **Rap**.

Reckan-bau'k, sb. (Pr. of **Reek-airn-balk**). The bar-part, or horizontal beam, of the **Reek-airn**; the **Gallibau'k**.

Reckling, sb. See **Wreckling**.

Red, v. a. To put in order, to set right.

Ihre gives *reda*, explicare, expedire, ordinare, and Dalin *reda*, to separate and lay straight what has been confused or in disorder, both of them quoting O. N. *greida*, explicare, enodare, as the origin. Besides, note Dan. *rede*, O. N. *reida*, Dan. D. *rede sig*, to come right and straight, and especially N. *reda*, as in *bun gikk at rede sængen min*: she went to red up my bed. *Arne*, p. 62. This, notwithstanding the Dan. idiom, *at rydde op i et stue*,

exactly equivalent to our Clevel. **to red up t' hoos'**, probably decides the origin of **red**. If so, the *reda* group of verbs furnishes us with both **reet** and **red** (see **Reet**, **Reeting-comb**); a case not without parallel, as may be seen in **Shill** compared with **scale**, vb., and with **skel** in **Skelbeast**.

Red rud. See **Rud**: an iteration of sense.

'her *rud* was *red* as rose in raine.'

Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. p. 361; see also p. 391.

Red up, v. a. To make orderly, to remove all traces of disorder or confusion, to set everything straight or in its place.

Ree, v. a. See **Reeve**.

Reead-yat, adj. Red-hot.

Reeght, or **Reeht**. Pr. of **Right**.

Reek, v. n. To smoke, to emit visible vapour.

O. N. *reykia*, *rjuka*, fumare, S. G. *ryka*. Ihre adds, after collating *röka*, 'this difference, however, between the two should be observed, that *ryka* always means to emit smoke, *röka*, to dry by smoking, *röka kött*, to smoke meat, from *rók*, smoke.' Sw. *ryka* (v. n. and impers.), Dan. *røge* (v. a.), *ryge* (v. n.), A. S. *recan*, O. H. G. *rouchen*, O. L. G. *riobben*, Germ. *räuchen*, Fris. *reeken*, Pl. D. *rooken*.

'He *reeks* like a sod-heap;' of a person smoking tobacco so vehemently that he is obscured by his own smoke.

Reek, sb. Smoke, smoke-like vapour.

Pr. Pm. 'Reek, or smeke. *Fumus*.' O. N. *reykr*, O. Sw. *rók*, Sw. *rök*, Dan. *røg*, A. S. *réc*, *roec*, Germ. *rauch*, O. H. G. *ruch*, Fris. *rec*, *rek*, Pl. D. *rook*.

Reek-airn, sb. (pr. reckon or reckan). An iron crane on which are suspended the pot-hooks, and which, being hinged at one end to the masonry of the chimney, will move in any direction over the fire; being in this respect unlike the **Randle-balk**, which is fixed.

I think this is simply a contraction of *reek-iron*, Clevel. **Reek-airn**, the iron fixed amid the smoke. Cf. **Baksta'n**.

Reek-airn-crooks, sb. (pr. reckon-creeaks). The pot-hooks; the series of iron hooks working on the **Reek-airn-bau'k**, and employed in suspending the kettle, pots, &c., over the fire.

Reek-airn, To ring. 'A person is told he may ring the reckon, when any long-delayed or unexpected good fortune has befallen him: the performance consisting in striking the rekkon with the poker as often as one sees good.' *Wh. Gl.*

Reeky, adj. Smoky.

Reesty, adj. Rancid, discoloured and having a bad taste.

Pr. Pm. 'Reest, as flesche (resty). *Rancidus*. Reestyñ, as flesche. *Ranceo*.' 'The radical meaning seems to be stale or overkept bacon, as *chars restez* (remnants, broken

meat) is glossed in Biblesworth by *resty flees* (resty flesh), and *resty* or *restive* (from Fr. *rester*) is pronounced *reasty* in the N. of E.' Wedgw. 'I reast, I waxe ill of taste, as bacon.' Palsgr. *Bure assez resti*, stale or rancid butter. 'On the other hand, the word may be the equivalent of G. *räsch*, *räss*, *rassig*, sharp-tasting, harsh. Sw. *räs*, over-salted, sharp, biting, harsh in taste:' Wedgw., whose whole comment on the word should be studied.

Reet, v. a. To comb and otherwise arrange the hair.

S. G. *reda*, explicare, expedire, ordinare; *reda ut sit bår*: crines pectine explicare; Sw. *reda bår*; Dan. *at rede sit haar med en kam*: to reet one's hair wiv a **Keeam** or **Kaim**; O. N. *greida*, *reida*. See **Red**.
'Get your hair reeted out.' *Wb. Gl.*

Reeting, sb. A combing, or making straight and smooth; of the hair, with the **Reeting-comb**.

Reeting-comb, sb. (pr. reeting-keeam). The comb used for reeting, or combing out and adjusting the hair: applied to a pocket-comb simply, or to the comb used by females to their long hair; but not to such combs as the small-tooth comb.

Dan. *redkam*, a comb, the teeth of which stand moderately wide apart, with which the hair is reeted (*baaret redes*); distinct from, or in contrast with, *en tæt kam* = our small-toothed comb. Molb. Cf. Sw. D. *re-kamm*, *ree-komm*, *ree-kåmm*, a coarse comb to reet out the hair with.

Reeze, v. a. To become rancid.

See **Reesty**. 'What is the usage at present in other districts, or in this formerly, I am not prepared to say; but at present we never, as far as my observation extends, use *reasty* in the sense of *rancid*, but always *reezed*; or, as it is sometimes heard, *reez-dy*. Tim Bobbin has *reeast* or *reest*, the outside of bacon.' *Cr. Gl.* under **Reasty**.

Reist, v. n. To be restive, to display stubbornness or obstinacy.

Fr. *restif*, stubborn, drawing backward, that will not go forward. Cotgr. Fr. *rester*, to stop, remain still, draw back, from Lat. *restare*.

Reist, sb. Restiveness, stubbornness, obstinacy.

'"It took reist;" an unmanageable fit, which a horse will sometimes manifest.' *Wb. Gl.*

Reisted, adj. Restive.

Remmon, v. a. and n. 1. To remove; transfer from one place to another. 2. To change one's residence, or remove.

Pr. *Pm.* 'Remown or remevyñ (remowne, remouyn, or remeuyn). *Amoveo, removeo.*' O. N. *ryma*, to make room, give place; S. G. *ryma*, v. a., to remove, put out of the way; Sw. *rymma*, v. a., to remove, also v. n. as, *rymma bus för en annan*: to vacate a house in

favour of some one else; Dan. *rømme*, id.; A. S. *ryman*, Germ. *räumen*. Ihre collates also Al. *rumen*, and Belg. *ruymen*.

1. 'Remmoning a cam;' taking away the earth, &c., once constituting the Cam or bank.

' "Remmon yourself;" get out of the way.' *Wb. Gl.*

2. 'They have remmoned into another spot.' *Ib.*

'To remmon house;' to change one's residence.

Remmoning, sb. A removing, the act of removing.

Cf. Dan. form *rønning*, withdrawal, removal.

Render, v. a. To cause to melt or become fluid by the application of heat; especially applied to the preparation of lard, or **Saim**, from the inner fat, or **Leaf**, of the pig.

O. N. *renna* (pr. *renn*), to flow, to be made liquid, to be melted, as, *malmurinn rennr*, the metal is smelted; *renna* (pr. *renni*), to pour out, to smelt, as *renna kopar*, to smelt copper. Comp. Sw. *ljuset rinner*, the candle runs, that is, the tallow melts; Dan. *lyset rinder*, id. Comp. also the expressions *to run bullets*, **Run-metal**, &c.

Rendered-fat, sb. The fat or dripping, which is usually the cook's perquisite in a family.

Renderment, sb. The mass of melted fat which is obtained by rendering any available pieces of fat all together.

Renky, adj. Tall and well-made, athletic; having the personal qualities of 'a man.'

'Then rapes hym þe renk, and ryses to þe masse.'

Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn. l. 1558.

The word is again and again applied to Sir Gawayn, noble knight and distinguished warrior; and the Gl. explanation is 'a man, originally a warrior.' A. S. *rinc*, a soldier, warrior, a valiant, noble or honourable man; O. Germ. *recke*, *reche*, *rink*, a hero, a giant; O. H. G. *bringa*, a prince, a governor. Ihre gives O. Sw. *ring*, vir præstans, eximius, collating A. S. *rinc* and Welsh *rben*, satrapa, and referring it to O. N. *reke*, *recke*, heros, athleta, 'for an *n* is often inserted, as is illustrated elsewhere.' Comp. Dan. *rank*, tall, well-grown, N. Sax. and Dut. *rank*, *rang*. Is it not possible that in the 'nursery-rhyme' quoted by Molb. *Dial. Lex*, in v. *Rank*,

'Rie, o rie, o ranke,
Stor Hest og Blanke,'

otherwise,

'Ride, Ride, ranke,
Hesten bedder Blanke,
Hesten bedder Abildgraa,
Den skal lille—ride paa,'

or

'Ride, ride, Ranke,
Fra Borring til Blanke,' &c.,

we have the *renk* or *renke* of *Sir Gaw.* and *E. Eng. Allit. Poems* (passim)? Our word would follow as an adj. from either of the words quoted above, or might even derive directly from Dan. *rank*. The forms *ryngez*, *rynkez*, also occur in *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, and *ring*, *rynk* in *Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn.*

Reshes, sb. The hard rush (*Juncus glaucus*); the stiff, rather dwarf-growing rush met with in uncultivated places.

Pr. Pm. 'Rysche, or rusche. *Cirpus, juncus.*'

"For ofte have I," quod he,
 "Holpen yow at the barre,
 And yet yeve ye me nevere,
 The worth of a rissbe." *P. Ploughm.* p. 75.

A. S. *risc*, *ærisc*, *rics*, a rush; Pl. D. *rusk*, *aurusk*, *risch*; Sc. *rashes*.

Reve-shaft, sb. The shaft or handle of a hammer or axe, of whatever kind, made thickest at the head-end, and inserted from the upper side of the axe or hammer-head, so as to be removable at pleasure.

I take this to mean, fundamentally, the shaft that fastens, secures, or, so to speak, *rivets* itself, prevents itself from 'drawing,' as a nail that is riveted. There is a Sc. word *roove*, *ruve* or *ruiff*, to rivet, to clinch; and, in the example given by Jam., the word is applied to the flattening out of the ends of a bar of iron an inch in diameter to prevent its drawing or returning from its place. Cf. Fr. *river*, to double back the end or point of a thing, to rivet or clench a nail; *Cr. Gl.* 'rebbit, to clinch, to rivet.'

Rezzel, sb. The common weasel (*Mustela vulgaris*).

It is not impossible that this name may be derived from the sharp chattering cry of the animal. Jam. gives *reissil*, to make a loud chattering noise, as from Teut. *rysselen*, A. S. *bristlan*, crepere, strepere, S. G. *rasla*, crepitare.

Rick, sb. A stack of larger dimensions than a **Pike**, and not necessarily circular in shape.

O. N. *braukr*, strues aridorum, A. S. *break*, &c. See **Rook**, vb. and sb., of which this is simply another form with a special application.

Ridding, sb. 1. A clearing; in the American sense especially. More frequently met with in local names, or in documents, than in modern expression. 2. A clearing or clearance in a more general sense.

O. N. *ryðja*, to fell trees, to clear a forest; *rydja tré*, or *rydja mörk*; Dan. *rydde skovjord*, to clear forest land; *ryddingsland* or *ryddeland*, land obtained by such clearing; S. G. 'rödja, terram incultam, excisis arboribus demtisque saxis, ad cultum redigere: Ant. *rydia*;' Sw. *rödja*.

1. 'Kate *Ridding*,' in Skelton parish; '*Ridding* Swang,' on Danby-Side above the enclosures.

2. 'We have made *rydyng* through oute Jure,
 Well wyt ye oone thyng, that mordered have we
 Many thowsandes;' *Townel. Myst.* p. 156;

where the reference is to the Slaughter of the Innocents.

Riddle, sb. A large coarse sieve; more especially, a frame of thin parallel iron bars arranged in close order, for sifting cinders, or like matters.

A. S. *briddel*, a sieve, riddle, Welsh *rbidyll*, Gael. *rideal*, Bret. *ridel*. Ihre adds S. G. *rissel* and Belg. *rede*, *reder*, *reyter*; and Wedgw., from the inevitable shaking of the sieve when in use, connects it with O. N. *rida*, to tremble, A. S. *bretbadl*, Dut. *ridde*, a fever or shaking sickness; Teut. *riideren*, *rijerin*, *rijelin*, to shiver with fever or cold. Comp. *ree*, to shake corn in a sieve, so that the chaff collects in one place: Hall.; Sc. *ree*, a small riddle larger than a sieve: Jam.; *reeve*, to separate corn that has been winnowed from the small seeds which are among it; done with what is called the reeving-sieve; *rue*, to sieve corn. Hall. Note also *Pr. Pm.* 'Rydyl, of corn clensynge (ridil for wynwyn of corne). *Cribrum, capisterium, ventilabrum.*'

Riddling, sb. A riddle, an enigma.

Ride, To let, v. a. To project or throw with force or impetus; to throw or hurl, as, a missile at any object; to shoot, with the intention of striking an object.

O. N. *reiða* not only signifies to ride in our sense, but to be borne along, or otherwise moved, with impetus. Thus it is applied to the brandishing of a sword, to the motion of vessels driven by force of wind or current. 'The original meaning of *ride* would seem to be to come rustling, trickling or rattling down, then to be borne rapidly along a surface:' Wedgw.; and hence the meaning in our phrase. Comp. the parallel expressions to *let drive*, to *let fly*.

'"I let ride at it;" I shot at it.' *Wb. Gl.*

Ridsome, adj. Admitting of expedition in doing, quickly despatched; of a task, piece of work, special occupation.

A derivative from to *rid*, O. N. *ryðja*, to remove, clear out of the way. See **Ridding**.

Rife, adj. Ready, apt, disposed, sharp or quick, at learning or preparation, to wit.

'Were I brought a-bedde,
Sholde no ryngynge do me ryse
Er I were *ripe* to dine.' *P. Ploughm.*

Comp. Germ. *reif*; as *das reife alter*, ripe age; *das sache ist noch nicht reife*: the affair is not yet ripe. Mr. Wedgw. notices a North. form of *ripe* for *rife* given by Hall., which makes our *rife* the more interesting.

'"Rife for a row;" ready for a riot.' *Wb. Gl.*

'"Come, be *rife*, and let's be off;" make haste, and let us be going.' *Ib.*

Rift, v. n. To belch; to throw up air from the stomach.

Cf. Dan. *ræbe*, to belch, Sw. *rapa*, O. Germ. *rofan*.

Rigg, sb. 1. The back, of either man or animal. 2. The ridge, edge or back of any object, as of the roof of a house, the raised stripe in a knitted stocking, &c. 3. A ridge or long narrow hill. 4. The

parts of an arable field which, in process of ploughing, are laid up higher than the rest. See **Head-rigg**.

Pr. Pm. 'Rygge, of a lond. *Porca* (*agger*);' O. N. *bryggr*, dorsum, tergum; O. Sw. *rigg*, *rygg*, Sw. *rygg*, Dan. *ryg*, the back, the highest portion, but always with an implied idea of extent or length, of a thing, as, of a field, of land, of a house-roof (Molb.). The Sw. word has nearly the same extent of meaning, while in *bergsrygg* or *årygg* it fully corresponds to our definition 3. Cf. also, A. S. *brycg*, *bricg*, *brycce*, *brice*, O. H. G. *brukka*, *rugge*, *rukke*, Germ. *rücken*.

1. 'Ah 'll lig thee on tha' *rigg*;' knock you flat down on your back.
2. 'Ainthorpe *Rigg*;' 'Castleton *Rigg*;' &c.

Rigg-bone, sb. (pr. *rigg-beean*). The backbone.

Pr. Pm. 'Rygge bone of bakke (*rigbone* or *bakbone*).'

Rigged, p. p. Laid on its back, cast; of a sheep which has rolled into a hollow place, as a furrow between the **Lands** of a field, turned on to its back, and is unable to get up again without help.

Rigging, sb. The framework of rafters, &c., supporting, or, in their degree constituting, the roof of a house.

Pr. Pm. 'Ryggyng of howsys. *Porcacio*.' Dan. *rygning*, the uppermost portion of a house; the roof generally.

Rigging-tree, sb. The main longitudinal spar along the ridge of a roof in which the various pairs of rafters meet.

'“The man astride the *rigging-tree*;" the person who holds a mortgage on the premises.' *Wb. Gl.*

Right-on-end, adv. 1. In a straightforward direction, straight on before one. 2. In a straightforward manner, without halt or deviation.

1. 'It ligs *reet-an-end* before you.' *Wb. Gl.*
2. '“He's now mending of his ailment *reet-an-end*;" going on quite prosperously in the way of recovery.' *Ib.*

Right up, v. a. (pr. *reeht oop*). To set in order, or arrange, as accounts; to make neat and tidy; to reduce to obedience or bring to orderly behaviour.

'I'll *right* ye all *up*, if you don't behave.' *Wb. Gl.*

Cf. 'he *right* the Girthes, and saddled the steed.'

Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. 389.

Rim, sb. The membrane enclosing the intestines.

A. S. *rima*, margin, edge. 'The *rim* of the sea was used for the surface of the sea; "the weeds streamed three or four fathoms upon the *ryme* of the sea." Hawkins' Voyage, p. 116. It is perhaps in this sense that the membrane enclosing the bowels is called the *rim*.' Wedgw.

Ripple, v. a. To scratch slightly, or so as only just to ruffle the surface.

Mr. Wedgw. connects E. *ripple* with *rimple* and *rumple*, referring to A. S. *brympel*, Du. *rimpe*, *rimpel*, *rompe*, *rompel*, a wrinkle, rumple, pucker. He adds, 'the gentle sound of small waves breaking on the shore is represented by the word *ripple*, which is then applied to the uneven surface of the rippling water, and *rimple* is used in the same sense; "the *rimpling* of the brook." Crabbe.' But I doubt whether our word is coincident with E. *ripple*, or should rather be looked on as a frequentative from *rip*, to tear, and so nearly allied to O. N. *brífa*, to scrape, *rífa*, to tear, Dan. *rive*, and O. N. *rifja*, to rake, turn hay with a rake, &c. In the latter case it may be looked upon as virtually another form of our *ruffle*, which corresponds very nearly with it in signification. Comp. S. Jutl. *rivling*, that which is scratched up.

Rise, v. a. To raise, cause to rise, flush or cause to leave a state of rest, and fly, as a bird; or run, as a hare, &c.

O. N. *reisa*, to stir up, to lift up, to erect; as *reisa flock*, tumultum excitare, *reisa bus*, domum erigere. Hald. In the same way Dan. *reise*, Sw. *resa*, take the active sense as well as the simple neuter one of 'I rise' (to my feet, e. g.; or otherwise), as, *at reise tǫrv*, to set up turves, back to back, to dry; *at reise mindsteen*, to erect a monument, &c. So that our word may not be simply a prov. misuse or abuse of the E. *rise*, taken for *raise*, as *lay* often is, in S. England, for *lie*, &c. The vb. takes both *rose* and *rased* as its pret.: the latter is, I believe, the true or old one, in general use before the effects of schools and schoolmasters became so sensible. Cf. *Townel. Myst.* form *rased*, pret. of *rise* v. n.

'There, Ah *rose* him agen!' of a trout.

'I *rose* a covey of partridges and a brace and half of hares in Longlands meadow.'

'Ah was matched to get it *risen* again,' of something that had fallen down.

'Ah quesshun if he'll *rise* so much;' money, namely.

Rise, sb. A steep bank rising abruptly from a road, or other level surface.

Comp. 'Til at þe last he wat3 so mat, he my3t no more renne,
Bot in þe hast þat he my3t, he to a hole wynne3
Of a *rasse*, by a rokk, þer renne3 þe borne.'

Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn. l. 1568.

'*Raise*, a cairn of stones. Anciently, any raised mound or eminence.' Halliwell.

Rive, v. a. 1. To rend or tear asunder, to split. 2. To pull or tug vehemently, either with the result, or as if with the intention, of tearing asunder.

O. N. *rífa*, *rjúfa*, lacerare, *rifa*, rima, fissura, *rífna*, lacerari; O. Sw. *rifwa*, scindere, *rif*, ruptura, *klæderif*, rending of clothes; Sw. *rifva*, Dan. *rive*. Bosw. gives *rypt*, *rift*, riven, torn. The pret. is *rave* or *rove*, and the pcpl. *rouven*.

2. "He was fit to *rive* swarth;" to tear up the ground with vexation.' *Wb. Gl.*

Comp. *To tear the moor*, to get roaring drunk. Halliwell.

Road, Out in t'. Equivalent to S. Engl. 'Out of the way.'

Roan, roand, adj. Red and white, the colours rather intermingled than distinct as in a mottled or spotted animal; of the ox tribe. See **Hazled**.

Rods, sb. Pea-sticks, sprays for supporting the growing garden-pea.

Roil, v. n. To romp or play boisterously, to make a petty disturbance by riotous play.

O. N. *rugla*, confundere, turbare, *rugl*, confusio, ineptiæ, gerræ; tricks, chatter, noisy play. Wedgw. quotes Brockett's '*Rile*, to render turbid, to vex or disturb.' *To rile water*, in Essex, is a common expression for to make it muddy, which Mrs. Baker gives as *roiled*; and Forby quotes a *riled* complexion, as one coarsely ruddy. An instance in which the sense is coincident, or nearly so, with that of our word occurs in Skeat's *P. Ploughm.* p. 132:

'It (religion) *roileþ* and *steruiþ*,
'pat out of couent & cloistre' coveiten to libben.'

Roke, sb. (pr. with a vowel sound intermediate between *oa* in 'oak' and *au* in 'laud'). A thick fog; much the same as what is called a 'sea-fog' on the East Coast.

Pr. Pm. '*Roke*, myste. *Nebula (mepbis).*' Dan. D. *rag*, fog or thick mist, which in the districts about the West Sea rises from the sea, at the close of a hot summer's day, an hour or two before sunset, under the influence of a cold wind: otherwise *bav rag*, sea roke, *raag*, S. Jutl. *råk*, from O. N. *rakr*, damp, moist, *raki*, dampness. Other forms are *rawk*, *Wb. Gl.*, *rook*, *rouk*, Brock., *roak*, *Cr. Gl.* Cf. Teut. *roock*, vapor, and note the use of the word in the lines following:—

'To-ward sodome he sag ðe *roke*,
And ðe brinfires stinken smoke.' *Gen. and Ex.* p. 34.

Rokes, It, v. imp. It is very thick, or foggy.

'*It rokes* sair on t' moor;' another form being, 'Ther' 's a desper't' *roke* on, for seear.'

Roky, adj. Foggy, thick, as when a **Roke** prevails.

'"Thick *roky* weather;" a damp, misty atmosphere.' *Wb. Gl.*

Roll, sb. A circular pad, more or less annular in form, worn on the head by females who have to carry or support a heavy weight with that member: otherwise **Wreath**.

Roll-egg-day, **troll-egg-day**. Easter Monday, or Easter Tuesday; or, rather, both. See **Pace-eggs**.

Rook, **ruck**, sb. A pile, a carefully made heap, of no great size; of turves, stones, &c.

O. N. *breika*, *brúga*, to pile or heap up, *braukr*, a heap or pile, especially of fuel, *brúka*, *brúga*, a pile; Sw. *rök*, O. Sw. *råge*, *roge*, *roke*, *rauk*, all signifying what is piled or heaped up, as hay, corn, turf, peat; D. D. *raage*, *roge*, S. Jutl. *roke*; as *roge*, *mæg-roge*, the little heaps of manure deposited on the land as teemed from the dung-cart; *roge*, *torve-roge*, a rook, turf-rook; N. *røyk*, *rauk*, a little pile, especially of turves; A. S. *breac*, *ricg* (see **Rick**); Dut. *rock*; *Pr. Pm.* '*Reek* or golf (reyke, golfe or stak). *Arconius*, *acervus*.' This word occurs frequently in local names: as, **Obtrush** or **Hobtrush Ruck**, or **Rook** a remarkable **Houe** or burial-hill on the Farndale Moors; **Stane-rook Hill**, &c. In constant use also in the compound form **Turf-rook**.

Rook, v. a. To pile up in heaps, generally with an eye to orderly arrangement, in contradistinction to throwing together into a heap promiscuously.

See **Rook**, sb. and note Dan. D. *røge*, to set turves on piles, small stacks, or **Rooks**.

'Gan an' *rook* thae to'v's, lad; go and stack or pile the turves.

Rook, v. a. To sit, as a bird upon her eggs, to incubate.

Dan. *ruge*, to incubate, or sit as a hen, or bird, does; Sw. *ruga*, id. Molbech's remark on the Dan. word is—'Of uncertain origin; possibly related to O. N. *bruga*, to heap up or pile together; *bruga*, a pile or heap. The fundamental idea seems to be, to rest or lie above anything for the purpose of covering or concealing it: and Overtrow speaks of the Dragon which rooked over (*rugede over*) its hoard of gold and treasure.' Mr. Morris, in Gl. to *Pr. of Consc.*, in v. *Ruck*, which, together with the preceding word, *rouke*, I take to be coincident with our word, refers to O. N. *bruku*, to squat, Dut. *burken*, to crouch. *Hruku* must be a misprint, and I do not find any like vb. with such signification either in Haldorsen or Egilsson. I think, with Molb., that the primary idea is, as we familiarly express it, 'to sit all of a heap,' to make a heap of oneself, as a sitting bird does, and as a crouching bird or person does, scarcely less. Comp. *Pr. Pm.* 'Rukkun, or cower down, curyn down, crowdyn downe; ruckyn or cowryn downe. *Incurvo*.'

'Pai sal for threst þe hevedes souke

Of þe nedders þat on þam sal *rouke*. *Pr. of Consc.* l. 6764.

Roughen, v. a. To make rough; to check looseness of the bowels by the administration or action of astringent medicines. *Wh. Gl.* See **Slapen**, which implies action of the contrary kind.

Roundy, adj. Of good size, free from small or refuse coal: applied to the coal of the district when obtained in masses instead of in an almost pulverised state. Applied also to separate lumps or pieces.

Pr. Pm. 'Rownde gobet, of what so hyt be.' 'Round, full, large. *Norb.*' Halliwell. 'Rund, largus, liberalis. A. S. *rum*, unde *rumedlice*, liberaliter; *rumgyfa*, liberalis, munificus. Fenn. *runfas*.' Ihre. He adds that he is doubtful whether to refer the origin of this word to the same source as that of *rund*, rotundus, or to *rum*, spatiosus, amplus. The A. S. word, he thinks, inclines to the latter, particularly as the Saxons of his own day used the expression *ruum meten*, to measure out with a liberal hand. Molb. gives Dan. *rund*, collating it with A. S. *rum*, *rum-gyfa*, and adducing also Sw. *rund*, in the sense of liberal, abundant, overflowing, as *rund baand*, liberal hand; *lyksaligbethens runde giver*: contentments [sufficing or] abundant gifts; *love rundt*, to promise largely; *rund arving*, a rich inheritance, all of which phrases illustrate our word.

'They're gotten some gey guid coal at t' pits, noo: a'most a' roundy yans;' or 'roundy bits.'

Roup, sb. Public sale or auction.

'A *roup*, in Scotland,—a canting or outcry:' Ritson, quoted by Jam. *Roup*, *roup*, *rope*, to cry, to shout: thence to expose to sale by auction. Teut. *roepen*, clamare, N. S. *roepen*, A. S. *breopan*, O. N. *brópa*, S. G. *ropa*, &c. See Jam. in v. *Roup*. Cf. also Dan. *raabe*, *at raabe noget op* [*til salg*]: to put anything up for sale at an auction, where the application of *roup* becomes at once apparent.

Rouped up, To be, v. p. To be suffering from any bronchial affection which renders hoarse, and otherwise interferes with the clearness of

the voice; to be scarcely able either to speak or whisper from hoarseness and loss of voice.

'*Roup* occurs in a peculiar sense, either as denoting an incessant cry, or perhaps hoarseness of voice, as the adj. *roupy* is now used.

"The rauin come *rolpand* quhen he hard the rair."

Lyndsay's *Warkis*, 1592, p. 207.

"Thir slaves of Sathan, we say, *roupit* as they had bein ravenis." Knox's *Hist.* p. 33.

Roup, hoarseness. . . . Some derive this from Isl. *broop*, *beroop*, vociferatio, because this is frequently the cause of hoarseness. The idea has great probability.' Jam. Scarcely so, I think. There can be little doubt in connecting **Roup**, **roupy**, with the same root as O. N. *brafn*, S. G. *rafn*, *ramn*, A. S. *bræfen*, *ræfen*, Eng. *raven*. Cf. Dut. *raven*, to croak, *rave* in Pl. D. *nagt-rave*, the goat-sucker, 'from the croaking noise it makes at night.' Wedgw. Note also Dut. *raaf*, *rave*, Germ. *rabe*, a raven, Finn. *rääwyn*, the croaking of crows or rooks, Lat. *ravus*, hoarse; and, besides, comp. Dan. D. *ræbbe* or *ræppe*, to croak, as frogs, *roppe*, to quack, as a duck, and the example under **Roupy**.

'Ah's jest about *rouped* oop;' scarcely able to speak for hoarseness.

Roupy, adj. Hoarse, not able to speak properly, from the effects of cold.

'As *roupy* as a raven.' *Wb. Gl.*

Rouse, v. a. To turn out, or remove from their accustomed places; as the articles of furniture in a room.

Rouse-about, v. n. To run or career about from place to place.

Comp. Germ. *rauschen*, to bustle, rush, to do things noisily or bustlingly; as, *der wind rausch in den büschen*; also the phrases, 'a rousing lie,' 'a rousing fire.' Note also Sw. *rusa*, to proceed with impetuous action, to rush, *rusa till sitt förderf*: to rush on his own ruin; *rusa bort*, to rouse forth; also, *rusa, ned, up, ut, &c.*; Dan. D. *russe*, to rush about, to be in haste.

Rout, v. n. To go about from place to place, to wander or stray. Most frequent in the connected form **rout about**.

S. G. *ruta*, *vagari*, *discurrere*; *bwar tolkin flock i hafwit rutar*: where a like swarm [of light pirate vessels] infests, wanders about, the sea. Ihre collates Welsh *rbodio*, *vagari*, Sax. *rüteren*, Dut. *ruyten*. 'Routed. If an animal strays and is pounded, it remains, when unclaimed, three sun-sets and three sun-risings in the pound or pincfold. Afterwards it is taken to the *rout-yard* till the owner can be found, and is then said to be *routed*. This term is specially used in the neighbourhood of Horncastle, and it is no uncommon thing to see in the provincial papers advertisements beginning thus:—"Routed, at B—, two pigs; &c. *Linc.*"' Halliwell. *Routed* is simply 'strayed.'

Rout, v. n. To bellow, or low loudly, as cattle do when uneasy or excited.

Pr. Pm. 'Rowtyn, yn slepe (rowtyn or snoryn). *Sterto*. *Rowtynge* in slepe. *Stertura*.' See also Chaucer, *Reve's Tale*, p. 32.

'He raxed and rored

And *rutte* at the laste.' *P. Ploughm.* l. 3270.

Cf. O. N. *ríta*, *rýta*, grunnire, as *svínid rítir*, sus grunnit; *brióta* (pres. *brýt*), ronchos ducere,

stertere, N. *rjota*, *raute*, Sw. *ryta*, to roar as a lion or other beast, to grunt savagely; *ett rytande svin*: a fiercely grunting hog (*Wär. och Wird.* p. 363); Dan. D. (S. Jutl.) *ryde*, as *at ryde som en ko*: to bellow as a cow does; O. Dan. *rythæ*, *rydbæ*; *en rydendbe löffue*, a roaring lion; Sw. D. *röta*.

Rout-about, v. n. To go about from place to place, turning things out or over, as one might do in search of anything that was lost.

Router, sb. 1. A turmoil, a hasty confused moving about, as of a crowd; hasty or excited movement of a single person; hasty or eager movement, as of a person seeking for something. Thence, 2. The search itself, or investigation.

See **Rout-about**, the vb. in which formula furnishes a derivative for this sb.

'A street router.' *Wb. Gl.*

'"He jump up iv a great router;" started up in a great hurry or fury.' *Ib.*

Router, v. a. To turn out, with a sort of implied decision, as if it must needs be done; of the entire contents of a room at **Cleaning-time**. See **Router**, sb.

Routering-time. The period, usually about the month of May, when the house and everything in it undergoes the process of **thorough-cleaning**.

Routing, sb. Bellowing, or loud lowing of cows, oxen.

Roving, adj. Wild, unsettled, inclined to be stormy.

Probably only a special application of the ordinary E. word.

'"It's roving weather;" stormy, violent.' *Wb. Gl.*

Rovven, p. p. of to Rive. One use of it is noticeable: 'rovven fra tegither,' torn asunder, and so destroyed.

Comp. O. N. *rofinn*, solutus, ruptus.

Row, v. a. To form the ridges, in the process of preparing land for the turnip-crop, or of setting potatoes, and the like.

Row, v. n. To use vigorous exertions, to labour or work hard.

O. N. *roga*, moliri, niti. I connect this word with O. E. *roggen*, *rogg* or *rugg*, the primary idea of which seems to have been to pull with effort; as in *P. Ploughm.*

'And I hadde ruthe when Piers *rogged*,
It gradde so rufulliche.' p. 335.

'Als lyons, libardes and wolwes kene,
þat wuld worow men bylyve,
And *rogg* þam in sonder and ryve.' *Pr. of Consc.* l. 1228.

This conjunction of verbs is still preserved. Thus Brockett, after giving '*Rug*, to pull roughly, Teut. *rucken*, detrahere,' adds '*rugging and riving*, pulling and tearing.' With us the combination is **to row and scow**, a phrase which implies all the effort and bustle, pulling and pushing, of the spring- or **Thorough-cleaning**. S. G. and Sw. *rycka*, Dan. *rykke*, Germ. *rücken*, as well as O. N. *ryckja*, are probably nearly connected.

Rowan-tree, sb. (pr. roan-tree or roun-tree). The mountain-ash (*Pyrus aucuparia*). See **Witch-wood**.

O. N. *reynir*, S. G. *rönn*, *runn*, Sw. *rönn*, Dan. *røn*, *ronne*. Danish and Swedish folklore speak, the former of *flyvende røn*, and the latter of *flug-råin*, or *flåg-rönn* (N. *flog-rogn*), as of especial efficacy for the purposes to which wood of the rowan-tree is applicable; that is to say, as a prophylactic against witches and their power, elves, and all that company. Rietz describes *flug-råin* thus:—‘A rowan-tree which is found growing upon lofty old walls is so called, and is supposed to be attended with good fortune to such as carry a bit of it about their person.’ Under *Flågrönn* he says, ‘A rowan of such kind as is found growing on stumps or on other trees. The original intention no doubt has been to designate the mistletoe, but it has been superseded by the rowan-tree.’ Thiele mentions *flyvende røn* as a means applied by Danish housewives to ensure a fortunate churning, a pin thereof, in the form of a cross, being inserted in the churn. On St. John’s-night, he further says, to be safe against the witches who are riding Blocksberg-ward, pins or plugs of rowan-tree are carried about the person and also stuck up over all the doors of the house and premises. Besides which, a piece of rowan-tree, cut in May, and carried in the mouth, is a certain protection against all the wiles and the power of the elf-race. In Clevel. the rowan-tree is held of fully equal efficacy, but it must be gathered with peculiar observances and at a particular season. The 2nd of May, St. Helen’s Day, is **Rowan-tree-day**, or **Rowan-tree Witch-day**, and on that day, even yet with some, the method of proceeding is for some member of the household or family to go the first thing in the morning, with no thought of any particular **Rowan-tree**—rather, I believe, it might be said, till some **Rowan-tree** is fallen in with of which no previous knowledge had been possessed by the seeker. From this tree a sufficient supply of branches is taken, and (a different path homewards having been taken, by the strict observers, from that by which they went) on reaching home twigs are ‘stuck over every door of every house in the homestead,’ and scrupulously left there until they fall out of themselves. A piece is also always borne about by many in their pockets, or purses, as a prophylactic against **Witching**. Not so very long since, either, the farmers used to have whip-stocks of **Rown-tree** wood—**Rown-tree-gads** they were called—and it was held that, thus supplied, they were safe against having their **Draught fixed**, or their horses made restive by a witch. If ever a **Draught** came to a stand-still—there being, in such cases, no **Rown-tree-gad** in the driver’s hands, of course—then the nearest **Witchwood-tree** was resorted to and a stick cut to flog the horses on with, to the discomfiture of the malevolent witch who had caused the stoppage. ‘Not long since,’ says Mr. Carr, ‘as a farmer in my neighbourhood was driving his plough, the horses suddenly became restive. The whip was vigorously applied, but without effect, for the horses remained perfectly motionless. The farmer fortunately cast his eyes on a *whicken-tree* which was growing in the adjoining hedge, from which he speedily cut a twig, the gentlest application of which broke the spell, and caused the horses to proceed quietly with their accustomed toil.’ Such histories are rife enough throughout the country side. I append the following sentence from *York Castle Depositions*, p. 209, a ‘noted witch’ being the speaker:—‘I think I must give this Thomas Bramhall over, for they tye soe much *whigben* about him, I cannot come to my purpose, else I could have worn him away once in two yeares.’

Rownd, sb. The roe or spawn of fish.

O. N. *brogn*, S. G. *ron*, *rom*, *rog*, Sw. *rom*, *råm*, Dan. *rogn*, N. S. *rogbn*, Dut. *roggen*, *rogben*, *rogbe*, Sc. *raun*, *rawn*, *roun*; *rauner*, *rowaner*, the female fish, salmon especially; Welsh *grawn*.

Rowty, adj. Rank or thick-growing, coarsely luxuriant.

‘*Routh*, *rowtb*. Plenty, abundance in whatever respect; hence, *routbie*, plentiful.’ Jam.

It is added that 'Sibbald would fain connect the word with *rife*; but that apparently it has more resemblance to S. G. *roge*, a heap, whence *rogadt*, cumulus, *rogadt maatt*, a heaped measure.' Garnett, however, refers Sc. *routh* to Welsh and Cornish *rutb*, a heap. Comp. D. D. *rust* or *rut*, liberal, lavish. In *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, B., the king's invitation in the parable of the 'Marriage of the King's Son' is thus worded:—

'For my boles & my bore; arn bayted and slayne
& my fedde foule; fattened with sclazt,
My polyle þat is pennefed & partrykes boþe,
Wyth schelde; of wylde swyn, swane; & crone;
Al is *ropeled* & rosted ryȝt to þe sete,
Come; cof to my corte, er hit colde worþe.'

May not *ropeled* mean plenteously or profusely supplied? The meaning *prepared*, as set before '*rosted*,' suggested in the Glossary, is certainly bald, and not too consistent with the proposed derivation.

Roy, v. n. To indulge in convivial pleasures, to live extravagantly.

Probably connected with the numerous family of words which reckons *rave*, *revel*, *rove*, *ribald*, and probably *riot*, among its connections, together with *royl*, *Pr. Pm.* '*roytyn*, or *gōn ydyl abowte* (*roytyn* or *roylyn*).'
Jam. gives '*roy*, to rave; apparently from the same root with Teut. *reven*, Fr. *rever*.' Wedgw., under *Revel*, collates '*Swiss räbeln*, to clatter; Bret. *ribla*, to revel, lead a dissipated life. Champ. *ribler*, to be out at night, lead a debauched life, *revel*, noise, disturbance, gaiety; *reveaux*, pleasures, debauches.' Comp. our '*They royed* on till they came to nowght.' *Wb. Gl.*

Ruckle, v. n. To breathe with a rattling or broken internal sound, as in bronchitis, and other affections of the breathing-tubes. See **Ruttle**.

Ihre gives the word *rockla*, impedit et cum stridore anhelare, another form of which, he adds, is *rackla*. With it he collates O. N. *bræka*, to hawk, expectorate, Arm. *ronkel*, Germ. *röckeln*, to rattle in the throat, Fr. *râler*, O. Fr. *racler*, A. S. *bráca*, a cough, phlegm; to which may be added, N. *rukla*, to rattle in the throat, another interesting form of which is *burkla*.

Rud, sb. Ruddle, red ochre: used in marking sheep.

O. N. *rodi*, *rod*, rubigo, rubor, *ryd*, ferrugo, rubigo, ærugo, *raudr*, red. The ruddle or red ochre designated is simply earthy oxide of iron. Cf. Welsh *rbudd*, *rbwd*.

Rud-stake, sb. The upright piece of wood to which an ox or cow is fastened in its stall or standing; the means of attachment being a chain, fast at one end to a ring which travels on the **Rud-stake**, at the other to a collar strapped round the neck of the beast.

I look upon the primary element in this word as being essentially the same as in the words *rid up*, *Reeting-comb*, and to depend upon the idea of separation; Sw. *reda*, to lay separate, or apart, O. N. *greiða*, id. The **Stake** in question is the effective means by which beast is kept separate from beast in the places where it is found. See **Skel-beast**, which is a boarded partition.

Rue, v. a. and n. 1. To change one's mind or purpose after an

understanding come to or agreement made. 2. To decline or refuse to complete a bargain, of whatever kind.

Pr. Pm. 'Ruwyñ, or for-thynkyñ. *Peniteo, vel penitet.* *Ruynge*, for a thynge (rvyn, or forthynkyng). *Penitudo, penitencia.*'

'“What's George D. not wed yet?” “Nay. Folks says he's *rued*,” or, “*rued* on 't.”'
'“*Rued* an' run off;” regretted his bargain and refused to complete it.' *Wb. Gl.*

Rue-bargain, sb. 1. A bargain repented of and cancelled. 2. A sum of money (or other consideration) paid by the party who **rues** for the permission to be off his bargain or return his purchase.

Ruffle, v. a. To raise the skin slightly by abrasion.

O. N. *brufla*, cutem lædere, *brufl*, *brufla*, cutis exigua læsio. In the Dan. definitions attached to Haldorsen's Latin ones, *brufla* is *forrive buden lidt*: to scratch up the skin a little, wherein the simple vb. *rive* is, almost beyond doubt, related to the O. N. vb. Comp. Pl. D. *rifeln*, to streak, to furrow, Dan. *rifle*, to groove a column, rifle a gun, Germ. *raffen*, to scrape or rake, Dut. *rijffeln*, to scrape, rub; as also Sw. *rifwa*, to scratch, tear, the near relative of Dan. *rive*. Wedgw. gives a very different history of E. *ruffle*.

Rumbustical, adj. Boisterous, noisy, overbearing.

Wedgw. classes this word, together with *rumpus* and *rumbustious*, Sc. *rummyss*, to bellow, roar, It. *rombazzo*, a clatter, Swiss *rumpusen*, to pull one another about, to contend in sport, all under one head, collating O. N. *rumr*, *rymr*, clash, noise.

Rumtion, sb. A row or commotion.

This word too must be referred to O. N. *rumr* or *rymr*: *rymia* (pret. *befi rymt*), to make a loud noise or outcry. See under **Raum** or **Roam**.

Run-a-country. Used adjectively. 1. Itinerant; applied, according to *Wh. Gl.*, to a travelling quack. 2. Fugitive; applied to one who leaves the country or district secretly to escape the payment of his debts or other obligations. See **Land-louper**.

'“A *run-a-country* fellow;” one who goes about from place to place announcing his wares or his nostrums; a quack.' *Wb. Gl.*

Runch, sb. The wild mustard plant, the **Ketlock**, or charlock of other districts (*Sinapis arvensis*).

'*Runch*, a word that in Scotland means “crunch,” Fr. *ronger*, gnaw, and is applied to a strong raw-boned woman, as a “*runchie* quean,” in reference, as Jam. thinks, to a coarse wild radish so called, the jointed charlock (*Rapbanus rapbanistrum*).’ Prior's *Pop. Names of British Plants*. In Clevel. it is a name applied to the common charlock, and the jointed charlock is distinguished as ‘white *runch*.’

Rung, sb. A step, or round, in a ladder. See **Rāng'd**.

Run-metal, sb. Cast-iron, having run into its mould, instead of been forged into shape. See **Render**.

Runnel, sb. 1. A small stream of water; but applied also to the

channel it runs in. 2. A funnel for pouring liquids into a bottle, or other narrow-mouthed receiver, with.

D. D. *rønnel*, a little channel or small water-course; S. Jutl. *ryndel*; Sw. *rännil*, id.; O. N. *rensle*, Dan. *rende*, A. S. *rynele*.

Run-out, adj. Impoverished, exhausted; of land that has been badly farmed, over-cropped, and insufficiently manured.

'It's nobbut a moderate tak'. T' land's mostlings sair *run oot*.'

Runty, sb. Short and thick-set.

A little separate heap of anything, stones or wood, in Falster is called a *ryndel*, while in Funen *runte* is a small load, thick and stumpy in comparison to its height; also a leaping-pole with a thick lower end. Wedgw. quotes Sc. *runt*, trunk of a tree, Prov. E. *runt*, stump of underwood, dead stump of a tree, the rump. And thence, he compares Germ. *rumpf* with *strumpf*, trunk, stock; and Prov. E. *strunt*, a bird's tail with *strunty*, coincident in meaning with our *runty*. We have not the idea of withered, old, or lean, however, associated here: rather the reverse. See example.

'"A strang, *runty* lass;" like many of our hardy-bred moor-maidens.' *Wb. Gl.*

Run wicks, To. See **Wicks**, To run.

Rush, sb. 1. A crowd, or thick assembling of people; any festivity at which a great attendance or concourse of people is expected. 2. Herbage or plants that have grown up in numbers, and very thick together, from the vegetation of a quantity of seed dropped in one place, or analogous causes.

O. N. *rusk*, strepitus, turbatio, S. G. *rusk*, strepitus, *ruska*, to move oft, cause to shake; thence to give forth a sound as of shaking, shuddering, rustling, or to move on with force; Sw. *ruska*, id., *ruska*, a bough with a tuft of foliage upon it; Dan. *ruske*, to shake, agitate; N. *rusk*, noise, uproar, sudden movement, *ruska*, to rattle, do things bustlingly, to throw into disorder; Dut. *ruyschen*, Germ. *rauschen*, to make a noise or bustle, to rush, to make a rushing noise. Cf. the words *race*, *ryssden*, in the passages following:—

'Soe that her followed all that day
of Harlotts a great *race*
to fyle her body.' Percy's *Folio MS.* i. 445.

'anon thé (the dragons) *ryssden* out of their den.' *Ib.* 469.

Russelled, adj. Withered, wrinkled; of an apple. Given in the form 'rossilled' in *Leeds Gl.*, and as signifying 'rotten,' which is not the case here. It is further said to be 'used only of the apple,' by the same authority.

Comp. Germ. *runzeln*, to shrivel, as fruit, *runzelig*, *runzlig*, as *runzlicher apfel*, *birn*, &c., a shrivelled apple, pear, &c.; Low Sax. *krünkel*; O. S. *vrinkle*; A. S. *wrincl*: and so Dan. *rynke*, Sw. *skrynkla*, also.

Ruttings, sb. The entrails of any animal. *Wh. Gl.*

Ruttle, v. n. 1. To breathe with a rattling or broken internal noise, as a person does when suffering under bronchitis or asthma. 2. To emit

the last breathing sounds just before death—the death-rattle. 3. To laugh in a suppressed way, so as to produce a sound of a somewhat similar nature. *Wh. Gl.* See **Ruckle**.

Brock. quotes Teut. *rotelen*, murmurare. But I have no doubt this word is coincident with **ruckle**. There may be two forms of the word, but the meanings are all connected.

Rutty, adj. Deeply furrowed with cart-ruts.

'A brant, *rutty* loaning.' *Wb. Gl.*

S

Sacrament-piece, sb. A half-crown taken from the oblations made at offertory, exchanged for thirty penny-pieces collected from thirty different people, widows properly, then drilled through so as to admit the passage of a ribbon, suspended on which it is to be worn round the neck as a charm against epilepsy.

It has occurred to the writer once to have a formal request made to him for such a half-crown, and by one of the most respectable and well-to-do farmers in the parish. The **Sacrament-piece** should, to be very precise, be 'walked with nine times up and down the church aisle.' *Wb. Gl.* I do not know that this part of the formulary was intended to be observed in the case I have referred to. For comparison I adduce the following, the first from Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* i. 87; the others from '*Choice Notes: Folklore.*' 'In Suffolk the superstitious use of cramp-rings, as a preservative against fits, is not entirely abandoned; instances occur where nine young men of a parish each subscribe a crooked sixpence, to be moulded into a ring for a young woman afflicted with this malady.' This Suffolk usage seems to vary in different places, or else the correspondent of *Notes and Queries* is not entirely accurate, which internal evidence indeed leads one to suspect, for one may be quite certain there is some mystic—at least, very definite—number, and that the indefinite 'ten or a dozen' will not fit in to any real folklore notions. 'If a young woman has fits, she applies to ten or a dozen unmarried men (if the sufferer be a man, he applies to as many maidens), and obtains from each of them a small piece of silver, of any kind, as a piece of a broken spoon, or ring, or brooch, buckle, and even sometimes a small coin, and a penny. The twelve pieces of silver are taken to a silversmith or other worker in metal, who forms therefrom a ring which is to be worn by the person afflicted. If any of the silver remains after the ring is made, the workman has it as his perquisite, and the twelve pennies also are intended as the wages for his work, and he must charge no more.' (p. 114.) The Norfolk recipe is a ring made from 'nine sixpences freely given by persons of the opposite sex,' and taken to a silversmith to be manufactured. In some cases, it would seem, besides the sixpence, each giver has to contribute $1\frac{1}{2}d.$, and the $13\frac{1}{2}d.$ so resulting is the payment to the worker in metal. (p. 36.) But the next extract is most to the purpose:—'A young woman, living in the neighbourhood of Holsworthy (Devon), having for some time past been subject to periodical fits of illness, endeavoured to effect a cure by attendance at the afternoon service at the parish church, accompanied by thirty young men, her near neighbours. Service over, she sat in the porch of the church, and each of the young men, as they passed out in succession, dropped a penny into her lap; but the last, instead of a penny, gave her half-a-crown, taking from her the twenty-nine pennies

which she had already received. With this half-crown in her hand, she walked three times round the Communion-table, and afterwards had it made into a ring, by the wearing of which she believes she will recover her health.' (p. 173.) Extracted from the *Times* of March 7, 1854.

Sad, adj. Heavy, that has not risen properly; of bread: doughy, tenacious; of a pudding, or other like article of food: solid, waxy, in opposition to mealy, **light**; of cooked potatoes.

Comp. O. N. *saddr*, satur, saturatus, and note the O. E. usage in the senses sober, serious, grave.

Sadden, v. a. and n. 1. To consolidate or make firm and hard; as snow by treading upon it, and in similar instances. 2. To become firm and consolidated; of any matter or substance that has been soft or plastic and becomes harder and more consistent.

Sadly-begone, adj. (pr. begawen or begaun). Woe-begone, distressed; otherwise **sairly-begone**, **shockingly-begone**.

The word was applied to the expression of his own feelings by an old man who had rendered a slight service to a stranger lady, had asked for a kiss in requital, and had then discovered that it was the sister of the newly-come parson of the parish:—'Ah war *sadly-begawn*.' Cf. 'So rychely she was *begoñ*,' Percy's *Folio MS.* i. p. 115; 'Welle is me *begoñ*,' *Ib.* p. 117; 'all of beaten gold *begon*,' *Ib.* p. 397; and, *bia misbegaas biora onsiene*: they disfigure their faces; Matt. vi. 16.

Sae, adv. So.

'Pou was getyne of *sa* vile matere and *sa* gret fylthe, &c.' *Rel. Pieces*, p. 16.

Sag, v. n. 1. To hang with bellying weight, as any heavy matter in a pendulous bag does. 2. To be protuberant, but as if with contained matters that seem to cause the protuberance to hang, or to appear likely to drop.

Mr. Wedgw. connects E. *sag* with *suck* and its cognate words, explaining it by 'to sink gradually down, to be depressed; properly to sink as the surface of water leaking away or *sucked* up through the cracks of the containing vessel; Sc. *seg*, *seyg*, to sink as liquids in a cask in consequence of absorption. The roof of a house is *seggit* when it has sunk a little inward. Jam.' Under *Sway*, however, he quotes 'Sw. *swegryggad*, *swankruggad*, swayed in the back; *swaying*, a hollow raking of the back-bone;' and under *Swag*, 'Swiss *schwabbeln*, *schwabben*, to wobble, swag like loose flesh.' The relationship of *sag*, however, would appear to be with *swag* and *sway*, rather than with *suck*. Comp. D. D. *svak*, a hollow, a **Slack**, a depressed or low-lying place, under which word Molb. quotes West. Goth. *svacka*, from *lhre*, and also *svak-ryggad*, of one who has a crooked or inbent back, in Dan. D. *sveirygget* or *sveibaget*, a *g* being dropped from the end of the first element of the word, which is *sveig* or *svei*, a low place in a field (Låland). *Sag* is to *svak*, *sveig*, *sweg*, &c., what Dan. *sort* is to Sw. *svart*, O. N. *svartr*, Germ. *schwartz*, &c. There is first the idea of sinking or bowing or bulging (see example); then follows that of motion of the bowed or sunken part from side to side, or otherwise.

'“A *sagged* out wall;” bulged out at the side.' *Wb. Gl.*

Said, p. p. Directed, persuaded by words.

'“In spite of all I can do, she won't be *sayed*;” guided or persuaded by what I say.' *Wb. Gl.*

'Wheea, an he wean't be *said*, he mun gan's ain gate, an' lig on's bed as he mak's 't'; he must go his own way and take the consequences.

Cf. 'Nevyrtheles hys barons hym *sedde*,
That he graunted a wyff to wedde.'

Marsh, *Eng. Lang.* p. 228, quoted from Weber's *Metrical Romances*. vol. ii.

'Then *said* Richmond this realme: with all the royal cuntrye.'

Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. 214.

Saim, sb. Lard, rendered swine-fat. See **Seam**.

'Per in *saym* & in sorze þat sauoured as helle
Per wa3 bylded his bour.' (Jonah's in the whale's belly.)

E. Eng. Allit. Poems, C. 275.

Welsh *saim*, grease. *Saim*, seam, the tallow fat or grease of a hog. Cotgr. Lat. *sagina*, fat, fatness produced by feeding; connected with *σάρρω*, to stuff, fill or cram; *σάγμα*, stuffing. From the Lat., Sp. *sainar*, to fatten beasts, *sain*; Prov. *sagin*; Champ. *sabin*; It. *saima*, grease or fat. The coincidence of the Welsh word is curious, and leads to the enquiry how we came by our word—whether through the channel of the Romance languages, or through that of the Welsh; perhaps even, whether we owe it to Welsh or Welsh to English.

Sair, adj. Sore; in all its senses.

'“A *sair* spot;” a sore place, wound, &c.’ *Wb. Gl.*

'A *sair* loss;’ ‘a *sair* ho’t’ (hurt), or, ‘damage;’ &c.

Sair, adv. (always used intensitively and with great latitude of application). Sorely, exceedingly, extremely.

'A *sair*-missed man.’ *Wb. Gl.*

'Ah's been *sair* favoured wi' my health;’ spoken by a remarkably hale old man of ninety-two or ninety-three.

Cf. *Faderen var sære stolt berav*: his father was *sair* proud of this: *Arne*, p. 27; and, 'Sori ofrigt;’ *sair* frightened. *Gen. and Ex.* p. 64.

Sairly, adv. Sorely, severely.

Sairy, adj. Sickly, helpless, weakly.

'“A poor *sairy* body;” a weakly or diseased person.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Sam, v. a. 1. To cause to coagulate, to make to curdle. 2. To compress or knead together; of clay, or other matter of like consistency.

Leeds Gl. gives *sam*, ‘to gather. “*Sam* up that corn;”’ *Cr. Gl.*, ‘to collect together;’ and both speak of the word as common, adding that they know no instance of its use as an adverb. Brock. does not give *sam* at all, but quotes the compound word *sam-cast*, two ridges ploughed together. O. N. *saman*, together, in comp. *sam*; S. G. *sam*, ‘præfixum Gothicum, quod sociatum notat, et ex pluribus ita conjunctum, ut unum efficiatur; hinc *sämja* est unio; *sams*, concors, unanimis:’ Ihre. Dan. *sam*, *samman*, Sw. *sam*, *samman*, the former word in either case being used simply in composition. The Old E. word is *samen*, to assemble, to consort with, A. S. *samnian*, to assemble, collect; O. Germ. *samen*, Germ. *sammeln*, co-ordinate with Sw. *samla*, Dan. *samle*. The present meanings of our word follow immediately from the original signification. There is a collecting or assembling of particles when the ‘milk is *sammed*,’ *Wb. Gl.*, and a still closer assembling when either the curds or clay are subjected to compression, so as to make the particles coherent.

Sand-corn, sb. A grain of sand. See **Corn**.

Sap-tree, sb. The rowan-tree or mountain-ash.

The element *sap* is probably a corruption of, or in some way connected with, *service* or *sorb*. 'Sorb, L. *sorbus*, from *sorbeo*, drink down, in allusion to a beverage made from the fruit.' Prior's *Pop. Names of Br. Plants*. Service-tree (*Sorbus domestica*); wild service-tree (*Sorbus aucuparia*), the rowan-tree. 'Service, from L. *cerevisia*, its fruit having from ancient times been used for making a fermented liquor, a kind of beer;

Et poculi læti

Fermento atque acidis imitantur vitea sorbis. Virg. *Georg.* iii. 379.' *Ib.*

Sark, sb. A shirt; also a shift or chemise.

O. N. *serkr*, toga, tunica, indusium; Sw. *särk*, a shift; Dan. *særk*, a garment worn under the armour in former days, a woman's shift; A. S. *serce*, *sirce*, a shirt; Sc. *sark*.

'Stripped tiv his *sark*-sleeves.'

Sarkless, sb. Without a shirt to one's back, destitute in the matter of clothing.

Sarra, v. a. 1. To serve or supply, as a customer or applicant.
2. To supply food to; as to pigs or other animals.

'Sarrant, a servant. *Somerset*.' Halliwell. Cf. *Pr. Pm.* 'Sarry, or savery. *Sapidus*.' An analogous suppression or absorption of the *v* seems to have taken place in our **sarra**, otherwise spelt **sarrow**

1. '“I doubt I cannot *sarra* what she wants;” furnish the article needed.' *Wb. Gl.*
2. '“Has thou gitten t' pigs *sarrowed*?” fed.' *Ib.*

Sarrowings, sb. Supplies suitable for the swill or pig's tub.

'“Pig-sarrowings;” slops for the hog-trough.' *Wb. Gl.*

Sattle, sb. The same as **Settle**, which see.

Sauf, adj. Sallow, bilious-looking.

Cr. Gl. gives '*Sauf*, *saugh*, willow or sallow,' with quotations from Scott's *Minstrelsy* and *Guy Mannering*, and another from *The Gentle Shepherd*. *Jam.* gives '*Sauch*, *saugh*, a willow or sallow-tree.' The Clevel. dialect, as usual, replaces the *ch* or *gb* sound by the *f* sound. This *ch* or *gb* is represented by *g* in A. S. *salig*, *ch* in Gael. *seileach*, *g* in Welsh *belyg*, *w* in Fin. *salawa*, *g* in Sw. *sälg*, *ch* in O. Fr. *saule*, *x* in Lat. *salix*. But a similar sound exists in the origin of E. *sallow*, dirty or unwholesome-coloured—A. S. *salowig*, *salwig*, Pl. D. *sölig*, and the same vocal processes which in the one case result in *saugh* or *sauch*, *sauf*, in the other likewise would terminate in *sauf*. In *Pr. Pm.* it is '*Salwbe*, of colowre,' and also '*Salwbe*, tree. *Salix*.'

Sau'mas Loaves. Soulmass Loaves, or bread, to be eaten on All Souls' Day, 2nd November. 'They were sets of square farthing cakes with currants in the centre, commonly given by bakers to their customers; and it was usual to keep them in the house for good luck. Dr. Young, in his *History of Whitby*, mentions a lady as having one above a hundred years old.' *Wh. Gl.*

Sau't. Pr. of Salt.

Sauve, v. a. (Pr. of Salve). To apply ointment, as in the process of smearing sheep. Salves of various kinds, or composed of various constituents, have been in use.

Sauving, sb. (Pr. of Salving). The act of smearing sheep.

Save, sb. (pr. seeav'). A saving, or piece of economy.

'Yah *seeav*' 's neea *seeav*': *Wb. Gl.*; one, or an isolated, act of economy is no economy at all.

Savelicks (pr. seeavli'ks). A schoolboy's name for the canker of the dog-rose.

The notion connected with the name is that carrying one of the objects denoted is a safeguard against a caning from the master.

Saw-com, saw-cum, sb. Saw-dust. See **Coom** or **Cum**.

Saw-horse, sb. A saw-pit.

Safe, skafe, sb. A wild, thoughtless person; generally of a lad or young man.

'*Safe*. To run up and down; to wander; to lead a scampish vagabonding life; thus they say, "Arn't ye ashamed o' ye'sen, *safing* up and down about the country?" *Linc.* Halliwell. '*Skaif*, wild, fearful,' is given by Ferguson, who refers it to O. N. *skiálfa*, to tremble, *skiálf*, tremor. From *wild*, taken as in part synonymous with fearful, easily frightened, to *wild* = unsteady, is not a difficult step: but I am more disposed to look upon our word as connected with O. N. *skeifr*, Dan. *skiæv* or *skiev*, and as implying therefore one whose proceedings are perverse, awry, out of the right course. There are several applications of the Dan. word, both provincial and authorised, which are of a like kind. Thus D. D. *skievs*, adj. and adv., is used to imply awkwardness, crookedness, perversity of both gait and behaviour; as, *de goer skiövs*: he proceeds after an ill fashion; *de bar aaltier vaar'en skiövs kneit*: he has always been a wild or ill-conducted chap, knave. Again, Molb., in *Dansk. Ordbog*, gives not only *skieue*, to be awry, to shew a deviation from the right line, but as meaning also to go awry, wrong; *at skieve fra veien*: to deviate from the right path. Again, D. D. *skiævl* signifies not only one with ill-shapen or mis-shapen body or limbs, but one who goes awkwardly or crookedly, and *skiævl* is an awkward person. Comp. also Germ. *schiefer kopf*: 'a wild, rambling, odd, eccentric head.' Hilp. A very slight change of the metaphor induces the meaning of our word.

'"A thoughtless young *safe*;" a wild youth.' *Wb. Gl.*

Scaldered, To be, v. p. To be in such a state that the surface peels or comes off in scales; as, parts of the human body under the influence of leprosy or similar affections, or of what produces a blister, and the like; or as stones that have been burned, metal that has become superficially oxidised, &c.

The first of a very numerous family of words, alike interesting and diversified in the ramifications of meaning which they take. See under **Scale**. The more immediate connection of this word is with E. *scald-head*. '*Scall*, scurf in the head; *scalled* or *scald* head, a scurfy head. Dut. *schellen van't boofd*, scurf of the head:' Wedgw.; that which parts from the head in the form of *scales*, that is. *Pr. Pm.* '*Scallyd. Glabrosus: Scalle. Glabra.*'

Scalderings, sb. The limestone nodules found among lime; not having been sufficiently burnt to become lime, but yet so far subjected to the influence of heat that, when exposed to the weather, the surface-coat scales or parts from the mass.

Scale, v. a. 1. To scatter, disperse, spread about or asunder. 2. To cause to disperse, as a swelling or tumour. 3. To dissipate, or cause to be absorbed, the milk in the female breast.

O. N. *skilja*, discriminare, discernere, Sw. *skilja*, to separate persons or things from one another; as, *skilja fåren ifrån getterna*: to separate the sheep from the goats; Dan. *skille*, id.; D. D. *skaale* (the priest is said *at skaale* the Confirmation candidates, when he selects those who are to be presented for Confirmation), *skielte*, to separate, part from one another; as, *skielte sine egne faar fra en andens flok*: to pick out one's own sheep from a neighbour's flock; A. S. *scylan*, to distinguish, separate, &c.; Pl. D. *schelen*, to be distinguished; Fris. *scheelen*, to differ; Dut. *scheelen*, *schillen*. Cf. Mæso-G. *skaidan*, whence Germ. *scheiden*, and Lith. *skelti*, *skilti*, to split, burst, *skalus*, *skillus*, easy to split. Brockett and Carr both notice the passage from Coriolanus,—

‘I will venture
To *scale* ’t a little more;’

and there can be no doubt with entire correctness. To this same origin must be referred the words **scaldered**, **Scale-dish**, **shale**, **sheal**, **shill**, **skeely**, **Skelbeast**, **skill**, &c., occurring below. A curious usage of the word is found in the following lines:—

‘They jobbed a sharp whittle in behind,
And after that his baggs *skailed* wind.’ *Joco-Ser. Disc.* p. 24.

1. ‘Gan an’ *scale* t’ mannur i’ t’ meadow;’ spread or scatter it over the land.
- ‘*Scaling* t’ moudie-hills;’ spreading the soil of the mole-casts.
2. ‘My doughter’s gotten a sau v frav o’er t’ moor, an’ its nighhand *scaled* t’ swellin’ awa.’
3. ‘T’ bairn’s dead, an’ they’re on wi’ *scaling* t’ mother’s milk awa’.’

Scale-dish, sb. A milk-skimmer, a shallow dish or pan (of metal) to separate the cream from the milk.

Comp. D. D. *skalgryde*, a skimming-dish for milk. Molb. collates our word from Brockett.

Scallibrat, sb. A passionate, screaming child.

Connected, probably, with *skirl* or *skerl*, to scream, which again is, it is likely, related to *squall*.

Scamp, v. a. To do work in an insufficient and dishonest manner; to do anything perfunctorily, or so as to make an outward show while really it is unsatisfactorily, or even badly, done.

Scant, adj. Insufficiently supplied; in need of more.

- ‘“Ah’s *scant* o’ brass;” in want of money.’ *Wb. Gl.*
‘*Scant* o’ mense;’ ‘*scant* o’ claes;’ ‘*scant* o’ wind,’ out of breath; &c.

Scar, sb. (sometimes pr. *scaur*; or rather with a vowel sound between that of *o* in 'or' and *au* in 'laud'). The face of a precipitous rock, or stony bank; the precipitous rock, or line of rocks, itself.

O. N. *skarð*, a cliff, abrupt rock; S. G. *skär*, rupes; Sw. D. *skär*, N. *skar*, an abrupt fissure in rocks. The fundamental idea is of that which is cut away, which presents a surface such as would be left by cutting off, &c., from O. N. *skéra*, scindere, laniare. Cognate with this is *Scarth* (*skarð*) the common proper name of all this district: as also *Scarborough*, originally *Scarðaborg*, the Castle of the Scar.

'That she and Jane Makepeace, of New Ridly, had trailed a horse of the said George downe a great *Scarr*, and that they have now power of a quye of the said George which now pines away.' *York Castle Dep.* p. 196.

Scar, sb. A rocky surface, at the foot of the sea-cliffs, or below the narrow beach, and lying, as regards the water-level, nearly awash. See **Cuvvin-scar**.

O. N. *sker*, scopulus maris, syrtis; Dan. *skjær*, N. *skjer*, a rock which rises to the level of the water-surface or a little above; words which have a near relative in the numerous small, low rocky islands on the coast of 'Scotland and the Isles,' distinguished by the name 'Skerries.'

Scar-dogger, sb. Globular concretions occurring in the Lias shales, and applied to the manufacture of Roman cement. Some fossilized substance usually forms the nucleus. See **Scar**, and **Dogger**.

Scart, p. p. of **Scrat**; whether another form of **scratted** or **scrattit**, or a phonological variation, I am uncertain.

'Ah got me *scart* oop;' spoken by an infirm old woman, who could not rise from her bed without a 'clawing' use of her hands.

Scau'd lit on 't. May scald light on it; 'scald' being the same word as in 'Scald-head;' an eruptive sore, with a tendency to form scabs which perpetually **scale off**, or separate.

Scau'p, sb. (Pr. of **Scalp**). 1. The bare head or skull. 2. The bare unproductive spots, on a hill-side for instance, where the rock shews its head, to the exclusion of any presence of soil, and consequently of vegetation.

'Words signifying shell, peel, husk, are commonly derived from the notion of scaling, peeling, or picking off' (see under **Scale**), 'separating the outer, useless portion.' Wedgw. Hence the primary idea in E. *scalp*, taken as the skin of the head, or skull rather, is that of removable, as the N. American Indian operation of *scalping* suggests. Thence there is a transition to the bare skull itself, or to that which presents more or less resemblance to a bare skull partly by reason of elevation, partly bareness. D. D. *skalp*, the pod or shell of leguminous plants, peas and beans, for instance, illustrates the former part of the statement, the second definition of our word, the latter. Comp. also S. G. *skalp*, a sheath for a sword, Gael. *sgealb-chreag*, a splintered or shelvy rock.

Scau'py, adj. Bare, naked, as a stony hill-side; rocky, as a field that lies on a steep hill-side, or **Bank**.

Sclate, sclater. Current forms of Slate, slater.

Scomfish, scumfish, v. a. Chiefly used in the passive: To put to sore inconvenience or to oppress with heat or smoke; to half suffocate or choke.

Jamieson's idea is that this word may be 'radically allied to O. N. *kafna*, S. G. *kufwa*, *qwafwa*, to suffocate, O. N. *kof*, suffocation, *s* being prefixed, which is very common in the Goth. languages, and *m* inserted.' This is perhaps as probable as his other supposition, that 'it may be an oblique sense of the ancient word signifying to *discomfit*.' The form *scomfit* occurs, *Book of the Knight of La Tour-Landry*, p. 55.

Sconce, sb. A screen; the piece of kitchen furniture, lined with some reflecting metal, which is set before the fire when a joint is roasting.

'*Sconce*, a small fort.' O. N. *skans*, S. G. and Sw. *skans*, munimentum, Dan. *skandse*, Germ. *schantze*, Dut. *schantse*, a rampart. Germ. *schanzkleid*, translated 'a canvas screen drawn round a ship at the time of an engagement to prevent the enemy from seeing,' by Wedgw., and 'a screen, target fence, quarter-cloth, boarding-netting,' by Hilpert. 'To *sconce* or *ensconce* oneself is to post oneself behind a screen of some sort.' Our **Sconce** is simply a screen available against the fire.

Sconce, v. a. To beat, especially about the head; to box the ears.

'*Sconce*. The head, a cant term. "A head, a pate, a nole, a *skonce*;" Florio, p. 82.' Halliwell. Hence the origin of our vb., by no means the only instance of a verb of beating furnished by the name of the part assailed. Skinner would connect *sconce*=head, with *sconce*=fort, defence, bulwark, shelter (see Rich.); an idea not inconsistent with the expressions occurring in many languages, such as 'to hide one's head,' a roof to 'cover one's head,' a 'shelter for his head,' 'defendere caput,' and the like. And from this secondary meaning, Rich. derives a further one; viz. 'to put, impose; upon the head, namely; a charge, a fine; and hence to fine;' as in, 'to *sconce*, to impose a pecuniary mulct. *Oxon. Kennett MS.*,' quoted in Hall., and which I adduce as illustrative of our use of the verb.

Sconce, v. a. To bear tales that are untrue or magnified in order to obtain one's own ends.

At first I was inclined to look upon this word as identical with the preceding one, its meaning being simply an extension of the meaning 'to beat,' carried out in the direction of *assailing* or *attacking*: and, even yet, it does not appear certain that such an explanation is not the best. Hall. however, gives '*Sconce*, to conduct a jocular warfare of words; to carry on good-humoured raillery. *North*,' and, again, 'to eat more than another. *Winton. Kennett MS.*,' while Jam. has '*Scance, scanse*, to make a great show, or ostentatious display: to magnify in narration. When one is supposed to go beyond the truth, especially in the language of ostentation, it is said, "*He's scancin*"' (see *Townel. Myst.* pp. 17, 199); note also, '*sconce*, to excite another by undue means.' One cannot doubt that these words are all connected, and the leading idea, which is also the connecting one, is of rivalry—out-eating, out-talking, out-laughing, out-boasting. One step further and the exaggeration implied loses

its character of playful or jesting, and becomes malicious, and with that step we arrive at the meaning of our word. The same goal would be reached by starting from the idea of *attack*; only, it entirely inverts the original or fundamental notion of *sconce*, i.e. of a shelter or refuge or protection. Jam. refers *scance* to O. Sw. *sköna*, to beautify, Germ. *schönen*, and he collates S. G. *besköna*, Germ. *beschönen*, causam suam ornare verbis.

'Garcio. We, out upon the, thefe!
Has thou thi brother slayn?
Caym. Peasse, man, for Godes payn!
I saide it for a *skaunce*.'

Townel. *Myst.* p. 17; see also, p. 199.

Scopperil, sb. 1. The perforated bone disk which forms the nucleus of some sorts of buttons. 2. The same, with a wooden (or bone) pin put through the hole, and so converted into a kind of teetotum. 3. 'A plug put into an issue, or a seton inserted in some part of a diseased animal.' *Wh. Gl.*

'"A scoppering, or scopperell, a little sort of spinning top for boys to set up between the middle finger and thumb." *Kennett MS.* The term occurs in a MS. Dictionary dated 1540.' Halliwell. There is surely a connection in idea between this word and the word *mould*, applied to designate the same object; the name of the button complete being *mould-button*. In other words, I look upon **Scopperil** as a derivative from O. N. *skapa*, Sw. *skapa*, Dan. *skabe*, Mæso-G. *skapen*, A. S. *scapan*, &c., keeping the hard *sk* of the Northern words in contradistinction to the *sch* sound of the E. word. Comp. Dan. *skaberevne* or *skaberild*, the power of creating, originating, shaping or forming, *skabelon*, the mould or lines of a ship, &c.

Scopperil-spinner, sb. The kind of teetotum made by sticking a wooden peg or pin through the hole of the perforated bone disk from the inside of a button.

Scouce, v. a. To inflict chastisement, on a child say, by boxing the ears, or nipping the neck, shaking him, &c. *Wh. Gl.*

Comp. Dan. D. *skusse*, to take hold of a person and shake him, probably connected with, if not rather the same word as, *skodse*, *skosse* or *skusse*, to project or cause to move—as when a marble is 'shot,' or a stone urged forward—which, in its own turn, is derived from *skyde*, to move, push, project, shoot. Thus any smart or sudden application of gentle 'violence' may be included.

Scoucing, sb. A punishment or chastisement by such modes as boxing the ears, pinching or pulling the ears, shaking, &c.

'Give him a good *scoucing*.' *Wb. Gl.*

Scourging-top, **scourgy**, sb. A whipping-top.

'"Every night I dream I am a town-top, and that I am whipt up and down with the *scourge-stick* of love, and the *metal* of affection." Grim the Collier of Croydon, ap. Dodsley, xi. 206.' Halliwell.

Scout-laniels, sb. Purging, diarrhoea; of animals.

The latter portion of this word is obscure. The *scout* is nearly coincident with *scutter* of the Northern Glossaries, elsewhere *skitter*, or *skite*, *skit*, and nearly allied to the vulgar word for *exonerare alveum*; related also to *scooter*, a syringe or squirt, *skirter*, id., *skirt*, and so forth. See **Scutter**.

Scow, sb. The sheath of a horse's penis.

D. D. *skjæver*, *skjød*, *skab*, the prepuce of a horse; Sw. D. *sköve*, id.; N. *skau*, the horse's penis; Sw. D. *skap*, *skab*, O. Sw. *skap*, *skapt*, O. N. *skauf*, id. Comp. A. S. *gesceapu*, E. *shape*, pudendum muliebre, Dut. *schafft*, M. Lat. *scapus*, membrum genitale. The words here collated seem to separate effectually between our word and the forms *skawberke*, *skaberke*. *Merlin*, pp. 340, 347.

Scow, sb. Confusion, disturbance, bustle; with a special application to that which is incident on preparations for an expected event.

Sw. D. *skój*, disturbance, uproar; *skója*, to make a noise, bustle: *väsna*, *såsom skojare föra stoj*. *Rietz*.

Scowder, sb. Confusion, turmoil, bustle. See **Scow**.

Cf. O. N. *skotra*, *skotta*, frequenter cursitare; D. D. *skaate*, to make a noise, racket, uproar, to provoke loud laughter, &c.

Scowderment, sb. Confusion, bustle, turmoil. See **Scow**, **Scowder**.

Scraffle, v. n. To struggle or strive, as in forcing one's way through a crowd, or the like.

Varying from *scrabble* and *scramble* little more than in apparent form, and directly connected with O. N. *skreflaz*, to keep one's feet with difficulty, *skriflaz*, to make way hardly through difficult places, D. Dial. *skravle*, to move with difficulty, with laborious steps, as a sick or infirm man does; as, *den gamle er skravlet til næste by*; the old man has *scraffled* to the next village; whence *skrævl*, S. Jutl. *skröbleg*, crippled, weak, lame. Wedgw. also connects S. G. *skrafla*, to chatter, Sw. *skräfla*, to rattle, with our *scraffle*, and no doubt rightly, since N. Fr. *skrablin*, to rattle, is also 'used in a secondary sense for struggling, working laboriously.'

'“I came *scraffling* my way through the market;” working my way, or shouldering my way, through.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Scran, sb. Food, victuals.

'*Skranne* is a word used in the western extremity of S. Jutl. for a butcher's shop; “Germ. *schranken*, *fleisch-schranken*, macellum, *skran*, nostris dictum,” about Ribe. *Skran* and *Skrange*, in Moth's Dictionary, is “a counter or a huxter's shop for the sale of eatables; a provision shop.”’ *Molb. Dan. Dial. Lex.* Another singularly curious instance of the transplantation and careful preserving of a word in Clevel.

'“*Scran*-time;” meal-time.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Scrat, sb. The devil, the evil-one. See **Au'd Scrat**.

Scrat, v. a. and n. 1. To scratch. 1. To labour hard for small returns.

Pr. Pm. 'Scrattyñ, or scratchyñ (cratchyn). *Scrato, in scalpo, grado.*' O. N. *krota*, cælare, sculpere, *krassa*, perfricare, dilacerare; S. G. *kratta*, scalpere, radere; D. *kratte*, *kradse*, to scratch; Dut. *krassen*, to scratch, scrape, *kratsen*, to scratch, scrub. These words represent both the *t* and the *ch* final, and the passage to the form with the initial *s* is too common to need special illustration: *krat*, *skrat*; *cratch*, *scratch*.

'To labour with hard endeavour "to get *scratted* on in the world," or to obtain the means of subsistence.' *Wb. Gl.*

'Ah'd hard a' do t' get me *scart* oop i bed;' spoken by an infirm old woman who could only get into a sitting position in bed with great difficulty if unassisted. I have in several instances seen a rope hung from the bed-head or a hook in the ceiling to assist bed-fast people in such case. The *a' do*, I believe, = at do, and *scart* is another form of *scratted*.

Scrat, sb. A scraping, or scratching together, with pains and toil.

'They ha'e to mak' a hard *scrat* for a bit o' bread.' *Wb. Gl.*

Scrawm, v. n. 1. To make irregular marks with a pen, or other like instrument, on paper or other surface. 2. To grope or feel about as if to find one's way in the dark.

Wedgwood's remark about *scrawl*—'to *scrawl* or *scrall* is used in two senses; first, to be in general movement; and secondly, to write or draw ill, to make irregular, ill-formed scratches,' may, allowing for a slight variation of sense, be applied with equal accuracy to **scrawm**, which belongs to the family of words represented by *E. scramble*. Hall. gives the words, all more or less related and with a common family likeness, *scramb*, to pull or rake together with the hands; *scramp*, to catch at, to snatch; *scraumy*, thin and ungainly, said of one who is 'all legs and wings, like a gible-pie.' *Linc.*; besides *scram* and *scrambed*, distorted, awkward, deprived of the use of a limb by nervous contraction of the muscles, and so making motions more or less like those of a badly-guided, or altogether unguided pen. It must be observed too, that our **scraum** would be applied to the vagaries of inky fingers, as well as pen, &c., over paper or the like.

Scrawt, v. a. To scratch; probably only a broader pronunciation of **Scrat**.

Scrawty, adj. Apt or likely to scratch; as, of a hard pen. *Wh. Gl.*

Screed, sb. An edging or border of any material. See **Cap-screed**.

S. G. *skræda*, O. N. *skarða*, to cut, remove pieces by cutting or otherwise; A. S. *screadian*, to shred, cut, &c.; Low G. *schraden*, M. G. *skreitan*, Old Dutch *schbrooden*. Comp. O. N. *skræður*, fragmenta, *skarð*, a rupture, separation, separated surface. The idea in our word is of a narrow piece such as would result from cutting longitudinally from a broader piece or fabric.

Screeding, sb. A rending or tearing; a separating into **Screeds**; usually applied to a contention between female champions.

Screeve, v. a. and n. 1. To mark metal or wood with an instrument that scratches or cuts some of the material away. 2. To make the

harsh sound which the use of such an instrument upon a metal surface occasions.

Hall. writes the word *scrive*, inasmuch as he gives the form *scriving-iron*, an instrument used for numbering trees for sale. It must of course be classed with the family of words represented by Lat. *scribo*, more than one of the derivatives from which word were anciently written with a *v*, as in *Pr. of Consc.* l. 1896:—

‘Pus sal dede visite ilk man,
And yhit na man *discryve* it can;’

and again, two or three lines lower,—

‘Bot þe payn of dede þat al sal fele
A philosopher þus *discrived* wele.’

To *inscribe* also means not only to write on, but to grave or scratch on, as in ‘inscriptions’ on stone, metal, &c. Comp. Gael. *sgriob*, to scrape, to draw strokes or lines on a surface, *sgriobb*, to write; Bret. *skriva*, to write, *skraba*, to scratch; Welsh *ysgrafell*, Bret. *skrivell*, an instrument for scratching, a curry-comb. I look upon our second meaning as a secondary and derivative one; but I am not at all sure that it does not form a link of connection between the family of words already mentioned and another to which D. D. *skræve*, to give forth a harsh sound, to cry discordantly, belongs, in another form *skræbe*, to screech as a goose does, *skræv*, hoarse, raucous, *skrævvel*, inordinate and intolerably noisy chatter; Sw. *skräpa*, *skräfa*, Sw. D. *skræwa*, to chatter loud, to make much noise. The primary meaning of all these words may easily depend on the penetrating, harsh sound of one hard substance scraping and scratching upon another, as metal upon metal, or upon stone or hard wood, and the like.

Scribe, sb. Marks made with a pen, writing.

“‘I never see the *scribe* of his pen;” I receive nothing in the shape of a letter from him. *Wb. Gl.*

Srike, v. n. To scream, shriek, bewail oneself loudly.

O. N. *skrika*, to cry or shriek oneself hoarse, *skræka*, to shriek; S. G. *skrika*, vociferari, Dan. *skrige*. Comp. Welsh *crech*, *ysgrech*, shriek.

Sriking, sb. Shrieking, screaming.

“‘There was sike *sriking* and shouting;” such screaming and bawling, as in a street commotion.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Srimp, adj. Short in measure, scanty, given grudgingly.

Comp. D. D. *skrimpe*, the body, or lower part of the body without the head, *skrimp* or *skrimpe*, a miserable, half-starved, emaciated or withered animal, as *en gammel skrimpe*: a miserably poor cow, for instance; or of any animal worn down by starvation and exposure; N. *skrumpet*, emaciated, Germ. *schrumpfen*, to shrink, become contracted, Welsh *crimpio*, to pinch, fold or crimp.

Srimp, v. a. and n. To grudge, give grudgingly, curtail or give short measure.

Srimpy, **scrumped up**, adj. Curtailed, contracted in dimensions.

Scrogs, sb. Stunted bushes, low-growing brushwood.

Nearly related to, indeed almost coincident with, *scrag*, what is lean, angular, and thence

twisted, ill-grown. Cf. Dan. *skrog*, a shrivelled, dried-up carcase, D. Dial. *skrav*; *skrag*, a twisted, stunted branch; Gael. *sgrog*, to shrivel, wither up, *sgrogag*, anything shrivelled, a stunted tree, useless, old timber. The Dan. D. word is *scrub*, identical with E. *scrub*, A. S. *scrybe*. Comp. also *scrogglings*, small worthless apples, not good enough to gather.

Scrout, v. n. 1. To sprout, to grow as shoots from a plant. 2. To lengthen or grow longer, as days at the fore part of the year.

A word which may owe its form to a substitution of *scr* for *spr*, analogous to the interchange of *spr* and *str* in *sprain*, *strain*; or possibly there may be another mode of accounting for it. Mr. Wedgwood's remark upon *Sprout*, *spurt*, *spirt*, is—'The distinction between *spurt* as applied to the spouting or projection of liquids, and *sprout* to the springing of vegetable life, appears to be a late refinement, the two forms being used by Cotgr. indifferently in either sense. "Rejailler, to *spurt* or *sprout* (as water) back again." "Drageon fourcherain, a shoot that *spurteth* out between two branches." In like manner Bav. *sprutzen*, to spirt or sprinkle, also to sprout or spring, as a plant, and Dut. *spruiten*, to sprout, is identical with Sw. *spruta*, to spirt, sprinkle, squirt.' We may in like manner assert rather more than a coincidence between Dan. D. *skrotte*, to bubble up, throw up small spurts, as boiling water does, and our *scrout*, to sprout, make shoots.

1. "A fine *scrouting* time;" a good time for young shoots.' *Wb. Gl.*

2. 'The days are beginning to *scrout* out.' *Ib.*

Scruff, sb. 1. Scurf, dry scales or flakes, from the skin, head, or the like. 2. Anything that rises to the surface and may be removed as an impurity, as scum, &c. 3. The rabble or refuse of society.

'The more original' form of *scurf*. See Wedgw. in v. *Scroff*, refuse of wood. '*Scruff*, a kind of fuel, which poor people, when firing is dear, gather at ebb tide from the bottom of the Thames about London, consisting of coal, little sticks, &c. *Scrauf*, refuse. *West.* Halliwell.

Scruffin, sb. An instrument with a long shaft for cleaning or clearing the bottom of an oven. *Wh. Gl.* calls it a 'mop.' Halliwell gives 'Scuffin,' as nearly or quite equivalent to **Fruggan**, which is an iron scraper-fashioned instrument applied to the same purpose.

'*Scuffin*. Same as *Fruggan*.' Halliwell. Comp. the parallel forms *scuff*, *scruff*, of the neck, namely; *scuffle*, *scruffle*, a personal contention; *scuffler*, *scruffler*, a horse-hoe, for use among ridged crops; *scufflings*, **Scruff**, **Scruffments**, *scroff*, refuse of wood, fuel, &c. *Scuffin* is related to *sbovel*, Dan. *skuffe*, a drawer (in a table, &c.), *buul-scuffe*, a barn-shovel; Sw. *skufflåda*, a drawer. Dan. D. *skydsel* is the name of the implement employed in putting bread into the oven or withdrawing it; E. *oven-peel*.

Scruffle, v. n. To strive, wrestle or contend; to make one's way in a crowd, or through obstacles that seriously impede progress; to shuffle along by the aid of the hands and feet.

"*Scruffled* through;" as way is made through a crowd, or a tedious business.' *Wb. Gl.*

Scruffle, sb. A scuffle, a contention, a struggling effort or series of efforts.

Scruffler, sb. A horse-hoe for working between the rows or ridges in, or on, which potatoes, turnips, and the like are planted.

Hall. describes the *scuffler*, which is a parallel name for the same implement, as 'a sort of plough, with a share something like an arrow-head, drawn by a horse betwixt the ridges where turnips have been drilled, to root out the weeds, thus acting like a Dutch-hoe, but on a larger scale. *Linc.*' The arrow-shaped share is, however, accompanied by at least two cutting tines, one on either side, and curved so that the cutting edges shall not only pare the sides of the ridge, thus cutting under, and off, any weeds which may have grown there, but also complete the work of the share by completely undercutting the sides of its track. These side knives are replaceable at will by simple chisel-pointed tines with their edges curved forward, so as to thoroughly stir the ground between the ridges. This adaptation more properly constitutes the **Scruffler** or **Scuffler**.

Scruffments, sb. Worthless or unclean surface-matters, or *rejectanea*, generally. See **Scruff**.

Scruncheons, **scrunchings**, sb. What is left after a meal of more than ordinary pretensions, as a set dinner or supper; that with which the table is 'coldly furnished forth' the day after the feast.

The *Wb. Gl.* definition of this word is 'the remains of a feast, the "crumbs of the table,"' which, perhaps, may be the correct, or, at least, the original meaning. As generally used, however, the word distinctly conveys the notion of 'good things,' and not that of mere 'crumbs from the table,' orts or leavings. I think it must be referred to *scrunch* for *crunch*, the implied sense being that of broken pieces, parallel with that of the word used in every case in the *North. Gospels* for 'the fragments that remained' of our version; *twelf ceawlas fullo ðæra screadunga*: Matt. xiv. 20. In *A. S. Gosp.* (Bosworth) it is *twelf wylian fulle ðæra gebrytsena*, in Wycliffe, 'the relifis of broken gobetis, twelve cofyns ful,' where the idea of what is broken or crumbled replaces that of what is shred in *North. Gosp.*, of what is broken to bits in **Scrunchings**.

Scry, v. a. To perceive, descry, observe.

'I red the not *scry* by son and by moyn.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 149.

D. D. *skreie*, to weep, cry; O. Fr. *scria*, to shriek; N. S. *sbrijen*, Germ. *schreien*, to cry, to cry aloud, to shriek. Our word is a simpler—rather than an abbreviated—form of *descry*, 'to make an outcry on discovering something for which one is on the watch, then simply to discover.' Wedgw.

'I *scried* it lang afore I com at it.' *Wb. Gl.*

Scud, v. a. To remove a superficial covering; of dirt from a floor or pavement, as with a **Spittle**; of weeds or turf with a spade or like cutting tool, from a bed in an ill-kept garden or a grass-grown spot; and so forth.

I suspect Halliwell's '*Scud*. To clean with saliva. *Yorks.*' is founded on a mistake—the mistake of taking Yorksh. **Spittle** in the sense of saliva, whereas it is simply a kind of spade-like implement. So far as I am able to ascertain, *scud* always means to remove, something or other, by the aid of an edged spade-like tool or spade, and only in a secondary sense, therefore, to clean. I connect the word with the prefix in Dan. D. *skod-tørv* or *skud-tørv*: 'turves **graved** or cut (*der graves eller skæres*) with *the spade*, are so called in some

districts of N. Jutland:’ Molb. *Dial. Lex.* It is added, on Schade’s authority, that the origin of the name is ‘doubtless that they are shifted (or more literally, shoved; *skydes*) from the place where they are graved to the drying-place by means of wheelbarrows.’ I do not think it can really be so, especially as under *Skue* Molb. gives *skue-tørv* as equivalent to, if not rather another or phonetic form of, *skud-* or *skod-tørv*, explaining it as simply denoting thin turves cut with an ordinary turf-spade (*krum-spade*, a spade having turned up cutting edges, as well as the ordinary cutting edge in front) and available for different purposes; as, for instance, being trodden down into manure. *Skuve* is another form of the same word, and means flat turves, cut with an obliquely-held spade and used to cover in things with. I believe the *skud* or *skod* simply has reference to the action employed in cutting a sod or turf from the surface of the earth, in contradistinction to that of digging or **graving** it from out of a hole or excavation; the very action, in fact, employed in driving a wheel-barrow, in **scudding** the mud off the flags, the weeds off the garden surface, or grass-sods off a piece of grass-grown land; Dan. *skyde*, to shove, push, project with force, Sw. *skjuta*, O. N. *skója*. Comp. E. *scud*, as also D. D. *skud*, *udskud*, poor inferior creatures rejected in making a bargain on account of being so ‘ill-favoured and lean fleshed,’—literally, *shoved, out-shoved*.

Scud, sb. A kind of drifting vapour of less density than cloud, and often seen crossing the sky in a different direction from that of the clouds, and with greater rapidity of motion. Comp. the definition of **Rack**.

‘A *scud* of rain is a violent shower driving with the wind,’ Wedgw.—*shoved* along, as it were, by the wind. Comp. D. D. *skuddervorn veilau*, squally, unsettled weather. The origin and connection of our word are equally apparent. A derivation suggested by Garnett for *scud*, to move hastily, is of a different character: Welsh *cud*, motion, thence *ys-gudaw*, to move hastily.

Scuff, scuft, sb. The back part, or nape, of the neck.

Mr. Wedgwood’s explanation is ‘the loose skin hanging about the neck of a dog like the collar of a coat or cuff of a sleeve. Dut. *seboef*, collar of a cloak, replicatio, reflexio togæ. Kil.’

Scuffing, sb. An infliction upon the nape or back part of the neck, whether in the way of nipping or otherwise.

Scug, v. n. To hide, conceal oneself. Sometimes used actively, or with an object specified.

O. N. *skyggja*, to overshadow, to darken, *skuggi*, shade, darkness; S. G. *skugga*, umbra; Sw. *skygga*, to give shade; Dan. *skygge*. From the idea of shade to that of darkness, from that of darkness to that of the concealment afforded by it; whence our word and its meaning. Molbech, *Dial. Lex.*, quotes S. Jutl. *skyg*, *skygge*, a sun-bonnet, as connected with Sc. *scug*, *scoug*.

‘“*Scug* yourselves away;” go and get hid.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Scuggery, sb. A state of concealment, secrecy.

‘“In *scuggery*,” in secrecy, hiding, concealment.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Scurvy-complaint, sb. A general name for cutaneous affections characterised by roughness or scalliness of the skin.

Scutter, v. n. 1. To have diarrhoea. 2. To gutter as a candle does, so that the liquid tallow drops or is projected, by a jerk or otherwise, from the wick. See **Scout-laniels**.

Scuttle, sb. A circular or oval open basket with wide mouth and small bottom, used in gathering potatoes and like operations. Also a sheet iron utensil of like shape and purposes: usually qualified by the prefix 'Iron.'

A. S. *scutel*, *scuttel*, a scuttle, platter, charger: whence the idea of a shallow basket; Pl. D. *schöttel*, D. *schottel*, a platter or dish; Germ. *schüssel*, a hollow dish, a hollow but not very deep receptacle of other kinds, an acorn-cup, &c.; O. N. *skutil*, *skutull*, a small table on a foot, a dish. See Bosw. in v. *Scutel* and cf. Lat. *scutella*, *scutula*, from *scutum*, a shield.

Seam, seeam, sb. The Pr. of **Saim**, lard or melted fat.

Sea-tang, sb. Sea-wrack: a species of sea-weed growing with long cylindrical stems and terminating in broad ribbon-like fronds or leaves (*Laminaria digitata*). See **Tangles**.

Seedlip, sb. A hopper or sowing-basket. See **Hopper**.

Pr. Pm. 'Leap, or baskett.' 'Whanne sche myȝte not hele, þanne sche toke a leep of segg, and bawmede it with tar and picche, and puttide the yong childe wiþinne.' Ex. 11. 3; *Later Wickl. Version*. 'Leap, in Yorks., a large osier basket bore between two men, for the use of carrying corn to be winnowed, &c., commonly called a wheat-leap.' Kennett MS. *Seed-leap* or *lip*: Wilts.; a *leap* or *lib*, half-a-bushel: Sussex; a *seed-leap* or *lib*, a basket to carry corn on the arm to sow: Essex; *seed-lep*, id.: Suffolk. See *Barly lepe*, *Beringe lepe*, Pr. Pm. Comp. Sw. D. *bär-löp*, O. N. *laupr*, a basket, a measure or quantity of butter, in time past, as also still in Norway, seventy-two pounds in weight, placed in a basket formed of bark: Hald.; N. *laup*, a basket, *så-laup*, a sowing-basket; D. D. *løb*, *løv*, whence also *sædløb*, *saae-løb*; Sw. D. *laup*, *löp*, *lâp*, *så-lâp*, *sä-löb*, *säe-löb*, *säe-löv*, *säja-löpe*; A. S. *leáp*, *sed-læp*, *sæd-læp*, *sæd-leap*. Rietz refers the entire class of words to *laup* or *löp*, bark, and its homonyms; whence O. Sw. *löper*, a basket, originally made of bark; and collates Gr. *λέπις*, *λέπος* and *λόπος*.

Seeing-glass, sb. A looking-glass or mirror.

Seen. Pret. of to See.

'It's mebbe twee months sen Ah *seen* him.'

Cf. 'She sayd, "I may praise my heauenly king
that euer I *seene* this vile traytor die."

Percy's *Folio MS.* i. p. 197.

Segg, sb. A bull castrated after it has grown to maturity. See **Bull-seg**.

Sw. D. *sigg*, a castrated hog or sheep; Dan. D. *seeg* or *sæg*, a hog castrated after having arrived at maturity as a boar. *Galt*, on the other hand, means a hog castrated whilst yet but a pig. Molb. collates Brockett's *segg*. Under the same head he also includes *seeg* or *seg*, a dawdler, a lazy, sleepy-headed, slow-moving lout; whence the verb *sege*, as in

at gaae og sege i arbeidet: to go and lazy or dawdle over work. This may give the leading idea in the application of the word to a creature castrated after full growth, from the consequent change in its ways and almost in its nature.

Segged, To be, v. p. To be in a swollen or distended state, and with consequent hardness.

If the hardness consequent on a diseased thickening of the tissues be the fundamental notion, the connection of the word will no doubt be with O. N. *sigg*, callus, thickened and indurated skin: otherwise the connection will be with *sag*, which see.

Seggrums, sb. Common ragwort (*Senecio Jacobæa*).

Segs, sb. Sedges: a family name for the genus *Carex*.

'*Sedge, segg, or segs, originally the same word, A. S. secg, which is identical with sæcg and seax, a small sword, a dagger, and was applied indiscriminately to all sharp-pointed plants growing in fens. Their sense is at present limited; Sedge being now confined to the genus Carex L.*' Prior's *Pop. Names of Br. Plants*.

Selly, sb. The sallow; probably *Salix cinerea*, but applied loosely.

Semmant, semmit, adj. Slender, yielding, in opposition to stiff or rigid; pliable, supple.

There can be scarcely any hesitation in referring these words, which are simply varying forms, to O. N. *simi, seimr*, ductile quid, anything that admits of extension, or is pliable; as *brendr seimr*, gold (Hald.), whence Dan. *sime*, a cord or rope twisted out of hair or straw; a fishing-line. Molb. gives the word also among the Dial. words as meaning any thin or slender line, and collates the Sw. D. *simme, sima*, the latter from Ihre's *Dial. Lex.* Brock. gives the word as *semant, semmant*, slender, weak; Carr, as *simmit*, smooth; and Hall., *semment*, soft, silky; *semmit*, limber, supple; while *Wb. Gl.* gives *semmant*, slender, and *semmit*, pliable, supple, with the examples given below. It is almost superfluous to remark that these several senses shew the most natural connection with each other.

'As tall and *semmant* as a willow wand.' *Wb. Gl.*

'As soft and *semmit* as a lady's glove.' *Ib.*

Semmanty, adj. Flexible, gracefully formed; of the human person.

'"A smart *semmanty* body;" a tall and gracefully formed person.' *Wb. Gl.*

Sen, adv. Since.

O. N. *sidan*, exinde; O. Sw. *sidan, sindan, sedan*, Dan. *siden*, A. S. *siðen, siððan, syððan*.

'For *sen* Crist, als I sayd befor, had dred

Of the ded, thurgh kynd of his manhed.' *Pr. of Consc.* l. 2212.

Sen-sine, sin-sine, adv. Since such and such a time.

Comp. *Pr. Pm.* '*Sytbe thyn* (*siyñ, sythyn, sythen*). *Postmodum, postea.*' Jam. observes that '*sen syne* may be viewed as a tautology consisting of two words radically the same; and, in fact, including no other idea than what is conveyed by *sen*; although the latter preserves more of the form of A. S. *sith-than* (*after then*), being immediately contracted from *sythyn*.' But is it quite accurate to say that *sen syne* 'includes no other idea than what is conveyed by *sen*'? Jam. himself explains *sen syne* by 'since that time,' *sen* by 'since,

seeing,' expressions which appear to convey distinctly differing senses or ideas. The example in *Wb. Gl.* is "'It is now getting to look long *sensine*;" since the occurrence of the event alluded to;' of which event it might be said 'it was done *lang sen*,' but not, as I think '*lang sen-sine*.' Were the expression 'it was done *lang sen-sine*,' employed, I believe it would necessarily imply the doing of some still former action, to which doing the one spoken of was subsequent.

Serve, v. a. To supply; with food, as pigs, geese, or other domestic creatures; to help any one to food, at table; to supply any petitioner with what has been asked for, or is needful. See **Sarra**.

Servers, sb. Two young women whose office at a **Burial** is to hand the cake and wine, or like refreshments, round among the guests, and whose place, in the funeral procession, is in front of the coffin. See **Arval**.

Set, v. a. To accompany any one over the whole or a portion of his journey: perhaps with the implied sense of assistance with horse or carriage.

'I will *set* you home;' 'I was *setten* part of the way.' *Wb. Gl.*

'They *set* me wiv t' Gallowa' as far as t' toon-end.'

Cf.

'Abulf weop wiþ iþe,

And al þat him isiþe.

To lond he him *sette*.

And fot on stirop *sette*.' *King Horn*, l. 755.

Set, v. a. To let, at a given rent.

'He *set* him t' farm at a hunder' pun'.'

'Ower high *setten* for 'm t' mak' a living out in 't.'

'*Sum bêredes ealdor wæs, se plantode wíngerð, and betýnde byne, and sette ðær on winwringan, & getimbrode áne stypel, and gesette ðone myð eorþ-tylion.*' *A. S. Gospels*, Matt. xxi. 33.

Set, sb. Impulse, attack, force.

Hall. gives the vb. '*set*, to push, to propel. *Newc.*;' and there is the common phrase 'to make a *set*,' 'to make a hard, or a desperate *set*,' with which I connect our word. *Wb. Gl.* gives it in another application (under *Lipper*), which deserves more special notice than it seems to have obtained. The example referred to is, 'There's no great *sets* o' wind, but a great deal of lipper on,' in which the meaning seems clearly to indicate a close connection or identity with the word and phrases quoted above. See Jam. in v. *Set*. His examples are, 'a *set* of the toothache,' 'a *set* of the cauld,' &c.

Set a day, To. To appoint or fix a day for some definite object.

'Haþ he *set* me any *day*

Aþenes þat iþc me greþi may?'

Assumpcioun de notre Dame, l. 119.

'appointed *day* of fight

was agreede & *sett*.' *Percy's Folio MS.* i. 501.

Cf. 'where as the *place* was sygnyd and *sett* thenn :' Percy's *Folio MS.* p. 111, with 'in *ðone mōr, ðer ðe Hælend ðæm gesette* : ' in the mountain where the Lord had appointed them. *North. Gosp. Matt.* xxviii. 16.

'He *set* me a *day*, an' Ah mun seear to please him by then;' to pay him by that time.

Set agate, v. a. To set in motion, to originate and put into action, to prompt, to excite.

Setter, sb. A seton, or issue inserted in an animal. The plant setter-wort, or setter-grass (*Helleborus fœtidus*) was—perhaps is still—used in forming the **Setter**, whence probably the name.

'“ Husbandmen are used to make a hole, and put a piece of the root (of setter-wort) into the dewlap of their cattle, as a seton, in cases of diseased lungs; and this is called pegging or setting.” The word is a corruption of *seton*, It. *setone*, a large *seta*, or thread of silk.’ Prior's *Prov. Names of British Plants*.

Setter, v. a. To insert a seton in an animal.

Settle, sb. A long seat or form with a high wooden back.

A. S. *setl*, *gesetl*, a settle, seat, bench, stool.

'Opon þe *setil* of His (Christ's) magesté.' *Pr. of Consc.* l. 6122.

Settle, v. a. and n. (pr. saddle). 1. To lower or to be lowered or lessened; of prices, rents, &c. 2. To receipt a bill.

1. 'Corn's *sattled* a vast sen last market.'

'Ah's quit at May-day gin he weean *sattle* me a bit. Wi' sikan a rent, Ah can't frame t' mak' e'en a scrat for a livin'.'

2. 'Gan an' pay John Lewis' bill, an' mahnd an' git him to *sattle* 't.'

Settled, To be, v. p. To be satisfied—in the opposite sense to 'dissatisfied'—about any matter; to be acquiescent if not contented.

'Weel, it 'll ha'e to be sae, Ah aims; but Ah's not *sattled* about 't;' not satisfied or contented.

Cf. the expression in the passage following:—'And 3if þe ueond bloweð bitweonen ou eni wreððe, oðer great heorte, er heo beo wel *iset* nouh non uorte nimen Godes flesch & his blode.' *Ancr. Riwele*, p. 256.

Set-pot, sb. A large iron boiler or copper, not removable at pleasure, but a fixture.

Setten-on, adj. Short or stunted in growth. *Wh. Gl.* appears to have mistaken the application and sense of the word.

'“ A little *setten-on* sort of a body;” dusky-visaged, as if set in with dirt.’ Halliwell gives 'Setton-on, short in growth. *North*.'

Set up, v. a. To make elated or proud. See **Upset**.

Seve-light, sb. A rush-light.

Seves, sb. Soft rushes. A name applied indiscriminately, I believe, to both *Juncus effusus* and *Juncus conglomeratus*, the pith of both species having been customarily applied to candle-making purposes.

O. N. *sev*, juncus, scirpus, S. G. *sæf*, juncus, arundo, Sw. *säf*, scirpus, Dan. *siv*, a name given to several water-plants, e. g. *Scirpus lacustris*, *Juncus conglomeratus*, &c.; O. Sw. *skæf*, D. D. *søv*, *sev*.

Shab, v. n. To slink or sneak; to behave meanly or sneakingly.

Scab, an ape, a baboon, metaphorically, a poor worthless fellow. *Shab*, the itch in animals. In O. E. a *scab*. Halliwell. Fr. *skab*, the itch. Hence, *scabby*, *shabby*, mangy, itchy; and thence mean, contemptible. Back again from which comes *shab*; *shab off*, 'to fly from one's word unhandsomely, or with mean excuses,' *Wb. Gl.*; 'to abscond,' Halliwell; *shab in*, 'to slink into a place unobservedly,' *Wb. Gl.*

Shabby, adj. Bad and unpleasant, without being utterly stormy or inclement; of the weather.

'Nobbut a wet, *shabby* day.' *Wb. Gl.*

'As *shabby* weather as ivver Ah seen. Nowght but muck ower-heead an' under-feeat.'

Shab off. To fall away from one's engagement; to sneak out of an undertaking; to get out of the way, or abscond, in a dishonourable manner.

Shackle, sb. The wrist.

O. N. *skökull*, the pole of a cart or waggon, penis equi; Dan. *skagle*, a draught-trace, the connection between the treadle of a spinning-wheel and the crank of the axle; Sw. *skakel*, temo; A. S. *sceacul*, *scacul*, a shackle, ligamentum, nervus, *sveor-scacul*, an iron collar; Dut. *schaeckel*, the link of a chain, step of a ladder, mesh of a net, *schakelen*, to link together. Mr. Wedgwood's remark is, that it is 'not easy to see any connection of meaning with the Dan. and Sw. sense, shaft of a cart.' Possibly the connection may be simply in the idea of what links or couples two things together. The fundamental notion seems likely to have been of a straight object that sticks out, as in O. N. *skökull*. Cf. Sw. D. *skåk*, a waggon pole, N. *skåk*, Jutl. *skäkker* (pl.), id., and O. N. *skága*, prominere. With the sense 'penis' of *skökull* the ideas of 'connection,' 'coupling' have been joined for time out of mind. In like manner, the waggon-pole is the means of connection of the team with the vehicle; the Dan. *skagle*, of the crank and the treadle; the rung of the ladder, of side with side. So too, at least probably, *sceacul*, *shackle*, at first applied in connection with the sense of fetter, may have implied the bars which formed so important a part of the ancient fetters. Comp. Rebecca's description of the armorial 'shackle-bolt,' in *Ivanhoe*,—'something resembling a bar of iron.' The idea of connection or coupling once introduced, cases would soon arise in which that idea would over-ride or supersede alike the original notion of a straight prominent object, and the secondary one of a straight connecting bar. Thence would arise the sense a link, a collar, and also that of our word, the wrist, that is, the connection between the hand and the arm. On the same principle, Ihre's *sceacel*, plectrum, admits of explanation. It may be noticed that Dean Rietz deals with Sw. D. *skak*, a link, a chain, under a different head from *skagel*, collating Dut. *schakel*, chain, with the former, as though it, with Eng. *shackle*, in the same sense, were simply derivatives, and unconnected with Sw. *skagel*, O. N. *skökull*.

Shade, sb. A shed, a lightly-constructed building put up for the purpose of affording shelter from either the sun or bad weather.

I hesitate about looking upon this word as merely a phonetic corruption or variation of E. *shed*; our **Hemmel** corresponds more nearly with it, and I am much more disposed to refer **Shade** to a common origin with *shed*, to separate, divide, than to either E. *shade* or *shed*. Just as the back of the duck or other water-fowl *sheds* the rain or other water-drops which fall upon it, so the **Shade** *sheds* the rain or the hot rays of the sun which fall upon it, and would, without its interposition, fall upon the animals beneath. Certainly there is a distinction in the mouth of the Clevelander between a **Shade** and a **Hemmel**: those words are not merely two varying names for the same individual object, as in the case of **Limmers** and **Thills**, &c.

Shaff, sb. Pr. of Sheaf.

Shaffle, v. n. 1. To be undecided in plan or action, to vacillate or waver. 2. To spend time in trifling idleness, as one who gives himself to no set occupation. 3. To shuffle or move with short awkward steps.

Pl. D. *schüfeln*, to shuffle, or act in an underhand way; to do a thing by desultory efforts, as in small pushes; to shuffle in action. Comp. D. D. *skiævl*, an awkward person, especially a female, *skiævl*, an awkward walker; Dut. *schoffel*, a Dutch hoe—used by repeated shoves or pushes forward; Bav. *schufeln*, to scrape the ground with the feet in walking. Jam. gives '*shochling*, used metaphorically, apparently in the sense of *mean*, *paltry*;' as also *shackle*, *shochle*, to shuffle in walking, wherein the *ch* is no doubt equivalent to our *ff*, and his reference is to the same family of words as D. D. *skiævl*, mentioned above, belongs to; viz. 'Teut. *scabl*, *scbebl*, obliquus,' D. *skiæv*, &c. Cf. E. *shuffle*, with its corresponding senses.

3. "'A little *shuffling* fellow;" of a person walking with a short, quick (and as it were impeded) manner.' *Wb. Gl.*

Shaffment, sb. The circumference of one's wrist.

A. S. *scæft-mund*, a measure, from the top of the extended thumb to the utmost part of the palm. Bosw. The measure thus taken is nearly coincident with the measure taken round the wrist.

Shaft, sb. The straight handle of anything, as of a fork, hoe, rake, hammer, spade, &c.; straightness and length, be it more or less, being the two necessary ideas in the word.

O. N. *skapt*, manubrium, S. G. *skaft*, id. Ihre adds that the word is chiefly applied to such *manubria* as are long and slender, as in the case of spears, javelins, and the like; Dan. *skaft*, that wherewith a thing is to be held by hand, especially when it is of a lengthened cylindrical shape; A. S. *sceaft*, *sceft*, a shaft, handle, spear, dart, arrow; Germ. *schafft*, O. Germ. *scefti*, arrows; Pl. D. and Dut. *schafft*, *schecht*, a pole, shaft, arrow, reed, rod; Pr. Pm. '*Schafte*, of a spere or oþer lyke. *Hastile*.'—With us the **Shaft** of a fork, rake, broom, spade, &c.; but not the *shafts* of a cart or waggon: they are, almost invariably, **Limmers**; **Thills** being applied in case of the waggon, at least occasionally.

Shaft, v. a. To put a handle to any object which requires a long one, such as a hay-fork or rake, a besom, a spade, &c.

Sha'k'-back, sb. An unsteady, vagabond kind of person.

'*Sback*, to rove about; and as a sb., an idle, worthless vagabond; *Sback-a-back*, the same; *sbackling*, idling, loitering.' Halliwell. Comp. *sbog*, to move off or away.

Shake, sb. A crack or split in deals or fir-wood, or, more generally, in any wood.

'He shal nat breke to gidre a *schaken* reed:' Matt. xii. 20 (*Wycliffe Vers.*); 'a bruised reed shall he not break.'

Comp. Sw. D. *skeka*, to stand or walk with the legs apart, *skäka*, *skajkä*, id.

Sha'k'-fork, sb. A wooden fork used in the barn for lifting the thrashed straw and lightly shaking it, that all the grain may fall through on to the barn floor.

'A *schak-forke*, pastinatum. MS. Dict. 1540.' Halliwell.

Sha'k'-ripe, adj. 1. Utterly ripe; so ripe that a shake will bring the fruit from the tree, the corn from the ear, &c. 2. Ready to fall, so that a shake will be likely to precipitate the crash; of a wall, or building.

Shale, v. n. To fall away in thin fragments or laminæ; as exposed strata of a schistose or shaly consistency do.

See under **Scale**; the idea of separation, parting, being as prominent in this word as in any other of the family.

Shandy, adj. Wild, unsteady; thence crack-brained, half-crazy.

Sban. Wild; said of cattle when inclined to run; sometimes also, I believe, of a profligate spendthrift. *Linc.* Halliwell. Dan. D. *skienne*, *skinne*, *skiænde*, to run away, of horses, *skiendsk* or *skiændsk*, inclined to run away. Both the forms, **shandy** and *sban*, are paralleled here.

Shandy, adj. Lean, poor-looking, in person or make.

Wb. Gl. places this under '*Sbandy*, wild, unsteady,' but, as I think, incorrectly. Cf. D. D. *skindting*, *skinting*, a miserably thin or poor, and consequently ill-looking, animal, especially of young horses. In *Ribe* it implies an old, starved-looking, worn-out cur. Connected with this—and turning our eyes rather away from E. *skinny*—is *skjænde sig*, to become lean, poor-looking, poverty-stricken as to look, and applied to both men and animals, with which collate Dan. *skjænde* or *skænde*, to spoil, waste, Sw. D. *skända* or *skänna*, O. Sw. *skända*, O. Germ. *scentan*, *scantjan*, Germ. *schänden*, Dut. *schenden*, A. S. *scendan*, to spoil, ruin, destroy; O. E. *sbenden*, the usage of which vb. and its derivatives is such as to suggest the meaning borne by our adjective.

Shank-nag, **shanks-nag**, sb. One's own personal means of locomotion.

Shank-nag, **shanks-nag**, v. n. To go on foot, or walk.

'“I intend to *shank-nag* it;” to walk the distance.' *Wb. Gl.*

Cf. 'Thir fathirs *ride but on ther fete*,
And travaile sore for that thei ete.' *Plowman's Tale*, p. 186.

Shank-weary, adj. Wearied with walking, or being on foot; leg-weary.

Sharp, sharpen, v. a. 1. To turn up the ends of a horse's shoes to obviate slipping on ice-covered roads: generally used as if the horse and not the horse's shoes were the object. 2. To stir up to greater speed.

1. "It's desper't slape to day." "Ay, but Ah's gotten t' gallowa' *sbarpt*."

Sharp, adj. 1. Quick, active, rapid; of one's movements, or personal characteristics. 2. Acute, intelligent.

1. 'Gan for t' doctor, lad! Gan's *sbarp* as th' can, for tha' life.'

Shaum, v. n. To warm the knees and feet by sitting close to the fire. *Wh. Gl.*

Hall. gives *sbams*, gaiters, *Linc.*, and Jam. quotes Sc. *sbams*, legs, connecting it immediately with Fr. *jambes*. Can it be that our word is a kind of cant application of the same foreign vocable? Cf. *Haugoed, Maunsel*.

Shauming, sb. A warming, obtained by sitting close in front of the fire.

Shear, v. a. To reap, to cut corn with a sickle.

Pr. Pm. 'Scheryñ, or repe corn. *Meto.* Scherynge, or repynge of cornys. *Messura, messio.* O. N. *skéra*, scindere, laniare, *korn-skéra*, messis, *skéri*, falx, a sickle; S. G. *skæra*, metere, falce secare, *skæra sæd*, to shear corn; Sw. *skära*; Dan. *skære* or *skjære*; as, *at skære kornet af med en segl*: to shear corn with a sickle; A. S. *sceran*, *sciran*, *scyran*; O. H. G. *skerran*, Germ. and Pl. D. *scheren*; Fris. *scera*; Dut. *scheren*, *scheeren*; Welsh *ysgar*; Old Fr. *schirer*; &c. Our word is never applied to removing the wool from sheep; that is always *clipping*.

Shed, v. a. To part, divide; of the hair of one's head.

A. S. *sceádan*, Dut. and Germ. *scheiden*, to separate, divide; N. S. *scheden*, Dan. *skede*, Sw. D. *skeda*, id.

'They hezn't *sbed* tha' hair straight, bairn;' to a child whose hair was parted unevenly.

'And the sonne to *schede* þe day fra þe nyght.' *Rel. Pieces*, p. 60.

⁊ alle cynne biðon befora bine gesomnad, ⁊ be tosceades bia bem betuib, sua ðe biorde tosceades scīpo from ticgenum. *North. Gosp. Matt. xxv. 32.*

Sheean, sb. Pr. of **Shoon**, pl. of Shoe.

Sheep-ked, (pr. ship-kade or keead.) The sheep-tick. See **Ked**.

Sheep-smout, sb. An opening, big enough to allow the passage of a sheep, left in the dry stone walls of the district, especially those which part the enclosures from the waste or moor, to permit the flock to pass in or out, at pleasure. See **Smout**.

Sheep-stray, sb. The right of pasturage for sheep on the common, as well as (if not rather than) the pasturage itself.

Shelder, v. n. To walk with an idle or lounging gait, as if indifferent about getting over the ground.

The Leeds words '*sballock*, to move slowly, trailing the feet from mere laziness; *sbale*, to walk without lifting the feet,' are probably nearly connected with our word, and, together with it, with *Pr. Pm.* '*Schaylyn* or *scheylyn*. *Disgredior*,' in his note on which Mr. Way adds, "'To schayle, degradi, et digredi. *Catb. Ang.*" "*Schayler* that gothe a wrie with his fete, *boyleux*. I shayle, as a man or horse dothe that gothe croked with his legges, *Je vas eschays*. I shayle with the fete, *Jentretaille des pieds*," &c. *Palsg.* Sw. D. *skjåla*, to walk with the feet awry, connects our word immediately with *skjålg*, crooked, awry, O. N. *skjålgr*, &c. The primary meaning then, is, to walk crookedly, awkwardly, badly, with the feet; and thence shufflingly, and thence lazily, or loungingly. See *Sbale*, in *Cr. Gl.* to drag the feet heavily, to loiter.

Shibb'n, sb. (*Pr.* of Shoe-band). A shoe-string, lace or fastening for the shoe.

'It is observable that in compound words the latter member continually loses the accent belonging to it, and oftentimes to such a degree that the vowel itself becomes, so to speak, absorbed; e. g. *Ærvøl*' (our *Arval*) '*Ærl*, *Hosøl*, *Hosl*, a garter.' *Kok, D. Folksp. in S. Jylland*, p. 44. Another case in point with us is *Midden* (*mød-dyng*), constantly sounded 'midn' in *Middenstead*.

Shift, v. a. To change one thing for another; of somewhat general application.

O. N. *skipta*, mutare, *skipta litum*, to change colour; Dan. *skifte*, to exchange, or take one thing instead of another, *skifte-barn*, *skifting*, a changeling; Sw. *skifta*, to exchange, alternate.

'Tha' cleas are wet; gan an' *sbift* thee, man.'

Cf. *Du skal give mig din daatter, eller skifte dine lande med mig*: you shall give me your daughter, or else change lands with me.

Shifty, adj. Tricky, versatile but not to be trusted.

See **Shift**. Given to change, or able to turn one's hand in various ways, taken in a bad or invidious sense. See *Wedgw.* in v. *Sbift*.

Shill, adj. Shrill, whistling; from which, as descriptive of a winter wind, comes the connected or imposed sense of chilly, cold, penetrating, which is the apparent usage of the word here.

Pr. Pm. '*Schylle*, and *scharpe* (*schille*, lowd). *Acutus, sonorus.*' *Sbirl*, *sbyrl* are other forms, *sbrill* the modern one. Shryked *sbyrly*: *Morte d'Artbur*, II. 350, quoted by Halliwell. Cf. N. *skjelle*, 1. To give a shrill sound: 2. To blow hard, of a sharp cold wind. Rietz gives *skäll*, simply 'cold,' as applied to a wind or the air; as *dä ä skäll blåst*; *luft ä skäll*; and also, *bimlen ä skäll*: the sky is cloudless and cold.

'A *sbill*, shy wind.' *Wb. Gl.*

Shill, v. a. To separate, or cause to separate: 1. To curdle milk, so that the curd separates from the whey; to cause the small particles of butter to separate from the cream by the process of churning: 2. To

separate peas or other leguminosæ, &c., from their husks or pods; to shell, or **hull**, them.

Pr. Pm. 'Schale notys, and oþer schelle frute (schalyn or schelle frute; scalyn or shillyn nottis). *Enuclio.* Schyllyn owte of coddys. *Exsiliquo.*' O. N. *skilja*, Dan. *skille*, Sw. *skilja*, &c. See under **Scale**. Dan. *melken skilles ad*, or, *er skilt ad*: the milk is shilled, or curdled; *at skille melk ad*: to curdle milk; O. N. það *skilst*, or *skilr sig*, id. Comp. *Wh. Gl.* 'Sbeal or sbill, to sour milk for curds by the usual process. *Sbilled*, curdled.' Further, 'Scale, sbale, sbell. Dut. *schale*, bark, crust, shell, scale; *schelle*, bark, shell, skin, scale. Germ. *schale*, a shell, bark of a tree, cover of a book, peel of fruit, shale or mineral that separates in flakes. The radical signification is something that splits, or separates, or is picked off. The *sbale* or husk of fruit or vegetables, or *scales* of fish, are what is picked off in order to eat it. The *sbailes* of hemp are the bits of stalk that have to be picked off from the fibre.' Wedgw. The extract from *Pr. Pm.* is interesting as connecting the forms *schale*, *scale* and *sbill*.

Shill, sb. That which is separated or separates itself from the mass; a scum rising to the surface from a liquid set to stand, &c.

Shill-corn, sb. A blotch or pimple with a hard point or head, under which there may be but little matter, but which causes or is accompanied by the formation of a series of scales parting from the skin in succession till the spot disappears.

Shillocking, sb. A process or stitch in knitting performed with large-sized wooden pins, and leaving wide loops. Called also **Shil-loting**.

The word depends upon the idea of separateness in the stitches; the loops are large and the wool or yarn consequently lying apart rather than in contiguity or close texture as in ordinary knitting. In the Dan. D. word *skilagtig*, disunited, divided—as in the phrase, 'divided against itself'—the same element is similarly applied.

Shim, v. a. To cut with a glancing stroke, or slip, of the tool, so as to damage or disfigure the article that is being shaped. *Wh. Gl.*

Inclined at first to look upon this word as a parallel form of *skime*, as *shill* is of *scale*, I think now it must be referred to Sw. D. *skimmpa*, to cut off large pieces in a careless manner from a loaf or aught else, another form being *skimmsa*. *Skimmp* also occurs, as, '*skimmp int öpp beelä skinnä*:' don't cut the whole skin to bits; '*bóken fa dag skimmp öpp lärtä säddana*:' who told you to cut up the linen like that?—in either of which instances the sense of our *shim* is implied. Probably the sense of cutting with a slashing or oblique stroke lies at bottom. See **Skime**, and collate *schimmende* in the extract following:—'ant het . . . þ me hire heauet wið *schimmende* ant scharp sweord to twemde from þe bodie:' *S. Marb.* p. 19, where Mr. Cockayne renders the word by shimmering. May it not rather be the word which is preserved in our *shim*?

Shine, sb. The iris, or pupil; of the eye, namely.

'Desput inflamation o' yan iv his een. He'd gotten a shiv in, which stack fast, reeght i' t' *sbine* on 't.'

Ihre gives *ögnasten*, pupilla oculi, quasi diceret lapillum oculi, with the following comment: 'I shall just remark that by Isidore Hispal. the "pupil of the eye" is rendered by

augin schun, whence I suspect that the original form of *ögnasten* was *ögnasken*, that is, *eye-shine*, since the pupil is the brightest (lucidissimum) part of the eye.' He then goes on to observe,—'I believe, however, that in the passage in question, we ought to read *sebun* instead of *schun*, for I see that in "Lipsius' Glosses" the pupil of the eye is called *sien ogun*, besides which Sumner quotes A. S. *seon-eagan*.' Perhaps our word may serve to confirm the accuracy of the learned Swede's conjecture as to the original form of *ögnasten*.

Shine, sb. A row or disturbance, perhaps ending in a fight.

Shinnop, v. n. To play at hockey, or a game greatly resembling it. See **Jowls**.

Sbinty is defined by Jam. as 'an inferior species of *Golf*, generally played at by young people. *Sbinty* is a game played with sticks crooked at the end, and balls of wood. In London this game is *backie* (Qu. hockey?). It seems to be the same which is designated *Not* in Gloucester. . . . It was also called *Cammock*.'

Shirl, v. n. (pr. *sholl*, *o* as in 'doll'). To slide, upon the ice especially; but also down a rapid slope, or any declivity.

Sw. D. *skrilla*, *skrela*, to slip, slide, as *ban skrelade på isen*: he slipped upon the ice. Another form is *skriil* or *skrell*. Rietz looks upon the word as coincident with *skridla*, a frequentative from *skrida*, to glide, slip, slide. The word affords another characteristic instance of dialectic influence exactly parallel to *dozz* or *duzz*, the Pr. of *dirze*, which see.

'Us lads wur *sbollin'* doon a stie;' slipping or sliding down a ladder, as a lamplighter does.

Shive, sb. (pr. *shahve*). A slice, the flat, comparatively thin, portion cut or sliced off anything, as a loaf, an apple, a turnip.

Spelt 'sharve' in *Wh. Gl.*, and another instance of the diphthongal character of our *i*: see under **Lahtle**. O. N. *skifa*, to slice, *skifa*, a slice, thin board, scale or thin plate of anything; S. G. *skifwa*, diffindere, in tenues laminas secare, *skifwa*, a slice, or thin flake, as, *skifwa bröd*, a slice of bread—with us, a **Sharve o' Breead**; Dan. *skive*, vb. and sb., as, *en skive brød*, *smør*: a slice of bread, butter. Comp. Germ. *scheibe*, Dut. *schijwe broods*, a slice of bread; and 'pudding-shives,' Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. p. 217, note.

Shivs, sb. Particles of husk, or outer envelope of the grain of corn itself; small particles of chaff or other like matters.

Dan. *skjæv*, *skjæve*, a minute portion of straw or chaff; especially applied to the particles of the flax-stalk or straw which are detached in the process of 'swingling:' Molb.; S. G. *skæf*, festuca; Sw. D. *skäv*, the refuse flax from flax-dressing.

Shoe, sb. The drag, or iron object applied to a carriage- or waggon-wheel in descending a hill, so as to prevent its rotation, and by increased friction lessen the downward tendency of the vehicle.

Shoe-cross, sb. The sign of the cross made with the wetted finger upon the toe-part of one's shoe, to cure cramp, or 'life,' in the foot. *Wh. Gl.*

I believe the word admits of further application. An aged woman was buried at Egton in the course of the autumn of 1865, of whom I was told that she never either entered

a house or left it without marking a cross with the toe of her clog—on the **Doorstone**, before entering, or on the **Thresho'd**, before going forth. The same woman always made a cross with her thumb before putting her hand on the **Thumb-latch**, or **Door-sneck** on entering a house; and, when going to early mass—for she was a Roman Catholic—fasting, of course, on meeting any one who might possibly be suspected to be a witch, she always made the sign of the cross before her to avert evil influences.

Shog, v. a. To shake, with a somewhat rough or jolting motion.

Pr. Pm. 'Schoggyñ', or roggyñ'. *Agito.* 'Forby gives the verb to *sbug*, signifying to shake, in the Norfolk dialect. "I shake or shogge upon one, *je sacbe*." Palsgr.' Note to *Schoggyñ*'. The same vb. is given in a neuter sense also, with *vacillo* as the equivalent Latin; as also *schaggyng*, *schoggyng* or wavering. Palsgrave's notice of the word seems to be in the latter sense; and Hall. gives also the meaning 'to slink away.' In Shakspeare and Percy's *Folio MS.* i. p. 218 it simply means, to be moving, or going; a sense preserved in the colloquial 'I'll be jogging,' or 'jogging along.' *Wb. Gl.* merely gives '*sbogg'd*, shaken, as by the jolting of a cart.' See **Shoggle**.

'*Quartus Tortor.* *Sbog* hym welle and let us lyfte.'

(*Crucifixio*) *Townel. Myst.* p. 221.

Shoggle, v. a. To shake, or cause to move, with an unsteady motion.

In explaining *sbog* Wedgw. says, 'To jog, to joggle, or make to vacillate;' collating Swiss *schauggen*, *schaggen*, to jog; and, as Garnett also does, Welsh *ysgogi*, to wag.

Shogging-shue, **shuggy-shaw**, sb. A swing, whether of greater or less pretension.

Jam. gives *sbue*, both vb. and sb., as an independent word; the former, 'to play at see-saw,' the other the game of see-saw; and also '*sbuggie-sbue*, a swing; from *sbog* and *sbue*.' He offers no explanation or derivation for *sbue*; it may possibly be connected with Sw. *skof*, Sw. D. *skuv*, interval, turn, bout, coming in succession, as the ups and downs of the players at *sbue* do.

Shool, sb. A shovel.

'ij *schoylis*.' *Invent. Pr. Finch.* p. ccxcix.

Shool, v. n. 1. To sponge upon another for food, or other matters; to get or obtain by indirect begging. 2. To insinuate oneself for the purpose of gaining by the act; to drop in at any one's meal-times in the hope of being asked to partake.

Cr. Gl. gives this word as meaning, first, 'to drag the feet;' and a second meaning, 'to beg;' to go a *shooling* meaning 'to go about begging any liquor, or to go a begging with a forged certificate of losses.' Hall. gives the word as meaning, 1. To saunter about: 2. To beg. *Shool* is besides an ordinary Northern contraction of *shovel*, and *Cr. Gl.* looks upon our vb. as a contraction of the word which Latimer writes *shoveling*; 'they heard him quietly without any *shoveling* feet, or walking up and down.' That word, of course, is none other than our E. *shuffling*, which, besides its meaning as applied to the feet, to cards, &c., is also applied to express underhand, indirect conduct or proceedings. In our word there seems to be a combination of ideas, namely of shuffling, or lounging wandering about, and of indirect or shuffling practices, adopted to obtain the end specified.

Shooler, sb. One who intrudes himself unasked at another's meal-times; or who seeks to get some gain or benefit in indirect ways. See **Shool**.

Shoon, sb. The pl. of **Shoe**.

Shoot, sb. Looseness, or diarrhoea in cattle. See **Scout-laniels**, **Skitter**, &c.

Shoot, v. n. To come forth into the ear; of growing corn.

Shore, v. a. To frighten, scare, intimidate; to threaten.

'*Shoo, shue*, to scare birds, to drive away fowls. Germ. *scheuchen*, to frighten.' Brock. '*Shoo*, a word used for driving away poultry. "To cry *shooe, shooe*, as women do to their hens." Florio. Forby has also *shoo*, to scare birds.' Halliwell. '*Shore*, to threaten. *North*.' Ib. '*Shoor*, to frighten with voice and gesture the birds from the corn-fields. "Shoo! Shoo!"' *Wb. Gl.* Cf. Sw. Dial. *skaia*, to shout, cry aloud, cry shrilly, D. D. *skøie, skaae*, to romp noisily, with a deal of noisy laughing and shrieking.

Shoren, p. p. of to **Shear**. Reaped.

Shorts and overs (pr. shoorts an' owers). Short spaces and longer ones; an expression somewhat analogous to 'the short and the long of' so and so. For **Ower** see **Hover**, **Ower**.

"'They were at our house at all *shoorts and owers*;" both for short times and over times, or long times; at all opportunities and occasions.' *Wb. Gl.*

Shot, adj. Quit, released, free, unmeddled with; usually with the addition of the particle 'of,' or 'on' in the place of 'of.'

Cr. Gl. gives the word as *shut*; Brock. *shot, shot-of*; *Wb. Gl.* *shot-on*. It may be 'shut' in origin; but it is surely *shot* with us.

'Ah's noo gotten fairly *shot on* 'em;' quit of them, or freed from them.

'Willy caan't get *shot ov* 'is mear, nae ways;' can't succeed in selling her.

'Leave that *shot*;' leave it without further mention or reference.

Shot-ice, sb. Ice in sheets, or rather sheets of ice; as on the surface of a road, or elsewhere.

Shrift, **shrifted**, adj. Of an animal, as sheep especially, the hair (or wool) of which begins to fall coincidently with improvement in its condition after a hard winter-experience.

'Yon sheep's *shrift*,' or '*shrifted*.'

Shrift, sb. The state or condition of an animal, a sheep especially, or a young horse, when, having been badly kept during the winter, on beginning to mend in condition in the spring, it also begins to shed its wool, or hair.

'Yon sheep has got a *shrift*.'

Probably an accommodation from the sense of the old word, released from the consequences of hardship undergone, as the *shriven* man from the guilt of his sins. Cf. to *shrive* trees, to prune them. Somner (in Rich.)

Shrink, v. n. To start, or 'jump' involuntarily, as one does in sleep, or as a dying man.

An obvious adaptation of the sense of the standard E. word.

Shudder, v. n. (pr. shouther, the *ou* as in 'should'). To shake, move tremulously; of things.

'T' hecal place *sbudders* agen when yan o' thae express-treeans passes; of the platform and buildings of a large station.

'T' hooss *sbudder'd* wi' 't; under a heavy storm of wind.

Shuft, sb. A large number of individuals collected into a moving flock or crowd; possibly with a tacit reference to a still larger assemblage of which it forms a constituent part.

A somewhat curious and almost isolated word both as to form and sense. I have, however, met with it in intercourse with Clevel. people sufficiently often, and always in the same application. It is probably due to the same origin as *sbift*, a change, a succession, a division, and perhaps differs from it in little more, essentially, than the not uncommon substitution of *u* for *i*. Wedgw., under *Sbift*, speaks of the 'identification of that word with Germ. *schicht*, a part or division' (share or portion), quoting *eine rede in drei theilen schichten*: to arrange, or divide, a discourse in three parts, and noticing its application to a definite period of work, as when the day is divided into three parts, *früh-, tage-, nacht-schicht*, the morning-, day-, and night-shift. 'In the same sense Pl. D. *schuft*, *schuft-tied*, Das kann ich in einer *schuft* thun, I can do that' (at one *sbift*, or) 'without resting.' A similar use of the Dut. word *schoft*, *schoff*, also prevails. And more or less analogous is the use of our **Shuft**. The expression in which I have heard it most frequently is 'A! but there's a bonny *sbuft* iv 'em,' speaking of grouse when packed and wild, and when consequently the sportsman may at times walk a considerable distance over a well-stocked moor without seeing a single bird. Then, suddenly, on reaching a point from which a new expanse of moor is visible, a large pack of grouse is seen to take wing, and the attendant's exclamation is somewhat in the above form. But I have never heard it applied to the birds as seen before they take flight, as they may be when the moor is whitened with snow. It is the flying rout, or pack, which is so designated, and consequently the idea of section or division, and that of change of place, may both seem to be present: 'there's a bonny lot of 'em, and they are shifting their place;'—much indeed as it would be said of a body of men who had been working the night- or day-shift, 'that is the night-shift (or day-shift) leaving work.'

Shy, adj. Keen, piercing; of the wind.

'A natural origin of the word *shy* may be found in the interjection of shuddering *schu! schuck!* (Grimm, 3. 298).' Wedgw. There is no seeming difficulty in the way of connecting the said or a like syllable with what makes to shudder or shiver physically, as a cold, piercing wind; and our **shy** consequently may be co-ordinate with O. H. G. *sciuban*, to make to fear, and so, to tremble. Cf. the first syllable in *shiver*, Pr. Pm. *chyveringe* or *chymeringe*, *chiver*, *chever* in Chaucer, *chytteryng*, quivering, shaking for cold: Huloet; in Dut. *scheteren*, tremere, O. N. *skialfa*, Dan. *skælve*, A. S. *scylfan*, to tremble, to shake.

Sickening, sb. The quasi-illness attending a confinement, or the child-bed.

Sideaways, sb. The Tartarian or black oats, which grow with the grains all depending on one side of the head.

Side-lang, v. a. To fasten the near-side fore and hind feet of a sheep together to prevent it from straying.

Side up, v. a. To arrange or make tidy, to put in order or adjust things to their places.

'Ah 'll coom, lad, as soon 's Ah've gotten things *sabded oop* a bit.'

'Noo, Mary, thou *sabd oop* t' kitchen, wilt 'ee.'

Side-wipe, sb. An indirect censure, a remark conveying implied blame or rebuke on a person not specially spoken of or to.

Sidling, adj. Fawning, aiming at ingratiating oneself.

A special application, apparently, of the pcpl. of the vb. to *sidle*.

'A *sideling*, wheedling soort o' body.' *Wb. Gl.*

Sie, v. n. To drop, to mark by dropping.

Liquids which are strained through a sieve or percolator fall in drops; whence our vb. *sie*, to drop, to fall in drops, and sb. *sie*, a drop, Halliwell. Germ. *seiben* or *seigen*, A. S. *seon*, to filter or strain by percolation, are nearly parallel forms, as also is Dan. *sie*, to pass through a strainer, sieve, O. N. *sía*, to filter, percolate, all closely connected with S. G. *silá*, Sw. *sil*, O. N. *sald*, *salda*, Dan. *sold*, *sælde*, &c., Bret. *sil*, and the like. See **Sile**.

'Not stained, but *sied* all over.' *Wb. Gl.*

Sie, sb. A spot or mark, such as might be left by the mere dropping of clean water upon any delicate surface; thence, more generally, of other slight marks or stains.

'There were hardly the signs of a *sie* upon it.' *Wb. Gl.*

Sie, v. n. To stretch, or yield to tension.

Cf. O. N. *seigr*, lentus, and *seigla*, to stretch, in the same sense as our word; Sw. *seg*, Dan. *sei*, O. Dan. *seig*, of that which admits of stretching, or yields to tension, in whatever direction, without breaking or material injury to its parts. Connected with Germ. *zäbe*, tough, tenacious. Comp. Germ. *ziehen* also; *das leder, das feder-barz zieht sich*: leather, India-rubber, stretches; G. Dial. and O. Germ. *zach*, *zebe*, A. S. *tob*, Pl. D. *taag*, *taa*, Sc. *teuch*, E. *tough*.

Sieter, sb. (pr. seeter). A sieve or riddle; a strainer or colander. Spelt also **Seater** or **Seatre**.

O. N. *sigti*, Dan. *sigte*, Sw. *sikt*, a sieve, *sikta*, to sift.

'"As thin as a *seatre*;" worn into transparency or holes, as cloth when it grows thin.' *Wb. Gl.*

Siff, v. n. To make a sound something like that in sighing, but more expressive of pain, by drawing in the breath more sharply, and between the teeth.

Essentially the same word as *sigb*, the *gb* having been exchanged, according to rule, for *ff*. See Wedgw. in v. *Sigb*.

Sik, sike, adj. Such.

Wb. Gl. gives *siker* also, which is probably a misspelling for *sik'-a*. Comp. the use of *vebe a*:

'Hiȝe hilleȝ on *vebe a* halue.' *Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn.* l. 742.

'Wele waxeȝ in *vebe a* won in worlde. *Ib.* 997.

Under *Swilk*, Jam. quotes A. S. *swilc*, *swylc*, *talis*, adding that 'Sc. *sik*, *sic*, is evidently corr. from this, as the A. S. word is contr. from M. G. *swa-leik*, id., from *swa*, so, and *leik*, like, similis.' I would rather say that our *sik* or *sike* is due to similar changes with those that resulted in E. *such*, only preserving the hard or *k* sound and the long vowel.

Sik-an, adj. Such; differing from *sik-a* only in coming before a vowel. See **Sik, sike**.

'Ah nivver heard a man threep lees *sik-an* a gate afore;' I never heard a man pertinaciously go on telling lies in such a way before.

Sik and sik-like. Such and suchlike; 'much of a muchness.'

Sik-like, adj. Suchlike, similar.

Sile, v. a. and n. 1. To strain, to pass liquid through a sieve or other strainer in order to eliminate impurities. 2. To rain fast; as when the rain falls in a thick succession of drops, as strained liquids do. 3. To drop or fall; thence to faint away, and, to fleet or glide past.

Cf. Sw. *sila*, coinciding exactly with our first meaning; N. *sila*, to strain, drip, rain fast, *silla*, to drop fast, coincident with our second meaning; O. N. *siâ*, to filter, strain; Dan. *sie*, id., Pl. D. *silen*, to draw off water. Wedgw. looks upon N. *sila*, *silla*, as frequentatives from *sig*, to percolate, to sink in, with the intermediate form *sikla*, to trickle, Dan. *sagle*, to drivel. N. *sig*, Sw. *sig* *sig*, to sink, to go down, S. G. *sig*, delabi, concidere, are, however, cognate with A. S. *sigan*, to fall down, fail, O. Germ. *sigan*, to sink, to fall, Fris. *sig*; and a secondary meaning of S. G. *sig* is thus given by Ihre:—'De hominibus usurpatum notat labare, sensim pedem referre;' and the word in this sense is collated with the A. S. and other words just quoted. So that, thus, we arrive at our third meaning. Comp. the following from the account of the Marriage Supper, *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, B. 129:—

'Then he (the king) boweȝ fro his bour in to þe brode halle
& to þe best on þe bench, and bede hym be myry,
Solased hem with semblaunt and *syled* fyrre.'

'With that the segge all himselfe *silis* to his chambre.'

K. Alex. p. 5, quoted by editor of *E. Engl. Allit. Poems*.

3. "'To *sile* down;" to faint away.' *Wb. Gl.*

Cf. *Pr. Pm.* 'Syyngge downe, or swonyngge, and the O. N. and Dan. forms, given above, with the Sw. and N. forms.

'"'To *sile* past;" to glide by.' *Wb. Gl.*

Mr. Morris, Gl. to *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, suggests a different origin for O. E. *sile*.

Sile, sb. A strainer; especially a utensil for straining milk, which consists of a basin with a hole at bottom and a piece of fine canvas stretched over it.

Sw. *sil*, Sw. D. *sitel*, Welsh, Bret. *sil*, strainer. *Läggas de i silen, när man siler mjölk*,

så äro de ett säkert medel, att ej mjölken blir ofärdig: if they—small white pebbles distinguished by the names *Gobonda-stenar* or *Gofar-stenar*; that is to say, Thor's stones—be placed in the *sile* when the milk is siled, they are a sure means of preventing the milk from being bewitched. *Wär. och Wird.* p. 232.

Sile-brigg, sb. A wooden frame with two long sides held together by two cross-pieces, on which the **Sile** or milk-strainer is set, over the milk-dish, when the milk has to be transferred from the milk-pail to the latter.

The corresponding Dan. (Falster district) utensil is called *siebør*, or *siebær*. The fine canvas of our **Siles** is represented in like manner by *sieklud*, sile-cloth, and the **Sile** itself is *sie-kar*, when the utensil is earthenware, *sie-bøtte*, when it is of wood. *Molb., Dan. D. Lexicon.*

Sile down, v. n. To drop or fall; thence, to faint away. See under **Sile**.

Cf. *Jeg tenkte jeg havde siget ned, der jeg stod*: I thought I should have siled (or sied) down, where I stood. *Arne*, p. 120.

Sill-horse, sb. The shaft horse; the horse whose place is between the **Limmers**, **Sills** or shafts, or next to the waggon.

Sills, sb. The shafts of a waggon or other carriage. Compare **Thill**: see also **Limmer**.

Merely a vocal corruption of **Thills**; otherwise it would be connected with *siles*, *soils*, rafters, beams. But it is identical with **Thills** (another form of which is *fills*) from A. S. *pil*, a thill, a board, a plank.

Silly, adj. Weakly, in delicate or poor health.

'Is there anything you would fancy, as your health seems but *silly*?' *Heart of Mid-Lothian*.

The first meaning of the word is blessed, happy, A. S. *sælig*, Germ. *selig*; thence, from the union of innocence with happiness, innocent; and from innocent, as in the case of that word itself, simple, in its invidious sense of silly, foolish, weak; and from 'weak' we easily reach the meaning of our word. See Wedgw., and the instances of the old word *sely*, collected by Mr. Carr in *Cr. Gl.* Note also the transition in the extracts below:—

'*ðu stondes seli stede up-on*:' *Gen. and Ex.* p. 79;

'*Vnseli men quat haue ge don*?' *Ib.* p. 66;

addressed to Joseph's brethren when overtaken with Joseph's cup in their possession;

'First to brenne the body
In a bale of fiir,
And sythen the *sely* soule slen,
And senden hyre to helle.' *P. Ploughm.* p. 490.

'We *sely* shepardes, that walkys on the moore,
No wonder as it standys if we be poore,
For the fylthe of oure landes lyys falow as the floore,
As ye ken.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 98.

'We *sely* woodmen are mekylle wo.' *Ib.* p. 99.

Sind, v. a. To wash out, to rinse.

Cr. Gl. gives also the meaning, to wash down; "To *sind* down yans meat," to drink after eating; and *Jam.* gives the same expression, with the explanation to 'dilute one's meat,' which has no meaning. *Brockett* simply and truly says, 'to take a drink after meat.' I think this is a curious and interesting word, though materials for its full illustration are wanting. I connect it immediately with the O. N. form *sund*, swimming, *sund-dyr*, a swimming animal, *sund-magi*, swimming-bladder, &c., the connection of which with *swima*, *swimma*, *swim*, is of course clear. Mr. Wedgwood's remark upon *Swim* is, 'this word seems originally to apply to the movement of water in agitation, to move or flow like water,' whence the secondary meanings to be carried, or to move along, on the surface of the water. Now this original sense of the word is just what is preserved in our *sind*. The only strictly parallel form I can be certain of is Bav. *schwenzen*, to rinse, which however *Wedgw.*, 'through the softening of the final *b* to *m* in *schwabbeln*,' places side by side with O. N. *svamla*, to splash, dabble in water, N. *svabba*, id., Bav. *schwaiben*, id., Swiss *schwabbeln*, to splash, Germ. *schwemmen*, to wash.

Sine, adv. Since. See **Sen**.

Sink-hole, sb. Any cavity or hollow place in which the drainage from a **Middenstead**, or other form of liquid manure, collects.

Sinter-saunter, v. n. To be idle or indifferent about doing anything, to loiter or dawdle time away.

Sipe, v. n. To ooze out, to soak through any containing matter or object, and drain away slowly.

Comp. the consonantal changes in these cognate and synonymous words, O. N. *sigta*, Dan. *sigte*, Sw. *sickta*, Germ. *sichten*, *sieben*, Dut. *ziften*, A. S. *siftan*, E. *sift*, and note the like succession in O. N. *sigā*, O. Sw. and Sw. *sigā*, to soak or *sipe* away, Dan. D. *sige*, to drip, trickle, ooze, O. H. Germ. *gesich*, a rill, a slow stream, a **Syke**, Dut. *zipen*, *door-zipen*, to drip, trickle through, Pl. D. *sipen*, *sipern*, to ooze, trickle, and our N. E. *sipe*.

' "It is all *siped* away;" gone away drop by drop imperceptibly, as a liquid from a vessel.' *Wb. Gl.*

Sipings, sb. Oozings, drainings, leakage to a small extent.

Sipper-sauce, sb. A sauce, or other provocative to the appetite; that which is used to give zest or relish to one's meat.

One can hardly disconnect this word, in thought, from *sup*, *sip*, and when one finds such a remark as *Ihre's*,—'Variat vero mirifice hujus vocabuli (*sūpa*) sensus in dialectis Gothicis: apud M. Gothos, *supan* est *condire* (Marc. ix. 50), *que supuda*, quo condietur? Apud A. Saxones, *supan* et *sypan* denotant *gustare*,' one is further inclined to think that the origin of **Sipper-sauce** may be here. Again, *sipp* implies the taking in a dainty way, or as if affecting indifference or disinclination for what is taken, of food or drink (*Ihre* in v. *Sipp*: cf. E. *sip*). Germ. *saufen*, moreover, is to take greedily, revellingly, drunkenly, of liquids; which word *Ihre* rightly connects with O. Sw. *supan*, used in the same sense. But again, A. S. *sufel*, *sufel*, *sufoll*, *suful*, O. N. *sufel*, S. G. *sofwel*, something to be eaten with bread, whether potage, or ought else, Dan. *suul*, Dut. *suyvel*, O. E. *suwelle* (*Mapes*, quoted in *Marsh's Origin and Hist. of Engl. Language*, p. 241), *suuel* (*Ancr. Riwle*, p. 192), all in the same sense, that is, something to be eaten with bread, a relish, are not all these connected with, almost other forms of, M. G. *supan*, S. G. *supā*, Germ. *saufen*, &c., the continually

recurring change of *p* into its equivalent *f* or *v*, being all that is required to generate one word from the others? Again, Lat. *opsonium* or *obsonium*, with its origin *ὄψων*, *ἐψω*, more than probably belong to the same family; a slight metathetical change and the possible root of the Gothic words is revealed, *obs*, *ops* = *sop* = *sof*, *suf*, *suw*. It is curious if our Clevel. sipper be the means of suggesting such claims to relationship.

Sitfast, sb. The more tenacious central portions among the suppurated parts of a boil or carbuncle. See **Goke**.

Sī-thee, **sō-thee**. Exclamations, claiming attention; the first being equivalent to 'See thou!' the second to 'Saw thou?' Comp. **Lo' thee** = look thou; **Lookst'ee** = lookest thou; **Seest'ee** = seest thou; &c.

Sit on one's knees, To. To kneel (as in prayer), to take and retain the kneeling posture.

An expression of great antiquity. Cf. *7 he wæs gefearrad from him, sua micle stanes warp is, 7 mid gesetnum cneoum gebæd*: and he was removed from them as much as a stone's cast, and with *set knees* prayed. *North. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 41. Note also,—

' þeos here-þringes þreo :	Those chieftains three
comen to þan kinge.	come to the king,
& setten an heore cneowen :	and sit on their knees
biforen þan kæisere.'	before the kaiser.

Lay. ii. 506.

' þis holi maide sat akneo : 7 hire eȝen to heuene caste.'

Seinte Marg. p. 32.

' Malchus herde þes wordes. he sette him acne.' *Meidan Maregrete*, p. 42.

Chaucer also uses the expression repeatedly; thus—

' And down anon he sitte him on bis kne.' *Sompnour's Tale*, p. 93.

' She on her knees ber sette.' *Clerk of Oxenford's Tale*, p. 104.

' On ther knees they saten hem adoun.' *Second Nonne's Tale*, p. 118.

Comp. also

' And he a kne gan falle :

He sette him a knewelyng

And gret wel þe gode kyng.' *King Horn*, p. 22.

' þer he lai on cneowe ibede : there he lay on knee in prayer
and cleopede auere toward gode.' and called ever toward God.

Lay. iii. 184.

The O. N. idiom seems to be *standa a knianum*; thus—*konungrinn bakazst vid elldrinn . . . ok stendr a knianum ok lytr miog er hann bakar bringspalirnir ok axslirnar ok for upp þioin miog*: the king was warming himself at the fire, and is standing on his knees (kneeling down, on clothes laid for the purpose) and louts (stoops forward) much as he warms his breast and shoulders and his posteriors stick up greatly. *Flat.* i. 161.

So also in Norse:—*Stod moderen på kne*: his mother knelt down. *Arne*, pp. 35, 98.

Our phrase, which occurs also in *York Castle Depositions*, p. 58, is unmistakably O. English, and its occurrence in the *North. Gospels* is noteworthy.

Sit up on end, To. To sit upright, in contradistinction to reclining or lying down.

' Matched to sit up on end;' of a person suffering from weakness, the result of illness, or any other cause.

Skafe, sb. (pr. skeeaf, skeaf). A steep broken bank; an abrupt precipitous face rising from any level or plane surface; a semi-precipice.

Coincident with **Skufe** or **Skuff**, A. S. *scife*, *scyfe*, a precipice.

Skare on, v. a. To apply and fix one piece of wood to another (as in piecing or mending the broken bar of a gate) by the process of splicing, or removing obliquely portions of each of the two ends to be laid in apposition, so that when applied to each other there shall be no increase of thickness at the junction.

Dan. D. (S. Jutl.) '*skarre*, to apply to one another, to join or unite two pieces by means of a groove, tenon or otherwise; *at skarre ved eller sammen*, f. ex. *naar man foier to paa skraa afskaarne bielke-ender sammen*: to *skare on* or together; e. g. when one adjusts and unites the ends of two pieces of wood previously cut obliquely. O. N. *skara*, Sw. *skarfa*.' Ihre also gives *skarfa*, segmenta coagmentare, segmentare; and N. *skare* corresponds in sense and form precisely with our **Skare**.

Skeel, skell, v. a. To tilt, or fix in an oblique position. A cart is **skelled** when the body is raised from the shafts in front, and, working on the axle-tree, is fixed so as to slope down backwards, to facilitate unloading, &c.

O. N. *skæla*, detorquere, *skældr*, awry, twisted, askew, *skæll*, a wry mouth, *skiálgr*, obliquus, pætus, qui limis est oculis; Dan. *skele*, to squint, *skeeløiet*, skew-eyed; S. G. *skælg*, obliquus, transversus; A. S. *scel*, *sceol*, in the compounds *scel-ege*, *sceol-eage*, squint-eyed; Germ. *schel*, L. Sax. *skell*, Dut. *scheel*, oblique, awry, crooked. Hence our vb.

Skeel, sb. A kind of pail, for milk or water: in some cases cylindrical or nearly so; in others, having its bottom of greater diameter than its mouth; and in lieu of the iron **Bow**, or handle, one of the staves rises higher than the others and is fashioned so as to facilitate holding it.

Jamieson refers this word to O. N. *skál*, Dan. *skaal*, Sw. *skål*, but erroneously. Brockett suggests O. N. *skióla*, a milk-pail, and rightly. Note also Sw. D. *skjula*, *skyla*, id., and Fin. *kiulu*, collated by Rietz.

'*Tercius Pastor*. Ye hold long the *skaylle*,
Now let me go to.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 90.

'i *skeyll*.' *Invent. Pr. Finch.* p. ccxcix.

Skeel-calf, sb. A calf fed by hand, and consequently having to take its food out of the **Skeel**.

Skeel over, v. a. To overturn, to tilt to such an extent that the equilibrium is disregarded, and the thing **skeeled** is turned quite over.

Skeely, adj. Full of knowledge or experience.

Another of the numerous words which depend upon O. N. *skilja*, and its cognate words. See under **Scale**. Only in this case there is a nearer connection with the class of ideas involved in the E. *skill*, *skilful*, &c., than with those in **scale**, **shill**, **Skel-beast**, &c.: in

other words, the fundamental notion is rather of discrimination than of actual separation. In Mr. Wedgwood's words, 'the radical sense is separation, then difference, distinction, discernment, reason, intellectual or manual ability. O. N. *skil*, separation, distinction, discrimination. *Göra skil*, to do what is right and just,' that is, discriminated and separated from what is wrong and bad.

' "Vary *skeely* and knowful;" very clever.' *Wb. Gl.*

Skel-beast, sb. A boarded partition between stall and stall in a cattle-shed, or **Byre**.

'*Skell-boose*, the head of the stalls of cattle.' *Cr. Gl.* Hall. notices this word, but does not appear satisfied with it, or with its definition; and reasonably. There is no prehensible meaning in it. The same author gives '*Booses*, stalls;' and Brockett, '*Boose*, buess, buse, an ox or cow-stall;' adding, 'properly the place beside the stakes where the fodder lies,' which I think is mistaken. But still, *boose* being equivalent to *stall*, *skell-boose* ought not to have presented any difficulty. It is, of course, the parting or separating of—or partition between—standing and standing, or stall and stall. *Wb. Gl.* defines our word correctly as 'the partitions of a cattle-stall.' Comp. Dan. D. *skillebalk*, a partition, or material division, e. g. in a barn; also the line of higher stubble on a corn-field, whereat the cutting-stroke of the workmen commenced, and which remains to show the line of demarcation between one man's work and another's. Note also the use of Sw. *skäle*, as follows:—*fyra hörnstenar såsom rämärke och skäl emellan akkrarne*: four corner-stones as boundary-marks and divisions between the fields. *Wär. och Wird.* p. 34.

Skellit, sb. A form of **Skillet**.

Skelly, v. n. To squint. *Wh. Gl.* gives 'Skeller' as another form of the word.

O. N. *at skióta skiálgt augum*: to squint; S. G. *skäla*, id.; Sw. *skela*, Dan. *skele*, as, *at skele med øinene* (cf. 'skellies fearfully with one eye;' part of the description of Balfour of Burley, in *Old Mortality*), *skeløiet*, or *skeel-øiet*, squint-eyed; N. S. *schelen*, Germ. *schielen*, A. S. *scel-eage*, &c. See under **Skeel**, vb.

Skelly, sb. A squint, distorted vision.

Skelly-eyed, adj. Having a squint, with distorted vision.

Skelm, sb. A scoundrel, a good-for-nothing fellow.

'*Schelm* originally denotes a carcase, carrion:' Ihre; thence its application to a vile or rascally person; S. G. *skelm*, O. N. *skélmir*, a rascal; Dan. *schielm*, Germ. *schelm*, id.; Dut. *schelm*, a carcase, a plague, a scoundrel; O. H. G. *scelmo*, *scalmo*, pestilence.

Skelp, v. a. 1. To smack, or strike with the open palm. 2. To move rapidly, to walk or run very fast.

'Isl. *skelfa* is occasionally used in the very same sense as our *skelp*; percello, *Kristnisag. Gl.*; *skella*, id. *Rasskella*, *podicem manu verberare*; Gl. *Orkneyinga-S. vo. skella*.' Jam., under *Skelp*, vb. Gael. *sgeilp*, a stroke, is however alleged by Garnett as the possible origin of the word.

Skelper, sb. An unusually large individual, or specimen, of a class.

Once again, from the designation of a blow to that for a large-sized individual, as before remarked on.

Skelping, adv. More than ordinarily large.

Skep, sb. A basket of willow or flag-fabric, of different shapes in different districts.

Formerly used as a measure in Cleveland, as in the Eastern Counties a 'Bushel-skip' is a familiar term still; the prefix also being sometimes dropped. *Wb. Gl.* defines the 'Skep' as 'a round-bottomed willow basket, without a bow.' Brockett, simply as 'a basket made of rushes.' O. N. *skeppa*, modius; Sw. *skäppa*, a dry measure; Dan. *skjeppe*, id.; A. S. *scep*, *sciop*, a skip, basket, tub; O. Germ. *schaff*. Germ. *kiepe*, Pl. D. *kipe*, *kupe*, are collated with *scep* by Bosworth.

Skeugh, **skew**, sb. (sometimes pr. *skeuph*). A spot or place the natural features of which are more or less oblique or twisted, partly from the contour of the surface, and partly from the direction of the water-course which runs through it; a crooked dale-let with enclosing banks that do not look as if they were pairs.

A word which occurs only, I think, in local names, as in *Skelderskew*, and which it has been proposed to refer to O. N. *skogr*, Sw. *skog*, Dan. *skov*, a forest (properly a forest of pine-trees: Sw. *bult* is a forest of deciduous trees). But it seems simply absurd to fancy that, when the general character of the whole district was that of being utterly overgrown with forest, as we know from Domesday (independently of other testimony) it was, a small and insignificant nook of the whole should be distinguished by a name which, if appropriate at all, must have been applied to the district in its entirety, and which, moreover, actually was so applied, in its English form, in the case of 'Danby on the Forest.' I am therefore disposed rather to look upon the name as locally descriptive in some other respect. '*Skew*, *skeugh*, or *sbaw*,' says Ord, *Hist. of Clevel.* p. 244, *more suo*, 'means a wooded dell, and is still universally employed in Scotland to signify a dingle or dell.' Jam., however, does not give the form *skew*, nor do I believe it exists; and *schaw* or *schagh* he defines as 'a wood, a grove,' without even the slightest reference to 'dingle or dell.' What he does say that may have a possible application in our instance is, that *schagh* or *schaw* 'seems also used in the sense of shade, covert;' and that this seems 'to be the primary and proper sense of the word,' for that it 'is evident that it is the same Goth. word which signifies a shadow and a wood. Thus S. G. *skog*, *sylva*, cannot be viewed as radically different from *skugga*, *umbra*.' Still this seems to be only apparently applicable: for we keep *skug* or *scug* in its own proper form and appropriate sound, both as a dialect-word and a local name—*Scugdale*. On the whole, therefore, I prefer the explanation of *skeugh* or *skew* given in the definition, and refer it to O. N. *skiðlgr*, *skeifr* and the cognate words.

Skew, v. a. and n. 1. To twist round, move oneself angularly so as to face in a different direction. 2. To throw with an angular or sweeping movement, as the hand-sower does his seed. 3. To twist or wrench; in this sense with *off* subjoined.

O. N. *skeifr*, obliquus, curvus; Sw. *skef*, Dan. *skjev*, id., *skjæve* or *skjeve*, to wry, twist; N. S. *scheev*, Germ. *schief*, Dut. *scheef*.

'To skew off; to twist or forcibly wrench off.' *Wb. Gl.*

Skill, v. a. To distinguish or discriminate, to know or comprehend,

to make out or arrive at the understanding of (a person or thing).
See **Scale**.

Dan. D. *skjelle*, to discriminate between, as, *de ere binanden saa lige, at jeg kan ikke skjelle dem*: they are so like one another I can't skill them. Comp. the customary use of the O. E. noun *skil*, as in the following passage from *P. Ploughm.* p. 240:

'And why that oon thief on the cros
Creaunt hym yald
Rather than that oother thief,
Though thou woldest appose,
Alle the clerkes under Crist
Ne kouthe the *skille* assoile;'

where *skille* not simply implies reason (*Pr. Pm. Skylle. Racio*), but the reason of a difference or discrimination. Comp. also the phrase 'It *skills* not' = it matters not, makes no difference.

'Ay! we's hard chaps t' *skill*;' a sentence addressed by one of a party I had at work examining a **Houe** or tumulus on these moors, to a migrating 'navvy,' who, in utter perplexity as to what the object of such labour in such a place could be, had asked, 'Were we making a railway there?'

Comp. *så vidt han kunne skelne dem på størrelsen*: so far as he could *skill* them (distinguish between them) by the size. *Arne*, p. 68.

Skillet, sb. A small metal pot for the fire, with a long handle.

Hall. mentions the 'long handle' in his definition of the word, as also *Wb. Gl.* Wedgw., however, defines *skillet* or *skellet* as 'a small vessel with feet for boiling,' and connects it with It. *squilla*, a little bell, Germ. *schelle*, id., O. Lat. *skella*. 'Skeletta, in old Latin records, a little bell for a church steeple, whence our vessels called *skillets*, usually made of bell-metal.' Philip's *New World of Words*, 1706, quoted by Wedgw.

Skime, v. n. (pr. skahm). To look from underneath knit or lowering brows; which may give an appearance of obliquity to the vision.

'To Scarm or Skime, to squint slightly; more-in the way of knitting the brows than from obliquity of the eyes.' *Wb. Gl.* Cf. O. N. *skima*, oculos circumferre, oculis emissitiis uti, *skima*, a chink, sufficient to show a glimmering of light. Comp. also S. G. *skumögd*, qui obscure videt, lusciosus; A. S. *sciman*, *scimian*, to be dazzled, weak-eyed, lippus esse. These meanings are held by Wachter to flow from *schienen*, to shine faintly, to throw a glimmering light, Germ. *schimmern*. But one ought not to overlook the fact that a dazzling light has more effect on the eyes, and on the action of him who uses his eyes under its influence, than a weak or glimmering light, and that A. S. *sciman* also means, and as its first meaning it would seem, to glitter, to shine; which is also true of Germ. *schimmern*, Pl. D. *sbemereren*, Sw. *skimra*, Dan. D. *skimre*, &c. It is not, therefore, possible that the appropriation of *skime*, in O. N. and our Dial. to the action of the eyes, *skimmer*, to the light itself, may depend on the acknowledgment of such effects of a dazzling light?

Skimmer, v. n. To shine brightly; as the morning sun, when it shines into the eyes, so to speak: to glitter or throw out bright rays; as a bright object in the sunshine.

O. N. *skiómi*, splendor, nitor, S. G. *skimra*, radiare, Dan. D. *skimre*, to give out rays of light, A. S. *scymrian*, id., Germ. *schimmern*, to sparkle, to be dazzling, Pl. D. *sbemereren*, *schemern*, to dazzle. E. *skimmer* is applied to a glancing and feeble, rather than brilliant,

light—our word to a brilliant light such as nearly horizontal (as opposed to vertical) rays afford, as in the example subjoined.

‘“A fine, *skimmering* morning;” a splendid dawn, betokening a fine day.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Cf. N. *aftenskumring*, the dusk of the evening.

Skimmering, adj. Bright, sunshiny, brilliant; but applicable only in the morning, before the sun has attained much height in the heavens, or when its rays shine more into the eyes, so to say, than later in the day.

Skirl, v. n. To scream, to emit loud, high-pitched notes or sounds.

Ihre collates E. *sbrill* with *skrälla*, to emit a harsh sound, as broken pots, &c., do: thence, to give forth any harsh, discordant noise. Jam. quotes O. N. *skralla*, sonum streperum edere, Dan. *skralde* (misprinted *skralber*), a word applied, says Molb., to higher-pitched sounds than the words *brage*, *buldre*, *dundre*; e. g. to the peculiar sound of the thunder that accompanies a levin-bolt; to a screech, in short. O. N. *skridla*, to give forth a sound such as over-dry things do when touched, S. G. *skrall*, *skräll*, *skörl*, vociferatio, come nearer still to the sense of our *skirl*. Dan. D. *skral*, dissonant, and *skralle*, a loud-tongued woman, a scold, also approach nearly, while in *skryle*, S. Jutl. *skraale*, to screech, to shriek horribly, to cry aloud, or bewail, we have the exact counterpart of our word by simply allowing for the continually recurring transposition of the *r*.

Skirling, sb. Screaming, the sound of shrill, high-pitched cries or notes.

‘The *skirling* of the sea-gulls is said to be the forerunner of a gale.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Skit, v. n. To sneer at or reflect upon a person, to ridicule indirectly.

Skittish, adj. Given to, or characterised by, a tendency to indirect satire or reflection.

‘*Skittish*, satirical.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Skivers, **skivvers**, sb. Meat- or butchers'-skewers; splinters or split pieces of wood.

‘*Skewer*. In Dev. called a *skiver*, probably identical with *shive* or *shiver*, a splinter of wood; Dan. *skivve*, Pl. D. *scheve*, a bit of straw, or of the stalk of hemp or flax’—comp. our *Shiv*—‘Prov. E. *skeg*, a stump of a branch, peg of wood.’ Wedgw. Comp. also *chives*—a *chive* of garlic, *chife*, a fragment, Fr. *chippe*, *chiffe*, a rag, a jag,

Skrat, sb. See **Scrat**.

Skrat-besom, sb. A broom or besom worn to the hard stumps by long or severe usage, so that when applied it will rather scratch than sweep. See **Scrat**, vb.

Skrimp, **skrimpy**, adj. Scanty, short in quantity, dealt out grudgingly.

Rietz supposes a lost strong vb. *skrimpa*, to become dry, shrunken, smaller, of which the p. p. *skrumpen* and sup. *skrumpit* yet remain current, collating Germ. D. *schrumpfen*, to

wrinkle, N. S. *scrumpeln*, Dan. *skrumpe*, id., A. S. *scrimman*, to become dry, lean. To this vb. he refers the Sw. Dial. words *skramp*, lean, poor, of a horse, *skramper*, D. D. *skrampel*, an old skrile or poor horse, *skrimp*, a poor meadow, *skromp*, to become less or shrink, *skrompen*, shrunken, &c.

Skrimp, v. a. To be sparing with, to dole out in scanty measure. See **Skrimp**, adj.

Skrudge, v. a. To crowd or squeeze close; to compress by personal contact; as in a crowd.

Cf. *scrouge*, to crowd, to squeeze. *Scroodge*, a crush. Halliwell. 'Scruse, to press or thrust hard,' quoted in Wedgw., together with a line from the *F. Queene*:—

'Into his wound the juice thereof did *scruse*.'

Fr. *escrager*, *escraser*, to crush.

Skufe, **skuff**, sb. An abrupt or rocky bank, a precipitous rise from a plain. See **Skafe**.

Slabber, v. a. To wet the thread with saliva in the process of spinning, using the finger and thumb for the purpose.

D. Dial. *slabber*, the dribblings of saliva from the mouth, also the glairy discharge from the vagina of female animals before parturition; N. *slabba*, to dabble, to spill. Comp. Germ. *schlabbern*, to slobber, *schlabber-tuch*, a bib; Pl. D. *slabbern*, to make a noise in water with the bill, as ducks do. Dut. *slabberen*, *slabben*, to slobber; &c.

Slabby, adj. Slight, unsubstantial.

O. N. *slapa*, flaccere, pendere, *slapp*, laxis, remissus; S. G. *slæppa*, relaxare; Dan. *slap*, not tight, relaxed, flaccid; N. S. *slapp*. The Dan. word takes much the same sense, metaphorically, as our word; as *slappe tider*: times characterised by laxity of principle or action; *slappe grundsætninger*: loose, slight, unsubstantial foundations; &c. Note also O. N. *slappr*, nugæ, Dut. *slobberen*, to be loose and flabby, Pol. *slaby*, faint, weak, feeble, Sc. *slaupie*, flaccid, flabby, inactive.

'“A poor *slabby* job;” as a slightly constructed building.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Slack, sb. A hollow, a place where the surface is more depressed than the surrounding area; a bottom between two slight rises.

Comp. Dan. *slag*, hollows of some length and breadth in a road or track; D. Dial. *slaug*, id., *slaag*, hollows in sand banks, occasioned by the removing action of the wind. Mr. Wedgw. remarks that our word—Sc. *slack*—‘may be explained by N. *slakkje*, slackness, a slack place in a tissue, where the surface would swag down.’

Slafter, sb. Pr. of Slaughter. Comp. the sound of ‘laughter.’

Slain, **slane**, sb. (pr. sleean). The smut of wheat (*Uredo caries*).

Comp. Sw. *slö-säd*, seed which will not fructify; Dan. D. *sløi*, shrunken, withered, of corn; as, *et rugar er sløit*: the rye is pined; S. Jutl. *sløg*, poor, having no vigour. I believe the fundamental meaning of all these words is, ‘deficient in vital force or vigour.’ They are applied to men and animals as well as to seed (or corn), and the congruity of sense, taken with the similarity of form, is sufficient to justify a reference of our word to them as its origin.

Slair, v. n. To idle or lounge about; to realise the idea of a lazy sloven.

The first of a numerous class of words all apparently connected in form, and yet with considerable diversities of meaning, but running through the notions having to do with what is wet, dirty, or slimy; being idle, lounging, or gossiping; being loose, unsteady, unstable, not to be depended upon. Mr. Wedgw. regards all these words, met with, moreover, through all the Northern tongues, as closely related to each other, and, it would seem, rightly. Our more prominent words belonging to the specified class or family, are **slair**, **slairy**, **slathery**, **slattery**, **slidder** or **slither**, **slithery** or **slithering**, **slidderish**, **slowdy**, **Sluther**, **Slutherment**, **sluthery**, and the number of almost coincident forms, with at the same time strikingly analogous, if not fully coincident, meanings, that are met with in the Northern tongues and dialects, is sufficiently remarkable. Under *Slattern*, Mr. Wedgw. remarks that 'the act of paddling in the wet and the flapping of loose textures are constantly signified by the same words; and the idea of a slovenly, dirty person may be expressed either by reference to his ragged, ill-fitting, neglected dress, or by the wet and dirt through which he has tramped.' It might be added that there is a like connection between the ideas of passing over slippery surfaces or slimy substances and of general looseness or unsteadiness of gait or conduct, as in E. *slippery*, our **slithery**, **slithering**. It is of course difficult in such a case to allege of this or the other word in the family, that it is more nearly represented by this or that Dan., or Dan. D., or Sw. word, and so forth. Still in many cases the coincidence will be seen to be sufficiently striking. In the case of the present word, comp. Eng. *slur*, Pl. D. *sluren*, to be lazy, deal negligently with, *slurig*, lazy, lifeless, indolent (which seems little more than a contracted form of *sludderig* or *slodderig*), Dut. *slodderig*, slovenly, indolent, negligent, from which again *sloore*, and thence *slorken*, a lazy, dirty, slovenly wench; S. G. *sløre*, ancilla sordida; Dan. D. *sloie*, a careless, slatternly female, *sluddrig*, slovenly, negligent, indolent, *sløter*, a slut, slattern; S. Jutl. *slud* (pr. *slubr*), anything about which one is careless, whence *sludre*, to shuffle, go lazily, *slarre*, id.

Slairy, adj. Slovenly, sluttish.

"Very *slairy* and slinky;" both slovenly and skulky or idle.' *Wb. Gl.*

Slaister, v. n. To do a thing idly, or in a slovenly manner.

Closely connected with the **slair** group of words. Comp. the succession in Dan. *sludde*, to prate, gossip idly, trifle, be idle, *slude*, to be lazy, slovenly, indolent over one's work, *sludske*, to do anything idly, carelessly, in a slovenly way.

Slaister, v. a. To flog, chastise with a whip, or other very flexible instrument.

A frequentative from O. N. *slá*, ferire, percutere, verberare, whence *slasa*, lædere, vulnerare, *slasadr*, læsus, S. G. *slå*, ferire, percutere, *slåss*, inter se decertare.

"I'll *slayster* thy shoulders," or, "I'll give thee a good *slaistering*." *Wb. Gl.*

Slaisterer, sb. An idle, negligent, slovenly agent.

Slake, v. a. 1. To lick. 2. To wash or cleanse imperfectly, just wetting and rubbing off again; such cleaning as could be done with the tongue.

O. N. *sleikja*, to lick, *slikja*, to rub, levigate; Dan. *slikke*, to lick, to rub. It is observable that one form of the word yet lingering with us is **slairk**, which is probably due to

the O. N. form *sleikja*, Comp. the occasional Pr. of *laik*, namely *lairk*, from *leykia*. So also the form *slahk*, by no means an unusual one, may be due to *slíkja*; compare *lahtle* from O. N. *litill*.

'*Slaking*, licking with the tongue.' *Wb. Gl.*

Slake, sb. A lick, a mere make-believe in the way of cleansing.

'"A lick and a *slake*;" a mere wipe and not a thorough cleansing.' *Wb. Gl.*

Slake-trough, sb. That part of the equipments of a blacksmith's forge in which the water used for plunging the hot iron in is kept.

Slap, v. n. To go, or do a thing, with speed. See under **Slap off**.

Slape, adj. 1. Slippery, smooth, as applied to surfaces of even or uniform consistency, or to thick or viscous fluids, as **Kale** for the calves, thick soup, &c. 2. Slippery, in the sense of not to be trusted, treacherous, deceitful.

O. N. *sleipr*, lubricus, *sleipa*, slipperiness, **Slapeness**. Comp. S. G. *släpa*, O. Sw. *slipa*, to trail along the ground; D. *slibe*, to grind or polish anything, so as to make it smooth, and, ultimately, slippery or **slape**; Dan. D. *slebbel*, *slebbet*, slippery; *slæb*, *slæbe*, the plough-sole, rendered smooth and slippery by constant friction.

'As *slape* as glass.' *Wb. Gl.*

'As *slape* as an eel-tail.' *Ib.*: often applied metaphorically to a person who cannot be trusted, and so is called a **slape an**.

'And who so wille do after me

Fulle *slape* of thrift then shal he be.' *Townel. Myst. p. 17.*

Slape-fingered, adj. Letting slip, or apt to let slip, through or from one's fingers or grasp.

O. N. *sleppifengr*, in acquirendo vel attingendo infelix. Ihre gives *släpp-bändt* as equivalent.

Slapen, v. a. 1. To render slippery, to make smooth or even. 2. To induce action of the bowels, by the administration of laxatives or aperients; or rather to render them active.

Comp. Dan. *slibe*, to polish, and so make smooth, slippery; Sw. *slipa*, id.

'"She would be all the better if she had her inside *slapened* a bit;" of a cow.' *Wb. Gl.*

Slape-scalp, sb. (pr. *slape-scau'p*). A plausible, unprincipled person.

Slape-shod, adj. Having shoes on with such under-surfaces that slipping is induced; especially of horses whose shoes have been worn so smooth that they afford no hold on ice or pavements.

Slape-tongued, adj. Fair-spoken, smooth-tongued, plausible.

Slap off, v. n. To go off or away hastily.

Under *Släppa* Ihre says, 'proprie significat relaxare: *slæppa efter*, *slæppa lös*. A. S. *slipan*, *to-slipan*. Isl. *sleppa*, a *slapp*, latus, remissus.' 'Thence it denotes,' he proceeds, 'to let out or in through laxity on the part of a custodian. *Slæppa bort*, *slæppa in*, to be accessory

to an escape, or to any one's obtaining access to a prisoner.' Our word or phrase may very possibly have a near connection with the Swedish idiom. In other words, I think the relationship is not with the E. idiom 'a slapping pace,' but rather with that of 'slipping away.' See *Släpa*, in Ihre; O. N. *sleppa*, effugere, elabi.

Slappy, adj. Sloppy, puddly, watery.

'"Slappy weather;" rainy weather, causing accumulations of water and puddles, &c.' *Wb. Gl.*

'"It's slappy walking;" wet, puddly, under foot.' *Ib.*

Slaps, sb. Slops; dirty water only fit to be thrown away; washings, rinsings.

Slap-stone, sb. 1. The sink in the kitchen, a shallow but broad stone trough, with a drain from it, for the various culinary or domestic cleansings to be performed over. 2. A hollowed stone, perforated or with a grating let into it, over a drain, for slops to be thrown upon or into.

Slap up, v. a. To eat, or drink, anything up very expeditiously.

'Swiss *schlappen*, *slabben*, to slap, lap or sup up food with a certain noise. O. N. *slupra*, Dan. *slubre*, Pl. D. *slubbern*, to sup up soft food with a noise represented by the sound of the word.' Wedgw. Comp. Dan. D. *slappe* or *slabbe*, to lap, as a cat does milk, which is no doubt the more immediate relative of our word.

Slathery, adj. Wet, rainy; of the weather: miry, puddly; of the roads: but the idea in the speaker's mind is often composite of both these.

'Slodder, slotter, sluther, slud, sludge, slutch, slosh, slush, are used provincially or in familiar language for wet mud or dirty liquid, melting snow, &c.' Wedgw. Our word forms another addition to the list. See under **Slair**.

Slattery, adj. Of slovenly dirty habits; almost synonymous with **slairy**.

Comp. Pl. D. *sludderig*, indolent, inactive, with *slurig*; Dut. *slodderig*, slovenly, with *sloore*, a slovenly wench; and, in the same way, set **slattery** side by side with **slairy**.

Slaup, slope, v. a. To eat or drink greedily and coarsely, or with much accompanying sound.

O. N. *slupra*, Dan. *slubre*, to sup up liquids; Pl. D. *slubbern*, id.; Du. *slobberen*, to sup or swill up liquids coarsely, or to swill in liquids as pigs, ducks, &c., do, *slabben*, to lap, to slobber; Dan. D. *slappe* or *slabbe*, to lap, as a dog or cat.

Slaver, v. n. To eject saliva from the mouth; or to suffer it to flow, voluntarily or involuntarily. See **Slabber**.

Comp. O. N. *slafra*, lambere, *slafr*, linctus.

Slaverment, sb. Sycophancy, fawning, insincerity, 'lick-spittle' performances.

Sleck, v. a. 1. To quench, appease, moderate; of fire or what is hot, thirst, passion, the caustic qualities of lime, &c. 2. Also used absolutely or without an object, in the sense of to quench thirst or allay dryness.

Pr. Pm. 'Slekkyn (sleckyn or whechyn). *Extinguo.*'

'pe first es fire swa hate to reken
pat na maner of thyng may it *sleken.*' *Pr. of Consc.* l. 6557.

'It sal *slek* paire thrist for ever.'

MS. Harl. 4196, fol. 51 (quoted in Gl. to *Pr. of Consc.*)

O. N. *slökva*, extinguer; also to be slack or remiss over a thing; S. G. *släcka*, extinguer. Ihre remarks that 'from its form this verb appears to be a factitive, and that the simple verb must have been an obsolete *slaka*, one cognate to which the English keep in *slake*, signifying to allay (sedare).' He also quotes *slockna*, extinguer. Sw. *slockna*, however, is to cease to burn, to be extinguished. Dan. *slukke*, like Sw. *släcka*, is—1. To extinguish that which is burning: 2. To allay thirst, sorrow, &c. From Ihre's *slockna* no doubt proceeds our form *slocken*. A. S. *slæcian* is neuter, like Sw. *slockna*, signifying to become slack, or dull, and conveying what is doubtless the radical meaning of the word.

'It (light claret) is desper't good te *sleck* wi' iv a hot deea.'

'To *slek* my thrist ye war fulle fre.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 316.

Sleck, sb. Drink; especially of any kind well calculated to allay thirst.

'Good *sleck.*' *Wb. Gl.*

Sled, sb. A sledge.

A means of carriage often used in time of snow to carry corn to the mill, turnips from the field to the *Owshus*; also in *leading* peats or other moor-fuel down the extremely steep tracks or roadways which, in many places, are the only routes to or from the moor, and are utterly impracticable for loaded wheel-carriages. The *Sled* is also used for the transference of harrows, ploughs, &c., from the farmstead to the field, or from one field to another. O. N. *sledi*, traha, esseda; S. G. *släda*, Dan. *slæde*, O. H. Germ. *slita*, Germ. *schlitten*, Dut. *sledde*, *slidde*. Cf. Gael. *slaod*, a sledge; Prov. E. *slade*, to drag on a sledge, *sled*, to drag the feet.

Slem, adj. 1. Bad, untrustworthy, ill-done; of work done. 2. Bad, idle, untrustworthy; of a workman, but also with a general application to persons.

Dan., Sw., N. *slem*, bad, vile, wretched or worthless; O. Sw. *slember*, *slemer*; Sw. D. *slemmer*, 1. originally, crooked, awry: 2. bad, vile, shameful; N. S. *slimm*, awry, crooked, bad, dishonest or underhand; Germ. *schlimm*, Dut. *slim*, &c.

1. 'Look'd weel enew, but desper't *slem* i' t' wark;' of a pair of shoes.

'Nobbut a *slem* an; his wark warn't te trust tae.'

2. 'A *slem* chap, as mean as he's lang.'

Slem, v. a. and n. To slur over, to do imperfectly or perfunctorily.

'An idle, lang-backed chap, *slemmin'* and slithering, an' deein nowght te nae yowse.'

Slew, v. a. and n. 1. To turn or twist round; to cause to swerve.
2. To swerve or turn oneself aside or round. 3. In the passive; to be intoxicated.

1. "He never *slews* his throat over his shoulder when he kens a full can;" never turns away his head when he sees a full cup.' *Wb. Gl.*

2. '*Slew'd* all a yah sahd;' twisted all to one side.

Slidder, v. n. (often pr. slither). 1. To slip or slide. 2. To walk in a listless sort of way, as if it were too much trouble to lift one's feet from the ground; to slouch along; to slip away quietly, so as to escape notice, or nearly so.

Pr. Pm. '*Slyderyn* (slidyn). *Labo vel labor*. *Slydyr* (or swypyr as a wey). *Lubricus*.'
A. S. *sliderian*, *slidrian*, to slidder, slide; Sw. *sliddrig*, unstable, slippery; D. Dial. *sludre*, to go with a shuffling, listless gait; Dut. *slidderen*, *sledderen*, to slip, slide, fall, *slidderen*, to creep, wriggle along the ground. Comp. Welsh *llithraw*, to glide, slip, *llithrig*, slippery; O. N. *slidra*, torpor, pigrities, *slidruegr*, lazy, inert.

2. 'There he gans, *slithering* along, as gin it wur wark t' gan;' labour to walk only.

'*Sliddered* away;' slipped by, gone aside.' *Wb. Gl.*

Slidderish, adj. Slippery, in the sense of not to be trusted.

Slight, adj. Smooth, sleek, glossy.

O. N. *sléttr*, æquus, planus, glaber; Sw. *slät*, lævis, politus; Dan. *slet*, even, level, refined; Germ. *schlicht*, sleek, smooth, level, *schlecht*, plain, smooth, level; Dut. *slecht*, *slicht*, id.

Slinky, adj. Apt to slip one's duties; evasively negligent.

Slip, sb. 1. A pinafore for a child. 2. A case for pillow or bolster; of linen or cotton.

Slip, v. a. 1. To forget, to let slip from one's mind or recollection.
2. To let pass without notice or attention; perhaps, wilfully. 3. Also used impers., in the sense of to forget.

Ihre, as remarked under **Slap**, observes that the fundamental idea in S. G. *slæppa* is that of laxity, in the first place literal, then metaphorical, so that it comes to mean to let pass, whether by reason of negligence or intention. O. N. *sleppa* also takes the meaning to let slip, as, a word from the mouth, or an occasion of action. Again, S. G. *slippa* has the meaning to escape, to slip out of liability or responsibility, while Dan. *slippe* takes all these meanings as well as that of E. *slip* in 'so and so slipped from my hands,' and that of happening suddenly or unexpectedly. The meanings of our word are closely allied with those of the Scand. words where they imply 'slipping out,' as a word from the mouth; the thought slips from the mind in like manner; or again, in 'letting slip an occasion.' And the imp. use follows directly.

1. 'Weel, Ah've *slipped* it, ony how;' forgotten to execute a commission.

2. 'He's *slipped* mair furs nor yan;' of a piece of badly ploughed land, where strips have been left unturned by the plough.

3. 'It *slipped* me altogether;' escaped my recollection.

Slipe, v. a. 1. To strip, or take off any superficial matters with a rapid action; the skin off one's flesh; the feather or web from a quill; the tiles or thatch from a roof. 2. To cut slices off with rapid or decisive action.

A. S. *slifan*, to cleave, to slice. Wedgw. quotes *slive*, *sliver*, a large slice, from Mrs. Baker; and in *Pr. Pm.* we have not only '*Slyvyñ* asundyr. *Findo*,' but '*Slyvyng*e, cuttyng away,' and '*Slyvyng*e of a tre or oþer lyke. *Fissula*;' in which we recognise senses precisely identical with both those conveyed by our word. Comp. also Germ. *schleifen*, to level or rase, to pull a building or a ship to pieces, which is likewise a near connection of our word.

Slithering, **slithery**, adj. Slippery, untrustworthy, apt to play false or deceive. See **Slidderish**.

Slive, v. a. (pr. *slahve*). To slip on hastily and without heed to adjustment; of any article of dress, especially a loose-fitting one.

Connected with *Pr. Pm.* '*Slyp*, or *skyrte*; *Sloppe*, garment. *Mutatorium*;' *Pr. E.* *slop*, smockfrock, &c.; *O. N.* *sloppr*, a loose linen outer garment; our own **Slip** in both its senses; *Fris.* *slupe*, *Dut.* *slook*, an outer cover for a pillow; and more nearly, in form, with *sleeve*, that which one slips an arm into. Note also *Fris.* *slief*, Swiss *schlauf*, a muff; *Swab.* *anschliefen*, to slip on, *ausschliefen*, to slip off.

Slocken, v. a. To quench; applied much in the same senses as **sleck**. Also to drown or saturate with water.

Pr. Pm. '*Slocknyñ*, idem quod *sleknyñ*; *slokkyn*, *slekkyn*.' Cf. *S. G.* *slockna*. See under **Sleck**. Any place in a field where the water has stood for a long time, whether from fault, or want, of drainage, to the damage of the herbage, is said to be **slockened**, as, 'w'olly *slockened*,' 'w'olly *slocken'd* wi' watter.'

Sloke, sb. The scum or slime which rises to the surface of stagnant water.

I connect this with *slough*, of a snake, of a suppurating wound; that which is cast or thrown off from anything; which is the essential characteristic of our **Sloke**. Mr. Wedgw. refers *slough* to A. S. *slog*, perf. of *slean*, to cast, and collates *slóg*, the rejectamenta of fish in preparing them for food, as also what is called 'the *slough* of falling stars,' 'a gelatinous growth found in wet weather, popularly supposed to be cast to the earth by the falling star.' Comp. A. S. *slæcan*, to put off; *Dan. D.* *slug*, the thick refuse left after making fish oils.

Slope, v. a. and n. 1. To defraud, wrong or cheat; to evade the payment of one's just debts. Thence, 2. To abscond, to go away leaving one's debts unpaid.

A near connection of *slip*, *slippery*, in its metaphorical sense, and **slape**. (Comp. **slape-tongued**). Cf. Germ. *schluppen*, to slip away; *Pl. D.* *slupen*, id. A slight variation in

form, with the invidious sense of *slip* (almost coincident with that of *slink*) arbitrarily affixed, gives our word.

Slopy, adj. Apt to cheat or deceive.

Slot, sb. 1. A bolt; a fastening to a door (or the like), of metal or wood, which is kept in its place and does its work by means of rings, staples or grooves. 2. A cross-beam or bar, running from one side-timber to another in any construction, as a **Sled**. 3. The hollow tuck or fold in a cap, or other garment, in which the slide-string runs.

Pr. Pm. 'Sloot, or schytyl of sperynge. *Pessulum.* Slot, or schytyl of a dore.' Jam. refers the word to S. G. *sluta*, claudere, and cognate words, all applied no doubt to shutting or closing the door, which may be supposed to include, but does not by any means signify, fastening it with bolts, or other like means of security. But he also quotes 'Teut. *slot*, Belg. *sluyt*, sera, obex, pessulus,' words which are unquestionably connected with the origin of **Slot**, but not so certainly connected with *sluta*, *slutte*, &c. I think the idea fundamentally is of that which slides, as a bolt or bar of a door does in its rings and into its socket; thence, that which is like a bar in form; which, thinking only of the primitive wooden sliding bar or bolt, the **Slots** of a **Sled**, harrow (see Jam.), &c., are (comp. Dan. Dial. *slud*, a large staff, a thick bar); and thence, lastly, to that simply in which the **Slot** or bar moves, considered as a lengthened ring or tube. Comp. Germ. *schlot*, a drain, a flue of a chimney.

'Attempted to break in by opening two *slotts* or bolts.' *York Castle Dep.* p. 49.

Slot, v. a. To run a slide into a garment, or rather into the hollow tuck or **Slot** prepared for its reception.

'Get thae slide-strings a' *slotted* in.'

Slough, sb. (pr. sluff). The outer skin or husk, as of a gooseberry or currant; the cast skin of a snake or **Hag-worm**. See under **Sloke**.

Slowdy, adj. 1. Flabby, flaccid, soft; applied to fish, when out of season. 2. Long and thin, lanky, ungainly; in person.

Jamieson gives the word *sluddery*, synonymous with ours, and also with Sc. *sliddery*, which he defines as 'hard to hold, escaping one's grasp.' Teut. *slodderen*, flaccescere, seems to be probably the source of the word, or connected with it. Cf. D. *slodderen*, to hang flabbily, Pl. D. *slodderig*, loose, flabbing, which connect not only Dut. *slodde*, a dirty sluttish woman, *slodderig*, slovenly, Pl. D. *slodde*, a dirty sloven, Swiss *schlodig*, careless in dress, with our word, but, through them, also D. D. *sloidagger*, a slut, *sloie*, to be sluttish, *slødder* or *sløtter*, a lazy, dirty sloven, and possibly also another *slødder*, which signifies simply dirt, filth, swinishness. Our second sense must flow from the first, or, in other words, from the application of the word to such an object as a lanky, attenuated fish out of season essentially is.

Slumber, v. n. (pr. slommer; the *o* as in 'woman'). To sleep in a comatose manner; of a sick person approaching death, or under the pressure of his illness.

Slush, sb. Puddle, half-melted snow.

Comp. Prov. E. *slud*, *sludge*, *Pr. Pm.* 'Slutbnes. *Cenositas*; *Slutte. Cenosis.*' Other forms are *Sluther*, *slutch*, *Slosh*. Comp. Sw. *slask*, muddy liquid; Bav. *schlott*, *schlotz*, mud, thaw or its consequences.

Slush on, v. n. To go on steadily, through **Slush** or whatever lies in one's path: thence to go plodding on, through all changes and chances, in one's line of life or business.

Slush-pan, sb. A cavity or hollow place in a badly-kept road, filled with water and melting snow.

Slushy, adj. Sloppy, covered with puddles, or liquid mud; or especially with half-liquid snow.

Sluther, **slutherment**, sb. 1. Any slimy or viscid matter; 'the jelly about the heads of the larger kind of fish when boiled.' *Wh. Gl.*
2. Thickish or slimy dirt.

Comp. *Pr. Pm.* 'Slobyr, or blobur of fysshe and oper lyke; *Slobur*, or *slobere. Fæces immunde*,' with Dan. D. *slabber*, *slæbber*, thick or viscid slime, from whatsoever source proceeding, the mouth, an animal's vagina, &c., and both with our **Sluther** first, and then with D. D. *slødder*, dirt, viscid or sludgy foulness. It is hard to keep these *b*'s and *d*'s apart. Mr. Wedgw., under *Slidder*, *slitber*, *slide*, collates Dut. *sledderen*, *slidderen* and *slibberen*, as also Dut. *slodderen*, *slobberen*; and, in more than one or two of our words beginning with *sl*, and having the following consonants *dd*, *th*, or *bb*, *pp*, *vv*, it seems almost impossible not to suppose that these double letters were at least interchangeable in certain cases in words expressing certain ideas.

Sluthery, adj. Covered with slimy or viscid dirt or mud.

Sly, adj. Clever, ingenious.

O. N. *slægr*, vafer, Dan. *slug*, *slu*, Sw. *slug*, Dan. D. *slou*, *sløv*, N. *sløg*, O. E. *sleeche*, Germ. *schlau*.

'He war a desput *sly* chap wheea fo'st thow't o' thae sun-pict'rs.'

'parfor me bynk he es *unsleghe*
pat mas hym noght redy to deghe.' *Pr. of Consc.* l. 1939.

'Christ bad his priestis pece and grith,
And bad hem not drede for to die,
And bad hem be both simple and *slie*
And carke not for no cattell.' *Plowman's Tale*, p. 180.

Sly-cakes, sb. Cakes which, with a plain-looking exterior, contain abundance of rich material within.

Smally, adj. Little, puny, undergrown.

Directly from A. S. *smealic*, small, slender, thin. Cf. also S. G. *smal*, *gracilis*, *tenuis*, quatenus opponitur lato, O. N. *smar*; as, *Hanns syner váro þeir Sigurdr oc Þórkell, litler men oc smaer*: his sons were those two, Sigurd and Thorkell, men of small stature and undergrown. *Landnam.* p. 152. Comp. Germ. *schmal*, *schmaler leid*, a puny body.

'A poor, *smally* creature.' *Wh. Gl.*

Smatch, sb. A savour, flavour or taste. Also figuratively. See example.

O. N. *smekr*, taste, savour, *smacka*, to taste; S. G. *smak*, Dan. *smag*, A. S. *smæc*, O. H. G. *smach*, *gesmag*, Germ. *schmack*, Pl. D. *smakk*, Dut. *smaak*, Fris. *smek*, Pol. *smak*. See Wedgw. in v. *Smack*.

'He has gotten a *smatch* o' London in his talk.' *Wb. Gl.*

Smere, sb. A patch of membrane, about the size of the palm of a hand, found covering the nostrils of a foal at birth.

'*Smereworth* (? *smerewort*). The round birthwort, or the herb mercury. Phillips.' Halliwell. 'Called birthwort from its supposed remedial powers in parturition.' Prior. A. S. *smering-wyrt*, *smeort-wyrt*, *smert-wyrt*. This is the only word that seems to have any relationship or likeness to our word. Cf. Gael. *smúr*, *smúir*, a blot, spot, a meaning which might be extended to that in 'patch.'

Smiddicom, **smithicom**, **smitticome**, sb. The refuse matter accruing from the exercise of the blacksmith's handicraft; the scales and dust which result from the process of forging. Comp. **Saw-com**, **Coom** or **Cum**.

Smiddy, sb. The forge, blacksmith's shop.

O. N. *smiðja*, smithy, &c.

'Al þes world is Goddes *smiððe*, vorte smeoðien his icorene. Wultu þet God nabbe no fur in his *smiððe*—ne belies—ne homeres?' *Ancr. Riwe*, p. 284.

Smit, sb. Infection; infectiousness.

Dan. *smitte*, infection, D. D. *smed*, id.; *der er smed i den mands gaard, i den stald*: there is infectious illness in such and such a man's court (farm), or among his cattle, &c.; Sw. *smitta*; A. S. *smiting*, contagion, infection. The connection with E. *smite* is apparent, and of course with A. S. *smitan*, &c.

Smitch, sb. A black; a sooty particle such as falls from the smoke of the chimney, or from the flame of a lamp that is turned up too high.

Comp. **Smudge**; also '*Smutch*, stain, smut, dirt.' Halliwell. Sw. *smuts*, iniquatio, sordes, Dan. *smuds*, filth, dirt, both due, probably, to Germ. *schmutz*, O. G. *smiz*. Comp. also A. S. *smitta*, smut, macula, Pl. D. *smitte*, Dut. *smet*. See under **Smudge**.

'iblæcched he hæfede his licame: he had blackened his body,
swulc *ismitte* of cole.' as if smutted with coal.

Lay. ii. 318.

Smitting, adj. Infectious.

Smittle, v. a. To infect, to communicate an infectious disorder.

Dan. *smitte*, Sw. *smitta*, to convey or communicate infection. Our word is simply a derivative.

Smittle, sb. Infection.

Smittle, **smittlish**, adj. Infectious.

Smock, sb. A shift, or chemise.

Thre's comment under *Smog* is—' *Ismogs klæde* properly signifies a garment which is put on through an opening for the neck, called in Latin *collobium*; a garment for which the A. S. word is *smoc*. Isl. *smeiga a sik klæde* means to put one's head through the opening of the garment and so to put it on.' O. N. *smokkr*, a shirt without arms. 'In Heligoland *smock* is a woman's shirt.' Wedgw. O. N. *smokka ser in*: to insert oneself into (one's shirt or smock). See **Smock-turning**.

'Atte thy chamber dore thy Lord can knocke,
& thou didest on thy *smocke*
& was sore afraid, &c.' Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. p. 458.

Smock-turning, sb. Putting on one's **Smock**, or shift, inside out, 'for luck.'

'The practice of the wives and sweethearts of sailors and fishermen putting on their shifts inside out for success and a fair wind.' *Wb. Gl.* 'For luck,' originally assumed or imposed as a disguise, has long since obscured or even destroyed the personal identity of the wearer, not to say, in many cases, received a kind of factitious life at the expense of the wearer's existence. In this particular instance, the wearer originally was a practice or observance good as against the supernatural powers of the Elf, Troll, Witch, and other members of the same uncanny host, and depending upon the same principle as the notions about doing various actions involving rotation, so that the motion should be with or against that of the sun, as might be required in the special case or need concerned. The best explanation of these notions I have met with is in the following extract from Hylten Cavallius' *Wärend och Wirdurne*, p. 288:—' *Rättsyls, solrätt, rätt* or *med* denotes motion in the same direction as that of the sun, that is to say, from East to West, from the left to the right, from within to without, from below and upwards. Whatever it may be that one desires to proceed fortunately and happily must go *rätt* or *rättsyls*. A house which stands *solrätt*, that is, with its gables East and West, is believed in Wärend to be luckier for the inmates than one the gables of which point North and South. When a person is busy spinning, winding, arranging the threads for the warp, twisting cords, spooling, &c., it must always be done *rättsyls*. The Can and the Tankard must without fail circle or cross the board *rättsyls*. Nay even, in settling a bargain, the hand-shaking must be done from below and upwards, or the bargain is sure to be unlucky. On the other hand, whatever goes forward in a direction contrary to that of the sun's movement, or from West towards East, from right to left, from without to within, from above and downwards, is said in the dialect of Wärend to be done *ansyls, afvigt, orätt* or *mot*.' (Comp. *Widdersbins*. A direction contrary to the course of the sun, from right to left. Halliwell. Also employed in *The Antiquary*.) 'Nothing which is done with a motion of that sort can prosper or be attended with luck. If any one winds a ball of twine *afvigt*, the belief is that he will be, so to speak, handshackled, when it comes to a fight with the Evil one. In point of fact, no action of daily life may be done *ansyls, orätt* or *afvigt*. Still, however, popular belief connects with such motion the idea that it has a peculiar counteracting influence against, or even is able to dissolve or remove, all kinds of witchcraft or other evil spells. Should any one therefore desire to elicit the holy flame—the *Gnideld* or Need-fire—it must be done by whirling a peg of dry oak in the *ansyls* direction against some other wood. If he would charm away a sty in the eye or the pain of a wrench the magic turns must always be done *ansyls*. The kink-cough is to be cured by drinking water that has dropped from a millstone turning *ansyls*. When any sickness is to be charmed forth over an earth-fast stone, the wise man or conjurer officiating must always circle the stone *ansyls*. To turn one's jacket, or any other portion of the clothing, inside out (*afvigt*) is of benefit against the bewilderment occasioned by the Forest-fay or any other evil influence originating in like beings.' So here, it is held, or was until

lately, that turning one's apron was a sure defence against the mysterious power of attraction attributed to the Will-o'-the-wisp. 'A charm against Fairies was turning the cloak.' Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* ii. 289. Thiele also, and Grundtvig, frequently mention the same or a like remedy for witchery or bewilderment.

Smoor, smorr, smurr, v. a. To smother; thence, to suffocate.

Mr. Wedgw. looks upon *smear* as 'probably a contraction from *smother*, which itself is provincially used in the sense of smear or daub.' That our **smoor** or **smorr** is a like contraction, or possibly a mere co-ordinate form, of *smother*, is still less open to doubt. *Smoulder*, again, in Clevel. Pr. would first drop the *l*, and then suffix an *b* to the *d*, or drop the *d* sound almost altogether, and so melt into *smoother*, or **smoor**. And I feel no sort of confidence that our **smit**, **smittle**, **Smitch**, **smudge** are not also nearly related to **smoor**, and so to *smother*, *smoulder*. The idea conveyed by **smit** is rather of what is tangible, than of what is merely palpable; something as capable of being actually conveyed on the person or the clothes as the **Smitch** itself; the one fundamental difference being that, in the one case the eye is capable of discerning the object denoted, in the other not: something, that is, very different from merely a blow or stroke, whether sharply inflicted or not. Again, Sw. D. *smet*, something which may be smeared upon anything, Dan. D. *smid-else*, id., with the corresponding verbs, *smeta*, *smide*, seem to connect **smit**, *smut*, **Smitch**, *smuds* or *smuts* with *smear*, *smør*, *smör*, &c., and this without going into the corresponding analogies presented in Germ., Pl. D., and Dutch, as Dut. *smodderen*, to daub, dirty, *smooren*, *smeuwen*, to smoke, suffocate, *smoor*, vapour, smoke, Pl. D. *smudderen*, *smuddern*, *smudden*, to smear with dirt, daub, Germ. D. *schmorren*, to smoke—tobacco, namely, Bav. *schmudrig*, close, smothery; of the weather. Comp. also Gael. *smùr*, *smùir*, a spot, blot, smear, *smuidre*, *smuidrich*, clouds of smoke, dust or smothery vapour, *smuidir*, *smuidrich*, to smoke. Comp. **Smudge**. There is, however, an analogy in the case of Dan. *smide*, Sw. D. *smeta*, which ought to be noticed. E. *strike* is used provincially in the same sense, as e. g., for 'to butter bread;' also in Hall., for 'to anoint or rub gently.'

Smoor'd i' t' keld (often pr. smod-i-keld). Of a foal suffocated in the amnion, no help having been present at the time of birth.

The amnion of the mare is said to be much tougher or more tenacious than of any other of the domestic animals, so that the catastrophe implied in **Smod-i-keld** is one not unlikely to happen if the mare foals unexpectedly.

Smoot, v. n. 1. To hide the face, as a shy child in its mother's dress. 2. To be shy in courtship; to abstain from open courtship, only prosecuting it when unobserved.

We find Dan. *smut bul*, a place of concealment, or out of observation, *smut vei*, a retired or secret path, *smutte*, to withdraw oneself, more or less quickly, into concealment, which words Molb. connects with *smug*, a sb. which, by prefixing the prep. *i*, can be used as an adv., and signifies secretly, hiddenly, or the like. And these words are all connected with Sw. *smutt*, *smuga*, a strait or narrow opening, Sw. D. *smuta*, *smöta*, the opening for the neck in a shirt, &c., Dan. D. *smutte*, a narrow passage, between houses, or the like, and through them with our **Smout**, **Smout-hole**. The primary idea seems to be that of hiding, or getting into hiding, as when it is said of the mouse, '*smuttede ind i bullet*:' it scuttled into its hole; and so our first meaning follows simply and naturally.

Smooth, v. a. To iron; linen, namely.

Smoothing, sb. The act of ironing; or perhaps, more generally, of getting up linen.

Smooty-faced, adj. Shy, bashful, shame-faced.

Smout, **smout-hole**, sb. A hole or opening in the bottom of a fence, through which hares or rabbits may pass; or, of a **Dry-stone wall** for sheep.

Dan. *smutte*, a private means of egress or entrance, Dan. D. *smutte*, *smou*, an opening, a small passage or entrance into a place, or means of egress from it; a narrow passage between houses, &c.; a small entrance or opening in the roof of a shed or byre through which hay may be put in, &c.; Sw. D. *smöta*, *smuta*, *smutt*, *smuga*, a strait or narrow passage. See **Smoot**.

Smout-stone, sb. A large flat slab of stone used to stop the **Smout-holes** in a wall.

Smudge, v. a. and n. 1. To smear, as a boy may his copy-book; or, of any action which leaves a smear or stain behind it. 2. To emit smoke, as a smouldering fire does, or a fire before it breaks out into flame.

Dan. *smudse*, Sw. *smutsa*, to smear, daub, dirty. For the connection of the second definition see under **Smoor**, **Smitch**, &c.

Snag, v. a. To trim or cut off the branches of a tree when it has been felled.

Jam. gives *sneg*, *sneck*, to cut with a sudden stroke of a sharp instrument, and quotes Teut. *snöcken*, Germ. *schnecken*, scindere. I do not find the latter word in Hilp., and it is probably Old or Prov. Germ. He collates also S. G. *snygg*, O. N. *snögg*, which latter is explained by Verelius as 'having the hair cut or cropped;' and also O. N. *snaugg klaede*, torn clothes. There must have been an O. N. vb., which has been lost, signifying to cut, chop, truncate, and with which O. N. and S. G. *snickare*, Dan. *snedker*, a carpenter, one who has to do with cutting and shaping wood, were connected. Comp. N. *snicka*, to cut, whittle, Fl. *snöcken*, id., Austr. *schneegern*, to whittle, Gael. *snagair*, to carve wood. But D. D. *snøge* is, as nearly as possible, coincident with our **snag**, in both sense and form, meaning to trim off the side branches of a tree.

Snahl, sb. Pr. of Snail.

O. N. *snigill* (whence our *ab* or *ai* sound), S. G. *snigel*, O. Sw. *snigil*, Dan. *snegl*, A. S. *snægl*, *snegl*.

Snahzling, **snahzly**. Pr. of **Snizling**, **snizly**.

Snake-stone, sb. An ammonite.

' Tradition asserts these formations to have been living snakes with which Whitby was infested before the days of the Abbey; but by the prayers of St. Hilda the foundress, and the outstretching of her miraculous wand, they were swept over the Cliff and turned into

Stones! Three "*Snakestones*" on a heart-shaped shield constitute the Whitby arms.' *Wb. Gl.*

'Then Whitby's nuns exulting told
How, of a thousand snakes, each one
Was changed into a coil of stone,
When holy Hilda prayed;
Themselves, within their holy bound,
Their stony folds had often found.' *Marmion*, canto ii.

Snap, sb. A round, crisp gingerbread cake or 'nut.'

Snape, v. a. To check, to snub or put down.

Cf. O.N. *sneipa*, pudorem alicui suffundere. D.D. *sneve*, *snevve*, *snævve*, 1. To snip off, lop off: 2. To check, put down, **snape**. Molb. collates Sw. D. *sniffsa*, which puts *sneve* in connection with *snidan*, as a frequentative. E. *snub*, Dan. *snibbe*, to check, put down, *snubbe*, to dock, cut short, and several other words of cognate form and significance, belong to this class.

'She began to say so and so, but I very soon *snaped* her.' *Wb. Gl.*

Snarly, adj. Chilling, bitter. See **Snahzly**.

'Fe snawe snitered ful *snart*, bat *snayped* þe wylde.'

Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn. l. 2003.

Hall. gives '*snartly*, severely, sharply,' and Mr. Morris quotes O. N. *snart*, cito; but the connection is with N. *snære*, to blow, applied especially to a cold, searching wind, *snoa*, id., *snære*, a cold wind or breeze, from the valleys among the mountains; Sw. D. *sno*, vb. and sb., id. Rietz looks upon this last word as connected with Sw. D. *sno*, to twist, turn round, and it with O. N. *snua*, *sneri*, *snuit*; a notion which may receive confirmation from the N. word, *snære*.

Snavvle, v. n. (sometimes pr. with a sound of *f*, or nearly so). To snuffle, to speak through the nose.

Mr. Wedgw. quotes Pl. D. *snuff*, *snuffe*, nose, snout, in connection with the words *snuff*, *sniff*. In like manner, S. G. *snabel*, O. H. G. *snabul*, Germ. *schnabel*, Dut. *snabel*, may be placed side by side with our word. Comp. also '*nevelynge* with the nose,' *Pr. Pm.*, with Sw. *näbb*, *nasus*, and cognate words. There can be no question of the near connection between the nouns signifying *nose* and the actions intended by **snavvle**, *snuffle*, *sniff*, *snift*, *snuff*, &c.

Sneck, sb. The latch, or small bar of metal which acts as a fastener, of a door or wicket, &c.

Pr. Pm. '*Snekke*, or lache. *Clitorium*, *pessulum*.'

'*Mak*. Good wyff, open the hek. Seys thou not what I bryng?

Uxor. I may thole the dray the *snek*. A, com in, my swetyng.'

Townel. Myst. p. 106.

Cf. Manx *sneg*, a latch. Jam. says, 'I know not the origin if it be not Teut. *snacken*, capture, captitare, q. what catches.' Comp. our **Sneck-dog**, and Sc. '*snack*, to snap or bite suddenly, as a dog.' No doubt the word is a close ally of *snap*, *snatch*, *snack*, many instances of the convertibility of *p* and *ck* having already been met with.

Sneck, v. a. To fasten or secure; by aid of the **Sneck**, or latch, namely. See **Heck**, **Sneck**, sb., **Thumb-sneck**.

Sneck-band, sb. The string, one end of which is fastened to the **Sneck** or latch, and the other passed through a hole in the door, and which, when pulled, raises the **Sneck** and permits the door to be opened.

Sneck-dog, sb. A lurcher: sometimes applied to a greyhound.

See under **Sneck**, sb. The dog whose peculiar function is snatching, seizing, catching, as others depend on their scent for bringing their master up to his game.

Snever, snevver, adj. Slender, slight.

S.G. *snæfwer*, arctus; of that which meets with difficulty, as a garment that is too small. Ihre connects this word with O. N. *næfr*, arctus, difficilis, Germ. *nau*, *genau*, and S. G. *napp-lig*, Sw. D. *næfra*, arctare, impedire, *nægg*, curtus, another prov. form of which is *snægg*, Sw. *snäf*, strait, contracted. But Dan. *snever* approaches our word most closely, and in sense as well as form; for besides strait, tight, not big enough, it means slender, pined.

Snickle, sb. 1. A snare or 'wire,' such as is employed for the capture of hares or rabbits. 2. A smaller and thinner snare for bird-catching.

Mr. Wedgwood's definition of *snickle*,—'a snare for game, a knot that closes with a sudden snap or spring,' in the second part of it seems founded on a misconception. I do not think that the notion of a snap or spring is in the least degree involved. On the contrary, in fact; as the action of a snare is essentially opposed to that of a spring-trap. There is no suddenness in it, but a gradually increasing tension and constriction. Our **Snock-snarl** is allied, the Leeds form of which is *snicksnarl*. *Leeds Gl.* also gives *snittle* as another form of *snickle*, and Carr adds that Cotgr. gives *snittle*, a running knot. I look upon the *ck* as the fundamental form, and should refer the word to the same root as *snegel*, a snail, *snican*, to creep, *snæcka*, limax, &c., in reference to the comparatively gradual action of the snare—comp. Dan. *snegle*, to advance or move gradually, as a snail does—unless indeed it may be supposed, as Wedgw. says is the case in *snare*, there may be a reference to the twisting of the wire or hair employed in forming the *snickle*. Of Dan. *snegl*, Molb. remarks that, used adjectively, it expresses the idea of *spiral*, which is precisely the idea on which the material form of a *snare* depends, and this view is to a certain degree confirmed by the word *snick-snarl* or **Snocksnaarl**. See Wedgw. in vv. *Snare*, *Snaarl*. Observe also that D. D. *snog* is either a form, or a synonym, of Dan. *snor*, twine—the equivalent of E. *snare*.

Snickle, v. a. To employ **Snickles**, or snares, for the capture of hares, or rabbits, or birds.

Snifter, v. n. To sniff, or snuff up audibly as people with a cold do, or those that are too dirty and too lazy to blow their noses when required.

Simply another form of Eng. *sniff*, prov. E. *snift*.

Snifterer, sb. One who has the unpleasant habit of sniffling, or sniffing.

Snig, v. a. To drag wood out from the place where it has been felled, by the aid of a horse or horses **yoked on** to the end of a chain fastened round the butt.

A. S. *snican*, to creep, N. *snikja*, to sneak, insinuate oneself, Dan. *snige*, to cause to move in a gliding, unobtrusive manner, to move in like manner oneself. Molb. remarks of the word, that either it is wanting in the allied tongues and dialects, or that O. N. *smiuga*, A. S. *smugan*, serpere, represent it. The adaptation from a gliding, unobtrusive, *sneaking* manner of procedure, or motion, to that of simple gliding motion along the ground, as of a tree drawn by a horse or horses with the application of no machinery save the chain which supplies the means of traction, is simple and natural.

Snig-chain, **snigging-chain**, sb. The chain employed in the process of **snigging** timber, or dragging it out from where it was felled.

Sniggle. The same as **Snickle**, which see.

Sniggle, v. n. To laugh in a suppressed way, but derisively.

Simply another form of *snigger*, or *snicker*, to laugh in an absurd or contemptuous way. Wedgw. says that Cotgr. understands *sneer* in this sense: but it is possible that it may be rather our *snire* or its equivalent that he speaks of; and *snire* has always appeared to me rather a contraction of, or resulting from elimination of the *g* in, *snigger*, with a limitation of meaning, than in any other light. Comp. Germ. *schnaken*, to jest, to quiz.

Snire, v. n. To laugh, not loud, but derisively; to make merry, maliciously or provokingly, at another person's expense, and with an affected quietness. See under **Sniggle**.

Snirls, **snirrels**, sb. (pr. snolls). The nostrils: the first form a contraction of the second.

There can be no doubt that E. *snore* (A. S. *snora*, sb.) is closely allied to this word. Swiss *schnerre*, Pl. D. *snurre*, the snout, nose, present a still closer relationship and family likeness. The words, Germ. *schnarchen*, Dan. *snorke*, Pl. D. *snorken*, *snoren*, Lap. *snoret*, *snorret*, all meaning to snore, no less than Sw. *snor*, the mucus from the nose, seem to indicate the former existence of words of like form with our **Snirrel**, Swiss *schnerre*, Pl. D. *snurre*, and with the same signification of nose, meaning *nostrils*, and with which *snore* would be closely connected.

Snite, v. a. To cleanse, to wipe, to 'blow,' the nose, namely; but without the use of a handkerchief, at least, necessarily.

Pr. Pm. 'Snytyn' a nese or a candyl. *Emungo*, *mungo*. O. N. *snita*, emungere, S. G. *snyta*, Dan. *snyde*, A. S. *snytan*, id.; Pl. D. *snitjen*, to snuff the candle; Dut. *snuiten*, emungere; Germ. *schnäuzen*, *schneuzen*, id. A parallel S. G. form is *snoppa*.

'Snite thy nose;' or, 'Snite thy snolls.' *Wb. Gl.*

Snizling, **snizly**, adj. (pr. snahzling, snahzly). Chilling, pinching, penetrating; of the wind.

Hall. gives 'snizy, cold. *Cumb.*,' which is doubtless related to our words, and *Cr. Gl.* has 'snithe, cutting, sharp, applied to the wind,' which Skinner speaks of thus; 'vox elegantissima; significat ventum valde frigidum et penetrabilem, ab A. S. *snidan*, Belg. *snijden*, to

cut.' Hall. also gives the three forms *snathe*, *snaze*, *sned*, to prune trees (the third with the additional meaning, to lop), which Mr. Wedgw. connects not only with 'Westerwald *schnasen*, *schnaseln*, Cimbr. *snoazen*, *snozen*, *snoazeln*, to prune, to lop trees,' but with 'O. N. *sneis*, branch or twig of a tree; *afsneisa*, to cut off branches, to prune;' which again finds a connection in O. N. and S. G. *snida*, to cut, D. D. *snede*, to lop, cut side branches off, as well as in Bav. *schnaiten*, to prune, lop, A. S. *snidan*, &c. The forms *sned* (*snidan*), *snathe* taken conjointly with *snaze*, illustrate Cr. *snitbe* as collated with Cumb. *snizy*, and our *snizly*. See, however, **Snarly**, which is grouped with 'Snarzly' by the *Wb. Gl.*, though, as I think, incorrectly.

Snobble, v. a. and n. (often pr. *snovvle*). To entangle, or be, or become entangled.

This must be a derivative from O. N. *snara*, to twist, turn, or *snua*, id.; Dan. *snøe*, to twist or twine, as a rope or string is made; S. G. *snor*, *snöre*, a rope or twisted cord. I look upon it as almost co-ordinate with E. *snarl*, 'to ruffle or *snarl* like overtwisted thread.' Cotgr.; *snarl*, a snare. Hall.; Sc. *snorl*, a snare, *snurlie*, knotty. In fact the interval in slovenly or prov. Pr. between *snovvle* and *snorl* is not very wide.

Snobble, sb. (often pr. *snovvle*). 1. A confused or intricate entanglement, as of thread, wool, twine, &c. Also metaphorically, 2. A muddle, a state of perplexity or difficulty.

Snocks, sb. Intertwistings and entanglements in thread, wool, twine, &c. See **Snocksnarls**.

Snocksnarls, sb. The knots, or complicated intertwistings and entanglements of thread, string, silk or other twisted articles, when carelessly handled and suffered to wind themselves up, &c., at their own pleasure.

See **Snickle**. *Snarl* is a common South-country word, both vb. and sb., applied in the case of twisted and entangled string, thread, silk, &c., and its connection with E. *snare*, O. N. *snara*, Sw. *snöre*, *sno*; N. *snære*, to twist round, &c., is obvious.

Snod, adj. Smooth, even, trim.

O. N. *snodinn*, glaber, N. *snøydd*, made smooth or bare. S. G. *snöd*, nudus, and D. Dial. *snøde*, to chop the small boughs off a tree, or trim it, will no doubt serve to indicate a connection with O. N. and S. G. *snida*, to cut, chop, A. S. *snidan*, &c. The word in our dialect usually accompanies the word **snog**;—as, "'*Snod and snog*;" smooth and compact.' *Wb. Gl.* Comp. 'Thou wouldst be a mettle lass enow, an thou wert *snog and snod* a bit better.' *Heart of Mid-Lothian* (addressed to Jeanie Deans, whose bonnet had been violently torn off).

Snog, adj. Tidy, trimmed, 'in apple-pie order.'

O. N. *snöggr*, glaber, depilis, S. G. *snygg*, smooth, not hirsute, trimmed, Dan. D. *snøg*, neat, tidy, trimmed, smoothed; as, *Han æ saa snög som en aalam*: he's as snog as an ewe lamb; of any one who has been *cleaning hissel*'; namely, washing his face, shaving, and so forth. In some districts it becomes *snøk*. The N. word, *snygg*, affords an interesting instance of a varying but not divergent sense, as in '*Kvessen var stygg, og kleggen snygg*:' the wasp was cross and the cleg stuck close. *Arne*, p. 61.

Snoke, snook, v. n. To smell at, with a strong or audible inspiration of the breath; to snuff at.

S. G. *snoka*, insidiose scrutari, to try and smell out a thing; Dan. *snage*; O. N. *snáfa*; Dan. D. *snøkke*, to smell after, or out, to spy out; Sw. D. *få snufven af något*: to get scent of something; *at snøkke i næsen*: to snook with the nose; 'To *snook*, wind, search, or smell out:' Cotgr.; 'Nicto, to *snoke* as hounds dooth:' Ortus, quoted in Halliwell; Pl. D. *snukken*, to sob, Dut. *snicken*, to sniff, scent out, Fris. *snücke, snöke*, to sniff.

Snolls, sb. Pr. of **Snirls**, short for **Snirrels**.

Cf., however, N. *snåld*, a snout, nose.

Snoork, sb. Pr. of **Snook** or **snoke**.

Comp. Dan. *snorke*, to snore, O. N. *snarka*, N. S. *snorken*.

Snow-flag, sb. A snow-flake. See **Flag**.

Snub, v. a. To check with sharp speech, to reprimand or chide.

O. N. *snubba, snugga*, S. G. *snubba*, increpare, corripere; Dan. *snubbe*, to clip, curtail, dock a thing; also to cut it short, in the sense of bringing it to a close; Dan. D. *snyppe*; Fris. *snubbe, snobbe*, to snub.

'But it were eny persone obstinat,
Hym wolde he *snybbe* sharply for the nones.'
Chaucer, *C. T. Prol.* 99.

Snubbing, sb. A chiding, a reprimand, a check.

Sob, v. n. To emit or produce a sighing sound, as the wind does when calmer weather is superseding a blast. See **Sough**.

Sock, sb. The ploughshare; especially if of **Run-metal**, or cast-iron.

'*Socke* of a plough, *soc de la cberue*:' Palsgr.; '*Soc*, the coulter or share of a plough:' Cotgr.; Gael, *soc*, snout, beak, front part of a thing, a ploughshare. W. *swch*, snout, point, *swch aradr*, snout or sock of a plough. Comp. Germ. *sech*, a coulter, which, however, Hilp. looks upon as connected with *sägen*, to cut with a saw.

Sodden, v. a. To steep, soak, soften by placing or laying in water.

The p. p. of *seethe*, with the derivative sense of 'soaked,' converted into a vb. of varying form and with an active signification. See **Sodder**. D. D. *søden*, in the compound word *læpsøden*, wet to the skin, soaked, drenched, corresponds precisely with E. *sodden* in the sense soaked, saturated.

Sodder, v. a. (often pr. sother). To steep, or keep long immersed in water, as a washerwoman's hands are; or things that are laid to soak. Chiefly used in the passive. See **Sodden**.

Soddered, adj. Affected by long-continued immersion in water; rendered white and wrinkled, as a washerwoman's hands are.

Sodgy, adj. Fleshy, of large size; of the person, or a person.

Comp. *Soggie*, full of flesh. *Northumb.* Halliwell. The word may possibly be a varying form of *saggy*, *sagging*. See **Sag**. Comp. 'Sir Rowland Russet-coat, their dad, goes *sagging* everie day in his round gascoynes of white cotton.' *Pierce Penilesse*, quoted in Halliwell. 'What a *sagging* gait he has;' of the heavy, laborious walk of a corpulent man.' Brock.

Sod-heap, sb. A heap of weeds, sods, &c., laid together for burning.

'He reeks like a *sod-heap*;' of a person smoking tobacco so diligently as to envelope himself in smoke.

Sods, sb. Parings from a grass-grown surface, cut with a turf-spade, or like instrument, and used as temporary coverings for heaps of potatoes just after they are raised, or for a shed or the like.

Dan. D. *sodd* or *saadd*, four-square turves of grass, used to lay on the top of stone-walls, &c.; Fris. *sad*, *satha*, whence *sad-diik*, fences or walls made with sods. On our Cleveland moors, in case of enclosure, the **Dikes** or fences are made exactly thus; that is, with square and thickish sods built upon one another, the grass or **Ling** sides downwards.

Soft, adj. 1. Wet, rainy; applied in the case of a wet day, or wet weather, not to a casual shower. 2. Wet and muddy to walk over; of the roads in wet weather.

A. S. *soft*, *seft*. Bosw., after noticing the various correlatives of this word—viz. Pl. D. *sagt*, *sagte*, Dut. *zacht* (*sacht*, *saft*, Wedgw.), O. Dut. *saecht*, *saft*, Germ. *sanft*, *sacht*, O. Germ. *samft*, *semfte*, *senft*, Sw. *säkta*, O. N. *sefa*, to mitigate, soften—goes on to observe that 'Adelung thinks the word related to the Germ. *saft*, *sap*;' to which add O. N., Sw., and Dan. *saft*, id. It surely must be from some such source that our word acquires its peculiar and continually recurring sense. **Soft weather**, **A soft day**, **It's soft walking**, **Soft deed**, are the greetings which, on a downright wet day, one is apt to meet with from nine out of ten of all the passengers he falls in with. It is a sense which follows naturally from none of the ordinary variations or shades of meaning belonging to the standard word.

'"It's boun to fall *soft*;" it is going to be rain.' *Wb. Gl.*

'"It's *soft* tramping;" the roads are muddy to walk on.' *Ib.*

Softish, adj. Disposed to be steadily wet or rainy; of the weather.

'"A *softish* night;" a rainy night.' *Wb. Gl.*

Soonest, used adjectively. Quickest, shortest, nearest: used also in the comparative.

'Ah s'al gan t' low road; it's mich t' *soonest* gangin'.'

'Gan the *soonest* way thee can.'

Cf. ἡ τάχιστα ὁδός.

Sort, sb. (often pr. *soort*). A number, or a many, collected together.

'"There was a good *soort* there;" a good many assembled.' *Wb. Gl.*

Cf.

'There on a day as he pursued the chace,
He chanced to spy a *sort* of shepherd grooms,
Playing on pipes.' Spenser's *F. Queene* (quoted by Wedgw.).

Soss, v. a. and n. 1. To fall with force, or a splash, as anything of weight falling into water does. 2. To cause anything to fall so into water. 3. To lap water, &c., as a dog does in drinking.

'*Souse* or *soss* is used to represent the sound either of a dull blow or of dabbling in the water.' Wedgw. '*Souse*, vb., to fall upon, to fall with violence.' Brock.

Soss, sb. Puddle, muddy or turbid water or other liquid.

Soss-pot, sb. A guzzler, a toper, a drunkard.

Sough, v. n. (pr. both *soo* and *suff*). 1. To sob or sigh, as the wind does when blowing fitfully, or declining in force after a hard blast. 2. To sob or pant for breath, as one does who is distressed after long running or violent exertion.

A. S. *swogen*, *swegen*, to sound, to make a noise, as *swegde swiðlic wind*: cum strepitu irruit vehemens ventus; *swegdon wætera*: sonuerunt aquæ. Ps. xlv. 3. *Pr. Pm.* '*Swowyn* or *sowndyng*, as newe ale, wyne or oþer lycure. *Bulbio*, *bilbio*.'

'I was wery for-wandred,
And wente me to reste
Under a brood bank
By a bournes syde;
And as I lay and lenede,
And lokede on the watres,
I slombred into a slepyng,
It *sweyed* so murye.' *P. Ploughm.* p. 1.

'From dede to lyfe thou rasyd Lazare,
Sen stalkyd styilly bi the see *swogbe*,
Both domb and defe thou salfyd from sare.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 188.

See also the examples given in Hall. of the occurrence of *swougbe*, *swowe*, *swowynge*, the transition from which forms to our later *sough* is simple, and indeed necessary. Comp. also Sc. *sough*, *souch*, *swouch*, a rushing, whistling sound; the 'low melancholy tones of the wind which precede and prognosticate rain.' Jam.

Sound, v. n. To swoon.

A. S. *aswunan*, to swoon, a word closely connected with *aswindan* (p. p. *aswunden*), to be weakened, to languish, to fail in vital energy, *swindan*, id. We meet with the sb. *swowne* in *Pr. of Consc.* l. 7289; *swone* in *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, A. *Swogb* occurs as a sb. in *Townel. Myst.*, and *swough* in Chaucer; *iswowen*, or *bi-swoze*, in *Lay.* i. 130, = in swoon. The pcpl. *swowinde* appears in *Ancr. Riwe*, p. 288. From it would spring the form *swound*, and from *swound*, our *sound*, as *sough*, *such*, *sike*, *sowl* from *swough*, *swuch*, *swilk*, *swill*, &c.

Sound, sb. A swoon, a fit of insensibility.

'And shee breathing upon the said Anne, immediately the said Anne did falle downe in a *sound*.' *York Castle Dep.* p. 197.

Sound, sb. The swimming-bladder of a fish; principally of the cod, **Cod-sounds** forming a regular article of trade.

O. N. *sund*, swimming, *sund-magi*, swimming-bladder of fishes; A. S. *sund*, swimming, floating; Dan. D. *suun* or *sunne*, the swimming-bladder of fish. The Shetland *soum* is intermediate in form between *sund* and *swim*.

Soup, v. a. To soak, saturate or drench with water.

Simply another form of *sop*. Comp. Dan. D. *soppe*, to wet oneself by walking through long wet grass or in boggy places.

'They gat fairly souped through.' *Wb. Gl.*

Sour-docken, sb. The common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*). See **Docken**.

The A. S. name for this plant is *scearpe docce*. The origin of the prefix, therefore, would seem to be rather O. N. *syri*, *súr*, Sw. *sur*, &c., than the corresponding A. S. *sur*.

Souter, sb. (pr. sowter). A shoemaker, a cordwainer.

Dan. D. *sudder*, O. Dan. *sutbær*, *suder*, N. Fris. *sütter*, O. Sw. *sutare*, Sw. D. *sudare*, a shoemaker. East Fris. *sutber* is a tailor (Molb.). The word is connected by P. E. Müller with O. N. *suda*, to fasten together. Wedgw. derives the word 'immediately from Fr. *savetier*, It. *ciabattiere*, a cobbler, souter or clouter of old shoes,' connecting it thus with Fr. *savate*, *sabot*, *sabâto*, Sp. *zapâto*, &c. He adds, 'Finn. *suutari*, Lap. *sutar*, are supposed by some to be corruptions of Germ. *schuster*. They also remind us of O. N. *sutari*, a tanner, from *suta*, to tan.' Surely the Finn. and Lap. words may rather have been derived from the Scand.; while the latter can scarcely have been borrowed from a Romance source.

Sowl, v. a. 1. To move or pull forcibly about in water so as to agitate it strongly; of anything which it is desired to cleanse. Hence, 2. To duck, to wash by immersion.

'*Sowl*, to plunge in water. "Gi'e theesen a good sowling" to a dirty child. "Sowl it weel;" duck it well.' *Leeds Gl.* '*Sowl*, to agitate in water for the purpose of cleansing.' *Wb. Gl.* I think there can be no reasonable doubt that this is simply another form of *swill*. 'I *swyll*, I rynce or clense any maner vessell.' Palsgr., quoted in Halliwell. '*Swill*, to throw liquid over anything.' Ib., from A. S. *swilian*, to swill, wash, *swiling*, a liquid to wash the throat, a gargle. The conversion of *swill* into *sowl* is amply paralleled in *Sough* from *swough*, *sound* from *swound*, *soom* from *swim*, &c.

Sowling, sb. A ducking, a rough washing by immersion once or oftener repeated, and with accompanying agitation.

Spade-graft, sb. 1. The depth a spade reaches in the act of digging. 2. The quantity of earth or soil removed by one application of the spade in the act of digging.

Spane, v. a. (pr. speean, spean). To wean.

O. N. *speni*, Sw. *spene*, A. S. *spana*, an udder, the breast. The Germ. *spänen*, has exactly the same application as our word. Comp. the word *spane*, in *Cr. Gl.*; 'Corn is said to be in *spane* or *spaan* when it just begins to detach itself from the parent grain.'

Spang, v. a. and n. 1. To project with more or less force; to fling; to shoot, as a boy does a marble. 2. To move oneself with force or velocity; as in walking or leaping forth from a place.

Mr. Wedgw. says, 'From the sound of a snap also must be explained the Sc. sense of the word (*spang*) to leap with elastic force, to spring,' the same idea having been, but somewhat hesitatingly, put forward just before to explain the forms, Dut. *spang*, O. N. *spöng*,

a clasp, N. Fris. *spungin*, to snap. Jamieson's idea is that the word is connected with 'O. N. *spenna*, Germ. *spannen*, signifying to extend; *spannende*, elasticity; *spangen*, the clasps of a book, because they extend from one side of it to the other.' Assuming that *spangen* is connected with *spannen* (a connection which Ihre does and Hilpert does not appear to admit) still it might have been a happier suggestion to notice the application of Dan. *spænde*, Sw. *spänna*, O. N. *spenna*, to the act of stringing a bow, or putting it into that condition which causes that

'The arrowis flee *spangand* fra every stryng.' Dougl. *Virgil*.

Certainly, as we have *to spin along*, and *to spank along*, in the same sense of rapid motion, *spang* may be connected with one or both of them, particularly if, as is possible, the fundamental idea is that which connects rapid motion with the glancing of light, as in the case of *glance*, *glint*, *glide*, *gleam*. Comp. Sc. *spunk*, a spark, Gael. *spang*, any glittering or shining object, W. *ysponc*, a skip or quick bound—and thence, a smack; Bav. *span-geln*, to sparkle, like effervescent wine, where the two senses of motion and glittering or glancing are combined. Note, however, that Aasen gives two vbs. *spenna*, one a strong vb., signifying to move oneself with more or less of elasticity, and the other, to kick or thrust forcefully with the foot. The latter he supposes to be connected with A. S. *spurnan*, E. *spurn*. The former may be connected with our vb.

Spang, sb. A leap, a bound.

'It nobbut gav' three *spangs*, an' it wur aff t' rooad an' ower t' dike;' of a fallow-deer headed by a passenger along the road.

Spanghew, v. a. To project, or cause to move with force or velocity.

Leeds Gl. and *Cr. Gl.* give the form 'Spangwhew,' the latter giving the verb 'Whew,' to throw, in a later part of the book.

Spanker, sb. A big one, 'a thumper,' 'a whopper.'

Of course from *spank*, to inflict blows, especially with the open hand.

Spanking, adj. 1. Of great size, bulky. 2. Of considerable speed, rapid.

'A great *spanking* fellow.' *Wb. Gl.*

Spared, p.p. Left over, remaining, not consumed. See **Mak' spare**.

'They's all had enew, but there's a vast *spared*;' of the cake and other provision made for a school-feast.

'Eat what thee likes, an' what's *spared* tak' awa' yamm fur t' bairns.'

Spate, sb. (pr. *speeat*). A heavy shower, or sudden downfall of rain.

Comp. Sc. *spait*, *spate*, *peat*, a flood. Jam. quotes, from *Minstrely*, i. 174—

'And doun the water wi' speed she rins,
While tears in *spaits* fa' fast frae her e'e;'

where the sense is like that of the Clevel. word; as in a *speeat o' rain*.' The word is probably connected with E. *spit*, A. S. *spætan*, O. N. *spyta*, N. *sputta*, &c. Cf. *water-spout*, and the idea involved.

Spattle, sb. Spittle, saliva.

Pr. Pm. 'Spit or spotte. *Sputum, scree, saliva.*' 'I spit, I *spattle* in speech, I sporne.'
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 211. 'Spatyll, flame, *cracbat.* Palsgr.,' quoted in Halliwell.

Spau'd, sb. The shoulder of a pen, the part bounded by the split in the middle and the sloping cut on either side from the nib upwards.

Under *Spjåla*, *Ihre* connects with *spjäll* M. Lat. *spalla*, armus, whence Fr. *espaule*, O. Fr. *espalde*, and Welsh *yspold* or *yspawd*, the shoulder. Hence also *spade-bone* (or blade-bone) of a shoulder of mutton. Wedgw. gives also 'M. Lat. *spatula, spadula*, schulder, schulder-bein; *spatulosus*, having wide and large shoulder-blades.' From the M. Lat. come, besides the French words, Port. *espalda, espádra*, Prov. *espatla*, Gris. *spadla*. But the M. Lat. word must ascend to a far higher source, itself cognate with the origin of S. G. *spiåla*, Dan. D. *spilke*, O. N. *spelkr*, our *spelks*, Germ. *spalten*, to split, &c. Our word is spelt 'spoad,' 'spord,' in *Wh. Gl.*

Spaulder, v. n. (pr. spawder). To sprawl, to spread out the legs on either side in walking, 'like a spider' says *Wh. Gl.* Also applied, on the same authority, to a natural malformation incidental to young birds, when their legs are splayed outwards or perhaps in a direction opposite to the natural one.

This may be directly derived from **Spau'd**, in reference to the sprawling appearance of the nibs of a pen when pressed hard down upon the paper, or the like; an instance in which the vb. is sometimes applied. Or it may be a descendant from Dan. D. *spaalde*, to split up a fish without actually separating the halves, otherwise *spolde*. *Spelte* is to cut wood up into flat chips, a near relation to the two words before quoted. The sprawling look of split fish must often have been noticed by all.

Speak, vb. Often used actively, in the sense of To address.

'Ah seed 'im, but Ah didna *speak* him.'

'Nay, Ah nivver sae mich as *spoke* him t' 'hecal daay thruff.'

Comp. 'And as soone as Merlin hadde *seid* the kynge alle the tokennynge of the two dragons, he toke leve.' *Merlin*, p. 41.

Spear, v. n. To put forth the germinating sprout; of corn, in the sheaf in a wet season, or after it is sown.

Pr. Pm. 'Spyryñ', as come and oþer lyke. *Spico; Spire*, of corne or herbe. *Hastula.* 'Spyre of corne, *barbe du ble.*' Palsgr. 'Spear, to germinate, as barley.' Halliwell. 'Apud hortulanos nostros, *spior* vocantur cymata, quæ a caulis brassicæ tempore verno pullulant.' *Ihre.* Dan. *spire*, exactly synonymous with our word; N. S. *spier*, the shoot or sprout from newly germinating corn.

Spectioneer, sb. An overlooker, or inspector, of work done, or of stores.

Speeak, sb. Pr. of Spoke; of a wheel, namely.

Speir, v. n. To make enquiry, to ask for information. See **Spur-rings**.

O. N. *spyria*, investigare, quærere; S. G. *spörja*, Dan. *spørge*, A. S. *spyrian*, O. H. G. *spuren*, Germ. *spüren*, Dut. *speuren*, *bespeuren*, *sporen*, *opsporen*, Sc. *speir*. *Pr. Pm.* 'Sperryñ, or aske after a thing. *Scissitor*, *percunctor*, *inquiero*.' The O. N. vb., in use, frequently takes the meaning to learn, ascertain, hear, as the result of enquiries made; a remark partly true also of Sc. *speir*.

Spelder, v. a. To spell; to work out syllable by syllable.

'To *spell*, to tell the letters of a word one by one, pointing them out with a *spill*, or splinter of wood. Lang. *toco*, la touche, bûchette dont les enfans se servent pour toucher les lettres qu'ils épellent: Dict. Lang. *Touche*, a fescue: Cotgr. *Festue*, to spell with, festue: Palsgr. In Yorkshire it is called *to spelder*, from *spelder* or *spilder*, a splinter. Fris. *spjeald*, a splinter; *letterspjealding*, spelling; Dut. *spell*, a splinter; *spellen*, to spell.' Wedgw. Ihre conceives that 'E. *spell* is derivable from O. Sw. *spiäla*, to divide, or one of the numerous words cognate with it; as also Germ. *spellen*, Fr. *épeler*; for the act of spelling is simply the dividing of a word into its component syllables.' Does not the Fr. *épeler* rather tend to confirm this hypothesis?

Spelder-beuk, **spelder-beeük**, sb. A spelling-book.

Speldering, sb. The act of spelling; the art of spelling.

Spelk, sb. 1. A long splinter, a long thin slip of wood. 2. A splint, in the surgical sense.

O. N. *spelkur*, tibicines, radii, supports or stays for any fractured thing, applied so that it may not fall asunder; *at setia vid spelkur*: to apply splints, in the surgical sense, *spialk*, a splinter; S. G. *spiälka*, to separate into splinters or split parts; Dan. Dial. *spilke* (pl. *spilker*), synonymous with O. N. *spelkur*, and especially applied to the **Splinters** of the surgeon. Hence *spilke*, vb.; *at spilke et been*: to set a leg—e. g. of a lamb—by the aid of **Spelks** or **Splinters**; A. S. *spelc*, a little rod by which anything is kept straight, a splint used for binding up broken bones; Dut. *spalk*, a splint or splinter; O. Dut. *spalke*; A. S. *spelcean*, to support, fasten with splints.

Spell, v. n. To endeavour to obtain without direct application or request; to let one's wish or desire be seen without however avowing it, or evidently seeking to shew it.

I refer this word to *spell*, a charm, incantation, A. S. *spell*, the sixth definition of which in Bosw. is 'a *spell*, charm,' and the example, *þa ongunnon lease men wyrcan spell*: then false men began to work spells. The meaning to endeavour to obtain by magic observances instead of by direct or avowed effort or request, easily passes into that of endeavouring to obtain indirectly in another sense.

Spell, sb. 1. A splinter of wood, a longish and thin slice. 2. A cross-bar; in a ladder, for instance.

S. G. and Sw. D. *spjäle*, lamina lignea, qua trabium intervalla in ædibus ligneis opplentur; Dan. and Dan. D. *spile*, small slips or splinters of wood, applicable as pins to keep any web, or the like, out-spread; also, the cross-bars of a ladder; N. Sax. *spyle*, a thin slice or splinter of wood; North Fr. *spile*, *spillje*. Closely allied to **Spelk**. Other forms are *spall*, *spawl*,

speal, speall, speel, spele, spill, spoll, &c. 'The transverse pieces of wood at the bottom of a chair, which strengthen and keep together the legs, are called *spells*. *Linc.*' Halliwell. With us they are **Stowers**. Comp. Germ. *speiler*, skewers, O. N. *spelr*, lattice-work.

Spell, sb. A turn, or period, of exertion, labour, amusement, &c.

'*Spell*, a turn, a job. *Spill*, quantity, lot. *North.*' Halliwell. 'A *spell* at the pumps;' 'a *spell* of work,' one man's, or one gang's lot or turn. 'To give a *spell*, to be ready to work in another's room; *fresb spell*, when the rowers are relieved by another gang,' quoted in Wedgwood, who observes that 'the sense, like that of *job*, is a portion or separate piece.' O. Sw. *spjåla*, to divide, part, separate; O. N. *spillda*, a severed portion of a thing; Pl. D. *spal*, *spall*, a certain portion of land; S. Jutl. *spolt*, that which is cut off or severed. Probably D. Dial. *speil*, the radiating splits or fissures in oak or beech-wood, is related, as also *spielled*, *spieldet*, *spialet*, applied to a cow with separate bands or divisions of a different colour on her skin.

Spell, sb. The trap used in the game called **Spell a' knorr**.

I give this word as a substantive and with its received meaning, although I conceive it to be simply due to confusion or misapprehension. There can be scarcely a doubt that O. N. and Dan. *spil*, Sw. *spel*, Germ. *spiel*, &c., is the origin of the word. It is curious too that the Old Scand. word *primstick* (see *Ihre*) is preserved in some districts (see *Leeds Gl.*) as a designation for the striking instrument in this game.

Spell and Knorr. More correctly, **Spell a' knorr**=game of or at ball. See **Spell, Knorr**.

Spic-an-span, adv. Utterly, perfectly; always used in connection with the adj. 'new.'

See **Brandnew**, to the remarks under which I need only add that Dut. *spelle-nieu*, *spik-spelder nieuw*, Dan. *splinterny*, Sw. *spillerstny*, introduce two new elements in addition to the *span*, a chip, in O. N. *spánnyr*, Germ. *span*, a chip, a shaving; namely, the *spelle*, *spelder*, a splinter, a shiver of wood, cognate with our **Spill, spelder**; and *spik*, coinciding with N. *spik*, a chip, splinter, Sw. *spik*, id., D. D. *spigger*, splinter-like, thin. The idea is still 'fresh from the hands of the workman.' Wedgw.

Spice, sb. Confectionery in general; 'especially gingerbread articles.' *Wh. Gl.*

Spice-bread, sb. Plum-cakes of a plainer description; much in vogue at **School-feasts**, or entertainments for the village school-children.

Spice-cakes, sb. Tea-cakes enriched with currants. See **Fat-rascals**.

Spinner-mesh, sb. A spider's web.

Spindekone is the S. Sæland and Möen name for a spider, *spindel* the Sw., and *spindel-nät* or *spindel-väf* the spider's web; Dut. *spinne-koppe*.

Spinner-web, sb. Spider's-web; the gossamer of fine Autumn days.

Sw. *spindel-väf*, *spindel-wäf*, Dan. *spindel-væv*, Dut. *spinne-web*. Pr. Pm. 'Spinnar webbe. *Tela aranee*.'

Spit, sb. 1. A draining-spade, or digging instrument, long and narrow in form, and with a concave blade. 2. A spade of peculiar construction, with a turned-up cutting side, for digging or cutting peat: usually styled the **Turf-spit**, as the former tool is called a **Dreeaning-spit**. 3. The quantity of earth raised by one action of the spade in digging. 4. The depth reached in or by one such action.

Radically almost the same word as *spade*. 'The type from whence the designation was originally taken seems to have been a splinter of wood (or flint, &c.), an object of finer point and narrower shape being indicated by the thin vowel in *spit*, as compared with the broader *a* in *spattle*, *spade*.' Wedgw. However, too much stress must not be laid upon this, as Mr. Wedgw. presently remarks, quoting our third meaning, and Dut. *spitten*, to dig. Still the general idea in **Spit** is that of a narrower digging tool than a spade; and it is observable that the peculiar triangular knife on a long handle used for cutting hay out of the stack is always a **Hay-Spade**, not '**Spit**.' The more immediate connection of **Spit**, therefore, is with the class of words represented by Dan. *spid*, *spids*, *spydig*, &c., a point, pointed; Sw. *spets*, *spetsig*; N. *spyta*, a spit, a pointed nail; O. N. *spita*, a peg, pointed piece of wood; O. H. G. *spiz*, Germ. *spiess*; Dut. *spit*, *spiet*, &c.

Spittle, sb. A small instrument of the spade description; an iron blade fixed to a staff, and forming an instrument suitable for scraping a floor or the pavement in muddy seasons.

A diminutive from **Spit**; as *spattle* through M. Lat. *spatbula*, *spatula*, is from *spade*. Comp. A. S. *wad-spitl*, an instrument to set woad.

Splauder, v. a. and n. 1. To sprawl about, spread out one's arms and legs widely. 2. To display; to make a vulgar show. See **Splaudered**.

'*Splaye*, to spread abroad, to unfold'—for display—'hence the terms splay-foot, splay-hand, splay-mouth, &c.' Halliwell. '*Splawed*, spread out.' Ib. **Splauder**, of course, is a derivative from *splay* or *splawd*.

Splaudered, p. p. Gaudily or ostentatiously dressed out; bedecked so as to make a vulgar display.

Splauderment, sb. 1. Vulgar display, or personal ostentation. 2. Extravagance in expression, or manner of speaking. *Wh. Gl.*

Splaws, sb. The nibs of a pen: the parts which expand are 'splayed,' or 'splaw' or **splauder** out; under pressure, namely.

Spletten, **splitten**, p. p. of to Split.

Sponge, sb. Leaven; a portion of leavened dough reserved to 'raise' or lighten the next batch with.

Spool, sb. (pr. spoil, in some cases). 1. The small wooden reel or winder on which cotton, silk, &c., is usually wound. 2. The reel, together with what is wound on it.

Pr. Pm. 'Spole, or scytyl, webstares instrument. *Spolia.*' S. G. *spole*, instrumentum textorium, Dan. *spole*, N. S., Dut. *spole*, Germ. *spule*, O. Fr. *espaulée*, &c.

Spout, sb. A **Force, Foss** or waterfall, in a stream of no great volume of water.

O. N. *spyta*, S. G. *sputa*, Dan. *spytte*, to project liquid from the mouth; N. *sputra*, to spurt, spout out, *sputr*, a stream of liquid spouting out; Dut. *spuyten*, to spit out, spout. The application to a small waterfall projecting itself forward (so to speak) in its fall from the ledge it runs over as very apparent. The word occurs in several local designations, and the description given of one of the cascades so designated, namely, Mallyan Spout (Mauley Spout: the manor in which it is situated having originally belonged to the De Mauleys), is such as to illustrate the meaning of the word. It falls 'from a perpendicular rock 100 feet in height. The stream'—not one of any considerable volume—'glides gently in a zigzag course about half-way down the precipice, when, falling from a point more prominent than the rest, it becomes broken into streams like threads, in the form of a shower-bath.' Graves' *Hist. of Cleveland*.

Spraggy, adj. Abounding in bones; thin in condition, so that the bones seem to preponderate over the flesh.

This is another word which stands by itself, and I am uncertain which is the fundamental idea in it out of two. The two fundamental ideas in question are, first, that implied in the word 'refuse' as applied to matters comparatively worthless or unfitted for economical uses or application; second, that of a mere assemblage of splinter-, *sprig*-, dry-stick-like matters. Comp. Dan. D. *spræggel*, applied to hay which is so much overdried as to have become brittle or splintery, and of course useless or comparatively so as to all nutritive qualities. Fris. *spræg* is nearly equivalent. Closely connected with *spræggel* is *sprækker*, dry twigs, such as have fallen to the ground through natural decay or fracture by violence, fit only to be burnt. There is an analogy—not to say, a resemblance—between a bundle of bones and a bundle of dry twigs. Comp. *sprig*, *sprag*, a small, thin nail. The whole class of words will be ultimately referrible to the same origin with Sw. *spricka*, to burst fort, *spräcka*, to shatter, break into splinters, Dan. *sprække*, id., Swiss *spryggen*, to splinter, *sprygge*, a small splinter, &c., and with our own *spreckle*, *sprent*, &c.

Sprent, sprint, v. a. and n. 1. To sprinkle, scatter water about. 2. To spurt or fly about as water does when compressed or smartly struck or agitated. 3. To spot or spatter.

We have had many instances before us in which *t* and *k*, or a representative of *k*, are clearly interchanged, or in which, to express it differently, parallel and synonymous, or nearly synonymous, forms from one and the same stock, take, the one a *k*, the other a *t*. Comp. *brittle* and *bruckle* or *brockle*, *perk* and *pert*, *fet* and *fetch*, &c. O. N. *sprengia*, Sw. *spränga*, Dan. *sprænge*, A. S. *sprengan*, all mean to dash or shatter into fragments, whence comes the secondary or derivative meaning to cause such fragments to fall in showers, thence to spatter, splash, as in S. G. *sprenga*, conspergere, sprinkle, Germ. *sprengen*, id. Take the p. p. of one of these verbs, as Dan. *sprænge*, that is, *sprængt*, and we have what, if not the actual form which our vb. presents, yet that which inevitably passes into it through the suppression of the *g* before *d* or *t*; and it would be quite reasonable to

derive our word through this channel, and to confirm the derivation by numerous analogous cases. But perhaps it may rather be regarded, in virtue of the *t* change, as a parallel form with the verbs above quoted. It should, however, be observed that Jamieson regards Sc. *sprent* as 1. a passive participle; and 2. a preterite verb. With us it is a regular verb, *sprent, sprented, sprentit*. As a pcpl., or pret. vb., it is simply the Dan. *sprængt*, Sw. *spränkt*, &c. Cf. N. *spretta* (synonymous with our *sprent*), where the *n* has given way to a *t*.

Sprent, sb. 1. A spring; such, for instance, as that at the back of a pocket-knife. 2. The hasp or staple-plate of a trunk- or portmanteau-lock which falls over the face of the lock, and through the staple of which, when pushed home, the lock of the bolt passes on turning the key.

S. G. *sprint*, obex, vel quicquid inditur, ne juncta separentur. There is no radical or essential difference between this word and **Sprent**, a spot. That is the trace of 'what has sprung,' this is 'what has sprung' itself. First to dash into bits, then to fly or spring as those bits do, lastly to leave marks where they fall.

Sprent, sb. A spot, the mark left by what has been sprinkled, or has spurted, over anything.

Spring, v. n. To relax or become flaccid in the parts about the **Barren**, or 'shape,' when the time of calving is drawing close on; of a cow.

Sprunt, sb. A hill, a steep road, or road up a hill.

Richardson gives '*sprunt*, adj. sharp, keen;' and 'vb. to spring forwards and outwards.' He says, '*Sprunt* is, probably, by mere transposition of the *r*, *spurn'd*, *spurnt*. A *spurn* in Holland (or as it is now more usually written—*spur*) is any sharp, hard projection.' But I think the word is much more likely to be a cognate form with **sprint**, **sprent**, and like them to originate in a word or words cognate with Eng. *spring*, the sense being that which springs, from a plain namely, or from any level towards a higher one. Comp. the idea in the term *spring-tide*, in the idiom *day-spring*, and in the phrase 'the hill *springs* directly from the plain.' Note also *sprint*, to run on the toes, *Leeds Gl.*; S. Jutl. *spryde*, Sw. *spruta*, Dan. *sprude*, Eng. *sprout*, all of which Kok supposes betoken the former existence of a strong vb. *sprjóta*, *spraut*, *sprutinn*; the last word containing alike the elements of both the form and the sense of our **Sprunt**.

'Titter oop t' *sprunt* mun ower a bit;' he or she who reaches the top of the hill first must wait for the other.

Sprunt, adj. Steep, sharp in ascent.

Spurrings, sb. The publication of the banns of marriage; the being 'asked' at church.

An immediate derivative from **speer**, **speir**, even if not directly from O. N. *spyria*, S. G. *spörja*. See under **Speir**, and cf. the *u* forms below.

'the Erle took Grime into a chamber soone,
& *spurred* him gentlye,
"Sir, beene you marryed in your cuntrye?"'

Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. p. 394.

Jeg spurte alle folk: I asked every body. *Arne*, p. 58. *Spyrja*, imp. *spurdi*, &c.

Spur-whang, sb. (pr. spur-weeang). A spur-strap or thong. See **Whang**.

Squab, sb. A kind of rude sofa, or long broad bench with a cushion-covering, met with in most houses, and standing along the wall at one side of the fireplace end of the room.

'A *squob* to sit on, *pulvinus*, *mollicellus*.' Coles, quoted in Halliwell. 'Anything thick and soft; a soft stuffed cushion, a thick fat man or woman, an unfledged bird or nestling: from a representation of the sound made by the fall of a soft lump.' Wedgw. I scarcely consent to the derivation. Rietz connects Sw. D. *skvabb*, loose, flabby fat, *skvabba*, a fat woman, *skvabba*, to shake or be tremulous from fatness, with N. *skvapa*, to shake, be tremulous, which again will join on to Prov. E. *wabble* or *wobble*, &c.

Squary, adj. Of sufficient size and compact, without straggling ends or corners.

'A *squary* piece of wood;' 'A nice *squary*-sized room.' *Wb. Gl.* Comp. **Roundy** as applied to coal.

Stack-bar, sb. A hurdle.

Stack-garth, sb. (pr. staggarth). The stack-yard, or enclosure in which the stacks are placed.

O. N. *stackgardr*, fænile, septum fæni congesti, *stakkehave* being the equivalent Dan. D. word.

Stack-prod, sb. A stick of twenty to twenty-four inches long, sharpened at one end, and used for sticking into a stack in the process of thatching to secure the **Thack-bands** to. Called also **Theak-** or **Thack-prods**. See **Prod**.

Staddle, sb. 1. The structure of posts and cross-beams or **Balks**, built for the reception of a stack; the object being to keep it off the ground, and so out of the reach of damp or vermin. 2. A permanent, or quasi-permanent, mark or stain left on anything after that which has caused it has been removed. 3. Stains or marks of dirt, &c., which might perhaps have been removed by more diligence in washing.

A. S. *staðel*, *staðol*, *staðul*, a foundation, basis; a situation or station, a word with many connections, both in the standard language and in the dialects, as well as in the related tongues. See **Staith**, **Stead**, **Staddle-stead**, and comp. O. N. *staddr*, constitutus, *stad-fest*, a settlement, fixed residence, farmstead, *stada*, statio, mansio, Dan. *stade*, stand, station, &c. The transition from our first meaning to the second and third is perfectly natural and direct.

Staddlestead, sb. A permanent stain or mark left after the producing cause has ceased to act or been removed; as, spots on the skin

after an eruptive disorder; stain-marks on iron left after the removal of rust, &c. See **Staddle**.

An instance of tautology more marked than in many cases wherein the synonymous words conjoined belong to different languages, or to very different dialects of the same, from the fact that in this case the two words employed are, in one sense, scarcely so much as divergent forms of the same word. Still there is a difference. **Staddle** seems to be essentially A. S. *stæðel* or *stæðol* (comp. however O. Sw. *ståthil*, domicilium); and **Stead** in this district must be regarded as essentially Danish. See **Stead**, and cf. *girdle steed*:—

'her mantle downe for heat shee did
full right vnto her *girdle steed*.' Percy's *Folio MS.* i. p. 148.

Staddling, sb. The kind of foundation prepared on which the stack is to be reared, made of **Breckens**, straw, brushwood, or what not.

Stag, sb. A gelding of over a year old.

Hald. gives *steggr*, vulpes mas; item mas plurium ferarum. Our dialect retains the word, with slight variation in form, as the distinctive name of the males of two several species of creatures, namely, the year-old horse and the gander. See **Steg**. E. *stag*, as the male of the red-deer, gives place with us to the word **Hart**; a word yet remaining in local names, although the animal itself has been extinct for, probably, nearly a hundred years.

'And at the latter end of summer they went unto the moore to seek their *staggs* againe.' *Fork Castle Dep.* p. 149.

Staith, sb. (pr. steeath). 1. A quay, a permanent stage or platform by the water-side to facilitate shipping or landing goods. 2. An embankment, or sea-wall.

Pr. Pm. 'Statbe, waterys syde. *Stacio*.' O. N. *stöd*; *skipa-stöd*, *skipa-stada*, statio navalis, item, portus; N. *stöd*, a landing-place, a shore; A. S. *stæð*, *stæð*, a shore, a bank, *stæð-weall*, shore-wall, the shore; Dut. *staede*, statio navium; Germ. *gestade*, the shore, bank, beach. Bosworth refers A. S. *stæð* or *stæð* to 'O. N. *stæda*, *stadr*, consistentia rei, *staddr*, constitutus, what is firm, as meaning something of consistence or firmness, in opposition to the water.' Wedgw., on the other hand, looks upon *staitb* as 'properly a place where ships strike the shore, when they come up to land. Sw. *stöta*, Dan. *støde*, to knock, strike against,' quoting '*stöta inifrån land*, to quit the shore,' which, however, surely makes against the theory adopted, as the reference clearly is to the simple action of 'pushing off.' I believe the true idea is sufficiently expressed in the word itself, as also in the Latin definition employed by both Hald. and Kilian—'*statio navium*'—the place where ships come to 'a stand,' and remain 'at a stand' or stationary. This must be the primary idea in all the numerous family of words, *stad*, *sted*, *stadt*, *stead*, &c., and it is not easy to see why it is not sufficient in the case before us. See **Stead**, From **Staith**—cf. especially N. *stöd*—in its first meaning, naturally, almost necessarily, follows the idea of a 'quay,' an artificial one being the necessary successor to a natural one; and thence also the more general idea of an artificial sea-wall, or embankment.

Staith, v. a. To embank, or protect from the encroachment or wasting influences of water by building earthen walls, &c.

Stall, v. a. 1. To satiate, cloy, fill full. 2. To weary, tire out.

'To *staw*. To glut, to clog, to be restive, to refuse to draw (Cr. Gl.); to stay, to hinder; *staud*, surfeited, tired. Hal. *Stalled*, fixed, set fast in a slough, satiated, cloyed. Mrs. Baker. There can be little doubt that the foregoing *stall* and *staw* are radically the same, and the common course of Northern pronunciation would lead us to suppose that *staw* was a mere corruption of *stall*. But we are led in the opposite direction by Germ. *stauchen*, *stauen*, to stow or cram into a cask or vessel, stick in the mud; Pl. D. *stauen*, to pack, &c.' Wedgw. There can be no doubt that *stall* is the word, and not always corrupted by Northern pronunciation. Thus *Wb. Gl.* gives '*Stall'd*, satiated with good eating. "We were *stall'd* with good things;"' and *Leeds Gl.* '*Stall'd*, tired out,' with the Leeds pronunciation indicated by the spelling '*stawal'd*' in two or three examples, one of which is remarkably to the point from the presence of a word in which the *l* is suppressed: 'am *stawal'd* a tawaking (talking) tul thuh.' Brockett gives the form *staud*, and *Cr. Gl.* (as noticed above) *staw*; and it is not impossible, certainly, that there may be, in effect, another form, *stow*, and cognate with Germ. and Pl. D. *stauen*. But it ought to be observed, that the next word to *staw* in *Cr. Gl.* is *staw-fed*, with two separate meanings: 1. 'Fed or filled to satiety: 2. Fed in the stall.' And just as we have, in the English Version, the expression 'stalled ox,' in the sense of the ox fed to fatness—of course by the continued process of being fed to fulness or satiety—so, by a simple turn, the ideas of 'fulness' or 'satiety,' and consequent disinclination for more food, or 'loathing,' easily arise; whence the transition to 'wearied' follows immediately. In like manner the idea of 'fixed,' 'set fast,' whether in a slough, or any other source of difficult moving, follows easily from that of the ox, or other creature, confined, set fast or fixed, in its stall. Comp. the thought and the expression in

'The fat oxe, that wont ligge in the stall,
Is nowe fast *stalled* in her crumenal.'

Shepherd's Calender, September.

'As stille as a stone oure ship is *stold*:' *Townel. Myst.* p. 33;

of the Ark brought up upon Mount Ararat.

'And there they *stalleden* and foughten the ton vpon the tother,' *Merl.* p. 161; where the idea is 'stood their ground, became stationary,' instead of continuing to run away.

Stamp, v. a. To beat or break the awns from the **Bigg**, or four-rowed barley.

The word exists yet in a couplet connected with a tradition localised in the district concerning a Brownie or House-spirit—with us, a **Hob**. I give the meaning above hypothetically, but with very little doubt of its correctness. A somewhat analogous operation in Scotland is—or was—called 'knocking' the bigg. It consisted in beating the grain, slightly moistened for the purpose, in a stone trough so as to loosen, and facilitate the removal of, the outer skin or husk, preparatory to subjecting it to any cooking process. But **Stamping** was a process pursued in the barn apparently, as the services rendered by **Hob** appear all to have been confined to out-door operations, or to those pursued in the barn. The couplet in question is,—

'Gin Hob mun ha'e nowght but a hardin' hamp,
He'll coom nae mair, nowther to berry nor *stamp*.'

See **Hamp**, **Berry**. 'Knocking' was a domestic matter, rather than belonging to the farm offices.

Stand, v. n. To be stopped, not to be going; of a clock.

Stand-heck, sb. The large square rack for straw or fodder, standing on four posts, and for use in the farm-yard. See **Heck**.

Stand in for. To represent, fulfil a duty for, another.

'Miles Deecal's churchwarner this year, but Tommy Trattles *stan's in for* 'im.'

Stand-ups. The godfathers and -mothers on occasion of a public baptism.

De fleste av disse genter havde han stått fadder til; for han stod fadder tel den halve bygd: the most of these lasses he had *stood* father to; for he had *stood up* for half the township. *Arne*, p. 71.

Stang, sb. A pole, a long stake.

O. N. *staung*, pertica, S. G. *stång*, Dan. *stang*, A. S. *steng*, *stenge*, *styng*, a bar of wood, club, stake, pole; Germ. *stange*, O. H. Germ. *stang*, Dut. *stang*. In *Landnamabok*, from time to time, in describing the explorations made by intending settlers, and their decision to take up this or that district of the island (Iceland) as their future property and home, the expression, *þar setti þann nidur staungr báfa*, occurs as descriptive of the formal act of taking possession. Perhaps this observance or ceremony may explain the origin of such local names as Stang-end, Stang-houe, &c., which occur not infrequently in this district.

Stang, v. n. To shoot or throb with pain, or as pain sometimes does.

O. N. *stंगा*, 1. *pungere*, or to gore as a bull does: 2. to distress, give mental pain; as, *þvad stंगar þig?* what is it which pains you, distresses you? (See example.) So also Dan. *stange* is to prick with a sharp-pointed instrument, to gore; Sw. *stंगा*. The retention of the *a* in our dialect to the exclusion of the A. S. *i* or *y* (*stingan*, *styngan*), is significant. See **Teng**, which is our equivalent to E. *sting*.

'It *stangs* to my heart like a knife' *Wb. Gl.*

'It *stangs* an' warks desper't sair;' of pain like tic, or tooth-ache, &c.

Stang-fish, sb. A small sea-fish, the spines of which, if a person's hand happen to be pricked or struck by them, leave a severe and painful irritation behind them, the weever (*Trachinus draco*. Yarr.)

Stang, To ride. To take a kind of Lynch-law notice of the offences of an adulterous or brutal husband; in doing which the effigy of the offender—in rather more lawless times, it would be the offender himself—is carried about, astride, on a long pole, with the accompaniment of music (or clatter) of the marrowbones and cleaver description, and with the frequent recitation of some doggrel—perhaps composed for the occasion—setting forth the offences of the culprit. Of frequent occurrence, even yet. Possibly the whole ceremony ends with a bonfire and the burning of the offender's effigy.

Stape, v. a. To incline or make to slope; of a stone or plank set to lean against a wall, a barrel or tub tilted to allow its contents to flow more easily, of a cart when skelled, &c.

O. N. *steypa*, deturbare, invertere; S. G. *stupa*, supinus; Sw. *stupa*, to cause to stoop, bow down or lean, as *stupa en tunna*, to tilt a cask. A. S. *stupian*, Dut. *stuypen*, to stoop, bend oneself down, are nearly connected; as also are N. *stöypa*, to cast down, to fall, *stupa*, to fall.

Stark, adj. Stiff, rigid, unyielding.

O. N. *sterkr*, *styrkr*, fortis, robustus; Dan. *stærk*, possessing strength, vigour, power to resist or to overcome; S. G. *stark*, rigidus, immobilis, as well as fortis, *stærka*, to make stiff or unyielding; A. S. *stearc*, *sterc*, stark, hard, rough, allied to Germ. *starr*, rigid; Pl. D. *sterk*, Fris. *sterik*, O. Germ. *starb*, *starab*, *starch*, Germ. *stark*, strong, sturdy, stout, unyielding; Pr. Pm. 'Stark, or styffe. Rigidus.'

'“I am stark in all my limbs;” of the body when stiff with cold or rheumatism.' Wb. Gl.

Starken, v. n. 1. To stiffen, to become rigid. 2. v. a. To increase the tension of rope between any two points of fixture.

O. N. *storkna*, congelare, rigescere, Dan. *størkne*; Sw. *starka*, to become strong or stiff, and, to make stiff.

'Boiled treacle or rendered fat *starkens* as it cools;' Leeds Gl.; and *starkening* is used of a man's limbs after a day of toil. The Dan. vb. is applied to blood in a clotted state, and the like.

'*Starken* t' raap; tighten the rope.' Cr. Gl.

Starkly, adv. Stiffly, hardly; of anything which moves badly or with difficulty, as a door on its hinges, a person with rheumatic joints.

'The door goes very *starkly*.' Wb. Gl.

Start, v. n. To commence, **get agate**: of very frequent use.

'Well, t' cooch's *started* roonnin', then?'

'Ah aims we'll get *started* mowing t' moorn.'

'“How long has he been ill?” “Why, he *started* throwing yestreen;”' he began to vomit yester even.

Starvations, adj. Cold, chilling, inclement, fit to starve one with cold.

'“A *starvations* spot;” a cold or unsheltered situation.' Wb. Gl.

Starve, v. a. To cause to suffer from extreme cold: of frequent use in the passive, as well as in the participle present.

A. S. *stearfian*, to starve, fame vel frigore perire, *steorfan*, to die, starve, perish. The instance, *stærf of bungor*, starved with hunger, given by Bosworth, would be sufficient to shew, if needed, that the word originally had not the absolute sense we attribute to the English word *starve*. The phrase, 'starved with cold,' proves the same. In fact *steorfa* is given by Bosw. as meaning 'a plague, pestilence, murrain, slaughter.' N. *starva* implies to walk with a feeble and tottering gait, like a very feeble, or sick person; and also, to die,

to perish. Kok, in his Introduction, claims N. *starva* as essentially Scand.: *bønderne dybt inde imellem fjeldene* (the peasant farmers deep in amid the fells) use it. O. N. has *starfa*, laborare, and *starf*, labor, or toil. Molb., however, regards the word *steruvo*, the property left behind him by a deceased person, as 'a corrupt and half-German word;' and it is probably in reference to this that Kok's remark takes the acid form it does: but it would prove the existence of an Old Dan. form *sterve* = to die, if there were no other record, as there is. And this old word has taken two almost absolute senses, each a little divergent from the other, viz. that of our word, and that of E. *starve*.

Staup, v. n. To walk heavily and awkwardly, to lift the feet high and set them down clumsily in walking.

O. N. *stappa*, to fill, cram, by aid of an effort like that of a stamping foot; *stappa nidr fotum*: terram pedibus pulsare, *stappa um*, to tramp, walk heavily; N. *stappa*, to stuff, stamp down, Dan. *stoppe*. Note also N. *stabba*, *stabla*, to go slowly, to stagger, S. G. *stapla*, id.—a word which Ihre regards as a frequentative from 'an old word, *stapan*, incedere, which,' he says, 'the A. S. dialect retains. We say, in the same signification, *stupa*, *bæsten stupar*, equus titubat.' Ihre, and after him Wedgw., trace a connection between these words and E. *stammer*, *stumble*.

Stawter, v. n. To stumble, to stagger or totter, especially when walking, or in motion generally.

Pr. Pm. 'Stakeryn', or stotyn. *Titubo*. *Stotyn*, or stammern. *Titubo*, *blatero*.' The Sc. form is *stait*, *stot*, *stoiter*, to walk in a staggering way, to totter. Just as O. N. *stappa*, N. *stappa*, to pound or press down, N. *stabla*, to stagger, Sw. *stapla*, to stumble, to stammer, are all near relations, as also O. N. *stakra*, to totter, Sc. and North Prov. E. *stacker*, *stocker*, to stagger, Germ. Dial. *staggeln*, to stammer; so O. E. *stotyn*, Sc. *stait*, *stoiter*, our *stawter*, Engl. *stutter*, Germ. *stottern*, Germ. D. *stattern*, *stotzen*, to stutter, Pl. D. *stöttern*, id., S. G. *stöta*, to push or thrust against, with these same variations of sense, all hold together in a class.

Stawving, adj. Clownish, awkward, staring. *Wh. Gl.*

Cf. this word with *stawp*, implying awkward, lumbering, and so, clownish action, as *stawving* does awkward, clownish appearance. It is a word which stands by itself, no other Glossary including it, and the nearest approach to it seems to be Sc. 'staive, staiver, staver, to go about with an unstable and tottering motion, to stagger, to walk as one in a reverie.'

Stead, sb. A set place; the true or peculiar place for a thing. Of perpetual use as a suffix; as in **Front-stead**, **Gate-stead**, **Fire-stead**, **Door-stead**, **Farm-stead**, **Midden-stead**, &c.

Pr. Pm. 'Stede, place. Situs;' O. N. *stada*, statio, *staddr*, constitutus, *stedia*, statuere, firmare; S. G. *stad*, locus, 'unde *eldstad*, focus, quasi diceret, locum ignis.' Ihre further goes on to collate M. G. *stads*, *statbs*, A. S. *steda*, *stede*, a place, *stead*, station, situs, Dutch *steede*, O. H. G. and Germ. *stat*, O. N. *stad*, with the remark, 'idque a *stā*, stare, quum locus sit id, in quo statur.' In its secondary sense he defines the word as meaning 'vicem alterius'—comp. E. *instead*, A. S. *in stede*, *on stede*, O. E. *istede*; and next, 'mansionem, locum stabilem;' Dan. *sted*, O. Dan. *stad*, *statb*, *stædb*, a definite place, whether marked out in any way, or occupied by a special object; Sw. *stad*, Pl. D. *steede*, Fris. *stede*. 'Germ. *statt* is originally the same word as *stadt*, a town. In later times they were separated in their signification, and distinguished by their orthography' (Bosw.); a remark which holds good in other instances beside the German one.

Steck, v. a. To shut, close or fasten, a door or **Heck**, namely. Often written 'steek.'

We have this verb in Semi-Saxon (*Ancr. Riwle*), and Early English (*P. Ploughm.*) writings, but without any A. S. word to which it can be distinctly referred as merely a form varied by use or lapse of time. Thus:—'Lokeþ þ̅ te parlurs beon euer ueste on eueriche halue, and eke wel *istekene*:' *Ancr. Riwle*, p. 50; and again at p. 62: 'Louerd Crist, ase men wolden *steken* veste everich þurl: uor hwou? þ̅ heo muhten *bisteken* deað þ̅erute.'

'And alle that hoped it myghte be so
Noon hevene myghte hem holde,
But fellen out in fendes liknesse
Nyne dayes togideres,
Til God of his goodness
Gan stablisse and stynte
And garte the hevene to *stekie*
And stonden in quiete.' *P. Ploughm.* p. 22.

In the Gloss., Mr. Wright explains *stekie*, by 'to stick fast,' which is nonsense, and, in his usual unsatisfactory style, assigns it to an A. S. origin, without reference or remark. Beyond doubt the meaning is 'close,' 'shut.' Mr. Wedgwood is undoubtedly right in saying, 'To *stick* or *steke*, to stab, to stitch, to fix or fasten, and thence to close, to shut.' Germ. *stecken*, to stick into, to stick fast, to close or come to an end, Dut. *steken*, id., O. N. *stika*, to dam, Dan. *stikke*, Sw. *sticka*, A. S. *stican*, N. S. *stecken*, &c., do not seem to present any applications of decisive analogy to our **steck**, Sc. *steek*.

'*Steck* t' heck.' *Wb. Gl.*

'"*Steck* him to t' bonny side o' t' deear;" to the painted side, or outside: exclude him.' *Ib.*

'"*Steck* thy een;" shut your eyes.' *Ib.*

Stee, **stegh**, sb. A ladder.

Variously spelt *stee* or *stey*, Brock.; *stee*, *Leeds Gl.*; *stee*, *steigh*, *Cr. Gl.* O. N. *stigi*, scala, trames, *kadal-stigi*, a rope ladder; Dan. *stige*, a ladder, D. D. (S. Jutl.) *sti*, steps up and over a wall, a ladder; Sw. *steg*, steps up, or down, to or over a place; A. S. *stigel*, a stile, gradus, scala; Dut. *steiger*, steps by the water side; Pl. D. *stegel*, Fris. *stegbe*, Germ. *steige*. From the corresponding verbs, signifying to ascend, O. N. and Sw. *stiga*, Dan. *stige*, A. S. *stigan*, &c. Note Semi-Sax. *stien*, *Pr. Pm.* 'Steyyn' up. *Scando*, *ascendo*. Collate also '*Sty*, by pathe. *Semita*, *callis*.' We have instances of the use of the word in this sense yet extant in local names; as Hunters-stee at Westerdale, applied to what is even yet a narrow as well as steep bit of road, leading up from the old bridge to the village, and which sixty or seventy years since must have been a strait and difficult ascent enough.

Steead. Pr. of Stood.

Steean. Pr. of Stone.

Steer, sb. An ox, under two years old.

M. G. *stiurs*, juvenus; Germ. *stier*, a bull; Prov. Germ. *stäbr*, *stier*, a ram; Bav. *ster*, *steren*, O. H. Germ. *stero*, id. Hilp. and Molb. both look upon the Germ. word as connected with O. N. *tyr*, Dan. *tyr*, Sw. *tjur*, a bull (comp. *taurus*), possibly with Germ. *thier*, a beast. See **Stirk**.

Steg, sb. 1. A gander, the male of the common goose. 2. A stupid, vacant-seeming person, a rude lout, or clown.

O. N. *steggr*, vulpes mas, item mas plurium ferarum. Mr. Wedgw. quotes 'O. N. *steggr*, *steggi*, a gander or drake.' Note especially, however, N. *stegg*, the male of any pair of birds, as, *gåsastegg*, the gander. See **Stag**.

Steg, v. n. To be vacant-looking, to seem stupid, to do foolish things; to be rude and unmannerly, or awkward in gait.

Probably a derivative from **Steg** = gander, just as *goose* is continually applied as an epithet betokening silliness or stupidity.

'*Stegging*, vacant looking; or "as foolish as a goose."' *Wb. Gl.*

'Where are you going *stegging* and hauving to?' *Ib.*

Stegly, adj. Unsteady, skittish; of a horse, or a girl of somewhat light character.

Probably connected with E. *stagger* and its cognate words. Dan. D. supplies *stegle*, to fall head over heels, also to stumble, to be near falling but to make stumbling efforts to recover oneself, and *steggel* or *stegl*, rough, uneven (of a road or path), calculated therefore to cause to stumble; with which comp. Dan. D. *stagle*, *stagge*, to stumble, to be near falling, Sw. D. *stagre*. The first meaning of our word would be unsteady, with a material unsteadiness, as a stumbling person, a thing standing on a tottering basis, or the like; then, by a change of thought, unsteady in act or thought, of living creatures, a horse or a girl. Cf. Sw. D. *skakal*, N. *skakall*, applied to a road, and meaning uneven, rough, causing what is carried over it to shake about.

Stell, sb. 1. An open ditch or drain of some depth and width, with or without water constantly in it, or running.

'*Stell*, a large open drain in a marsh.' Brock. 'A large open drain. *Cumb.*' Halliwell. There can be no doubt that this is merely the abbreviation of *water-stell* (*water-stead*, the bed of a river, Hall. still exists), A. S. *wæter-steal*, a water place, a lake, marsh. There are several analogous instances of the use of the word **Stell**, as, '*Stell*, a fold for cattle. *North*' (Hall.), '*Stelling*, a place where cattle retire to in hot weather;' *stell* being simply place, place set apart, for this or that purpose, A. S. *steal*, a stall, place, stead, *borsa-steal*, a place for horses, or a stable—*stable* itself being a similar instance of an absolute meaning arbitrarily imposed upon a word which originally had a much wider or more general meaning. Comp. also O. H. G. *stall*, Germ. *stelle*; *kernstal*, the core of an apple or other fruit, literally the kernel-place. Wedgw. quotes also Bav. *kerzenstall*, a candlestick, and *burgstall*, a place where a castle stands, or has stood.

Steven, **stevven**, v. a. 1. To shout at the top of one's voice, to lift up one's voice to the utmost. 2. To roar or bluster as the wind does.

O. N. *stefna*, in jus vocare, to summons; Dan. *stævne*, Sw. *stämma*, O. Sw. *stämna*, to cite, to fix a definite day for an appearance; A. S. *stefnian*, to call, cite, proclaim. From the measured and elevated pitch of the voice in making the judicial summons or citation a transition would be easy to any loud calling, crying, or shouting; and thence to any loud sound produced by the voice-organs, or the air through which they become operative.

'"To storm and *stevvon*;" to scold and bluster.' *Wb. Gl.*

'"It *stevvons* and stoors;" it blows hard, and the dust, rain or snow, drifts with the wind.' *Ib.*

Steven, stevven, sb. A loud shout, or outcry.

A word of very frequent occurrence in old writers :

'pa umbe stunde :	Then after a while
stefne þer sturedede.	Stevens there stirred :
wide me mihte iheren :	Wide might men hear
Brutten iberen.'	The Britons clamour.

Lay. iii. 124.

The parallel reading in the second text is *stemne*—cf. O. Sw. *stämna*. In *Ancr. Riwe* the form is *stefne* or *steuene*, where the general sense is crying aloud, calling with an eager or loud voice. Again,

'He (St. Paul) says, "Our Lord sal come doun fra heven
In Goddis byddyng, and archaungel *steven*,
And in þe son of Goddes awen beme,
Alle þe world þan for to deme.' *Pr. of Consc.* l. 5040.

'*Abelle*. God that shope both erth and heven
I pray to thee thou here my *steven*.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 12.

In 'Mi dere Fader of heven, that . . .
From ded to lyfe at set *stevyn* rasid me;' *Ib.* p. 284,

we have the judicial idea—that of the formal appointed day—presented. Comp.

'For all day mete men at *unset Steven*:' *Knight's Tale*, p. 13,

O. N. *stefna*, at *fara stefnu*: to put in an appearance; Dan. *stævne*, id. But the usual sense is more coincident with that of A. S. *stefen*, *stefn*, *stæfen*, *stefne*, a voice, sound, noise, with which Bosw. collates Pl. D. *stemme*, Dut. *stem*, Germ. *stimme*, O. H. Germ. *stimma*, O. L. G. *stemmi*, M. G. *stibna*, vox. In Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. p. 395 the word occurs, in a slightly different, but still parallel, application, namely of an appointment as to place, if not the place itself:—

'then forth went Egar and Pallyas
where the steeds & *steuen* was.'

Stickle-haired, adj. With the hair rough and bristling; of the coat of a neglected horse or colt.

Sw. *stickelbårig*, having short, stiff, semi-erect hair. Dan. *stikkel-baaret* seems, however, to be applied to a horse in whose coat grey hairs are seen interspersed with the rest of a darker hue. D. D. *stingelbaar*, *stegelbaar* implies stiff rigid fibres in wool, Germ. *stichelbaarig*, stubby-haired, bristly haired, with a special application in the case of a horse, *rubican*. The latter word is perhaps the source of the other two, and is immediately connected with *sticheln*, to prick, stick, stitch, *stich*, puncture, pricking; A. S. *sticel*, Pl. D. *stekel*, a prick, sting. Bosw. remarks of Dan. *stikkel*, Sw. *stickel*, that they are 'generally used in compound words.'

Stickly, adj. Bristly, rough, prickly.

A. S. *sticel*, *sticels*, a prick, a sting, *stician*, to prick; S. G. *sticka*, Sw. *stinga*, O. N. *stinga*, Dan. *stikke*, O. H. G. *stecban*, O. L. G. *stecchan*, *steban*, Pl. D. *steken*, O. D. *stéchan*, Dut. *steken*, O. Lat. *stigare*, *stigere*, Gr. *στίγειν*, Pol. *szytch*, W. *ystigaw*, Ir. *steacham*, Gael. *stig*. From the idea of what pricks to that of what stands up in shape and appearance like to that which pricks. The application of the Sw. *sticka* to the act of knitting is another illustration of the idea in a different direction.

Stiddy, sb. (often pr. stithy). An anvil.

O. N. *steði*, O. Sw. *stādha*, Sw. *stād*, Dut. *stiete*. Probably nearly connected with A. S. *stið*, *styð*, firm, fixed, O. E. *stith*, *stithe*, strong, stiff. Comp. Dan. and Sw. *stadig*, steady, solid, fixed.

'ij stithes.' *Invent. Pr. Finch*. p. ccxcix.

'The smith

That forgith sharpe swerdis on the *stith*.' *Knight's Tale*, p. 16.

Stife, adj. Close, oppressive, occasioning difficulty of breathing; applied in the last-named sense to a still, frosty morning when there is much damp in the air, as shewn by the deposit of rime or hoar-frost.

There can be little doubt that Mr. Wedgw. is right in connecting this word with *stifle*, side by side with which word he places O. N. *stífla*, to dam or stop water, *stífla*, a stoppage, as of the nose, or of water. Fr. *estouper*, to stop, to close, *estouffer*, to stifle, smother, choke, E. *stuff*, to ram, to thrust in, are also collated; to which latter word might have been added Prov. Eng. *stuffy*, close, suffocating, oppressive, as well as *stife* and *stife*y. This brings our word into connection with a new class of words—Germ. *stopfen*, Pl. D. *stoppen*, to stuff, to stop, *stoff*, dust, 'the choking material;' Wedgw. 'For when they should draw their breaths this *stuffing* air and dust came in at their mouths so fast that they had much ado to hold out two days.' North's *Plut.* quoted in Wedgw. Comp. Dan. *støve*, the minute, impalpable atoms a dry body may be resolved into; Sw. *stoft*, O. Sw. *stōf*, O. N. *dupt*. The idea in our word is always that of (so to speak) an implied material closeness, of air rendered difficult to breathe by the presence of impalpable, but still material, particles. The atmosphere of a room or church where sulphurous smoke has been given out by the fire from bad coal, or imperfect ignition, is *stife* or *stife*y, as well as the vapour-filled air of a frosty morning in a low-lying, naturally somewhat damp or partly airless place. Comp. Dan. *støve*, to hunt by scent, N. S. *stöffern*, id., where the reference is to the impalpable particles of the odoriferous matter secreted by animals of the chase; also D. D. *stoie*, to emit a strong or bad smell; of mankind.

'As *stife* as a dungeon.' *Wb. Gl.*

'A close *stife* smell.' *Ib.*

Stifey, adj. Close, suffocating. This word has rather more of what may be called an active sense than *stife*.

Stiff, adj. 1. Firm, resolute, obstinate, self-willed. 2. Short and stout, with the appearance of considerable strength; of the person.

'þe ældeste broðer :

Locrin was-ihaten.

þe wes þe wiseste :

þe wes þe warreste. (most *war*, aware, wary.)

þe wes þe strengeste :

Stif he wes on þonke.' (in thought, purpose.) *Lay*. i. 89.

O. N. *styfr*, durus, rigidus, obstinatus; Dan. *stiv*, rigid, *stiv-sindet*, resolute, inflexible, literally, stiff-spirited or stiff-dispositioned; S. G. *styf*, robustus, *en styf karl*: homo validus; A. S. *stif*, stiff, hard, inflexibilis; Germ. *steif*, *steifer-kopf*, stubborn head, *steifer sinn*, inflexible spirit; Pl. D. *stief*, Fris. *stef*, Dut. *styf*.

1. 'Ye'll finnd folk very *stiff* about 't;' resolute, indisposed to yield or give up their usages, or the like.

Cf. 'And whan he lifte up Lazar,
With *stif* vois hym callede :
Lazare, veni foras.
Dide hym rise and rome,
Right before the Jewes.' *P. Ploughm.* p. 328.

2. 'Neea, nat that renky, but a *stiff* sort iv a chap;' not very tall and athletic, but strong-built.

Stiller, sb. A piece of wood, flat and usually circular, set to float on the surface of liquids when carried in a pail or the like, to obviate the leaping tendency of the fluid.

Stinging-spittle, sb. An implement employed in the process of thatching a house, &c.

'*Sting*, to thatch a stack. *North.*' Halliwell. It may be presumed that the term is derived from the process of insertion—*stinga*, *pungere*, to prick, stick in—employed in North-country thatching, not only in the case of the **Stack-** or **Theak-prods**, but also with regard to the inner ends of the straw employed as thatch.

Stint, sb. The act of sparing; sparingness, stinginess.

Pr. Pm. 'Styntynge, or cesynge. *Pausacio, desciscentia.*' A. S. *stintan*, to stint, stunt, S. G. *stund*, *stutt*, participial forms from *stympha*, to crop, truncate, cut short; O. N. *stuttr*; O. Sw. *stunta*, abbreviare, to stint or stunt; Dan. D. *stynte*, to cut shorter, *stunte*, to be over-short, or scanty, *stunter*, short woollen stockings without the sole part. From the simple idea of shortened, or cutting short, to that of cutting off the supply, sparing, denying, and we have the meaning of our word.

'"He has nae *stint* about him;" the reverse of greediness.' *Wb. Gl.*

Cf. ' & they will *stint* nought,
till thou be to ground brought.' Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. p. 476.

Stirk, sb. Properly a heifer, between the ages of one year and two. Sometimes loosely applied to animals of either sex, as in Scotland.

A. S. *stirc*, *stiorc*, *styc*, Germ. *starke*, Pl. D. *starke*, *sterke*, Dut. *stieric*, a heifer. There can be little doubt that '*sterke*, *starke* are the feminine of *stier*, a bull.' Bosw. *Pr. Pm.* '*Styrk*, neet or heifer. *Juvenca.*'

'xxi *stirketti* quorum xj *femellæ.*' *Invent. Pr. Finch.*

Stither, v. a. To steady, or make steady.

See under **Stiddy**. A. S. *stitha*, *stithelic*, hard, rigid. Note also Sw. D. *stydä si framm*, to walk with pains, supported by a stick, O. Sw. *stydbia*, Sw. *stöda*, to push, lean on a stick, &c.

'"Stither thyself;" walk steady.' *Wb. Gl.*

Stob, sb. 1. The stump of a tree. 2. A short post, or piece of wood that may be stuck or driven into the ground. 3. A splinter of wood, which may stick into the flesh; the natural spine or prick of a plant, as of a thistle. *Wh. Gl.*

Dan. D. *stap*, the stub or stump of a tree which has been cut down; especially the projecting part which is left above the ground, *stabb*, the stump of a sapling; also a short pin or splinter, Sw. *stabbe*, id., and Engl. *stab*, resembling each other in form, but seemingly

divergent in meaning, are fairly brought together by our present word, which embraces the ideas expressed in each word. So also does Gael. *stob*, a projecting stump, a stake, a prickle, which, as a vb., signifies also to stab, to drive into the ground or other penetrable substance. Dan. *stub*, again, implies not only the stub or stump of a tree or sapling, but also the stumps of any matter which has been cut off, and which are left standing up; as, of grass after mowing, of the straw when the corn is cut. Comp. Sw. *stubb*, stipula, *stubbe*, truncus, stipes, E. *stubble*, and also O. N. *stubbr*, Sw. *stubbe*, N. *stabbe*, A. S. *styb*, *stybb*, a stock, stump, Pl. D. *stubbe*, Fris. *stobbe*.

'First on the wall was paintid a forrest,
Wyth knotty-knarreyn barreyn treys old,
Of *stubbis* sharp and hideous to behold.' *Knight's Tale*, p. 16.

Stob, v. a. 1. To stick **Stobs**, or small posts, or quasi-posts, into the ground for the purpose of defining the limits, or the shape, of anything, as a railway, a house, an enclosure. 2. To prop up or strengthen by the use of shores. 3. To confirm or strengthen, any one in his opinions or purposes.

1. 'Weel, they ha'e gotten t' new parsonage-house *stobbed* out.'

3. '"They *stobbed* him up in his own belief;" strengthened him in his own opinions, by assenting to him or otherwise.' *Wb. Gl.*

Stob off, v. a. To cut or lop off branches from a tree, or the top brush from a hedge, but not so close as not to leave **Stobs** or stumps behind.

This is by *Wb. Gl.* confounded with *stoo* or *stove*, which, however, is properly a different word. Dan. *stubbe*, to lop, cut short off, Sw. *stubby*, id., a frequentative from *stufwa*, amputare, O. Sw. *styfwa*. *Ihre*.

Stock, sb. A beam, or **Balk** of wood; especially applied to those pieces of wood which constitute the frame of the bedstead. See **Bed-stocks**.

O. N. *stockr*, a beam, a staff, a bedstead; Dan. *stok*, a beam, or **Balk** of timber, a staff; Sw. *stock*, trabs, caudex, sponda, vel pars lecti anterior; A. S. *stoc*, *stocce*, a trunk, block, stick; O. H. G. *stocb*, Germ. *stock*.

Stodge, v. a. To fill (oneself, namely) full with food, to produce repletion by continued eating.

Hall. gives this word with the more general sense,—'To stuff, to fill, to distend, to squeeze tightly together.' Cf. Germ. *stauchen*, *stauen*, to thrust, to stow goods together in packing.

Stone-horse, sb. (pr. ston'us). An entire horse, a stallion.

Stone-mother-naked, adj. Absolutely, utterly naked. See **Mother-naked**.

Stoo, v. a. Pr. of **Stove**. To lop or chop off.

Stooden, p. p. of to Stand.

'How wad it ha' *stooden* gin Adam had n't sinned?' A question proposed in the public room of a small inn.

Stook, sb. 1. Twelve sheaves of corn set up in due order in the harvest-field: the 'shock' of the South. See **Thrave**. 2. The straw from the same.

Welsh *ystwc*, shock of corn. Garnett, *Phil. Essays*, p. 164. Wedgw. quotes 'Rouchi *stoc*, *estoque*, a shock or stook,' and 'Bohem. *stob*, a heap, a hay cock.'

Stook, v. a. To set up the bound sheaves of corn in **Stooks**, or shocks.

Store, adj. and adv. Much, greatly, to a great or considerable extent. Chiefly used with the word 'good' prefixed.

From the mode in which this word is customarily used I think it must be looked upon not as a sb., in the sense of supply, abundance, but as an adj. or adv.; in which case O. N. *stor*, *stör*, O. Sw. *stur*, Sw. and Dan. *stor*, A. S. *stor*, Fris. *stor*, Pl. D. *stuur*, great, vast, huge, is the origin. Comp. O. N. *stor-illa*, fearfully bad, *storaudigr*, immensely rich, *storkill*, very big, with the examples, observing that the phrase employed is simply an inversion of *stor-god* used adverbially.

"He likes the situation *good store*;" that is, very much.' *Wb. Gl.*

"I was afraid in the night, *good store*;" sorely frightened.' *Ib.*

"They are well off in the world *good store*;" have wealth in abundance.' *Ib.*

Store-pigs, sb. Pigs reserved or kept on the farm over the winter for the purpose of being fatted and killed during the ensuing winter.

Hall, mistakenly defines the word by 'pigs nearly full grown.' See **Holding-ewes**.

Storm, sb. A fit of continued hard weather, with its accompaniment of snow lying without melting.

Stot, sb. An ox; but rarely applied except to one that is not very old.

S. G. *stut*, Dan. *stud*, juvenus, a bullock: 'nos fere vocem usurpamus de juvenco castrato.' Ihre.

'And Grace gaf Piers
Of his goodnesse foure *stottes*;
Al that hise oxen eriede,
Thei to harewen after.' *P. Ploughm.* p. 411.

Stothe, **stooth**, v. a. To plaster the walls of a room or building with the aid of **Battens** and laths, instead of by applying the material directly to the stone face.

'*Stothe*, the slay of a weaver's loom. Also, a post or upright in a wall.' Halliwell. *Pr. Pm.* 'Stothe or post (of a howse), *stope*. *Posticulus*, *postulus*.' The **Battens** or small posts, placed vertically along the walls at intervals of eighteen to twenty-one inches, and to which the laths are then nailed, are naturally the prominent feature in the process of **stoth-ing**, and thence doubtless the name. A. S. *styð*, *stuð*, a post, pillar.

Stothing, **stoothing**, sb. The plastering of the walls of a room or building, as applied upon laths instead of upon the stone-face of the wall itself.

Stound, sb. 1. The first sensation of a blow or sudden injury; a sudden sharp sensation of pain. 2. A heavy blow.

Mr. Wedgw. says, 'Properly a blow. A. S. *stunian*, to dash, strike. Sc. *stound* (a stab), a sharp pain affecting one at intervals,' and connects with it O. H. G. *stunt*, a moment; Germ. *stund*, O. E. *stoundmele*, to which may be added *stunde*, *stonde*, of repeated occurrence in Layamon, A. S. *stund*, *stond*, O. N., Sw., Dan. *stund*, Dut. *stond*, a stound, space of time. Bosw. remarks that 'Ihre derives *stund* from Sw. *stunta*, to shorten, cut off, lessen: so that *stund*, according to him, would signify a separated part.' Of the two, the balance of probability would seem to me to rest with the latter supposition. A sudden blow or shock or pang marks time in a certain sense; but still more the succession of shooting pains or pangs, stabs of pain, which is almost always the actual idea implied in the word as commonly used. Pain in a tooth, which comes in starts, is said to come in **Stounds**; the shooting twinges of tic, in the same way; and so forth. True, Jam. quotes O. N. *stynia*, *doleo*, *stunde*, *dolui*, but it does not appear that the word really applies to bodily pain at all. Haldorsen's definition is 'ingemescere, suspirare,' and Dan. *stønne*, which is given as equivalent, simply means to sigh deeply, to sob, to groan.

Stound, v. n. 1. To come with sudden violence; of pain. 2. To ache badly but intermittingly.

Stoup, sb. A post, either of wood or stone; to a gate or door, or standing singly, or in lines or groups.

O. N. *stolpi*, columna, S. G. *stolpe*, columna; 'habemus vocem hanc cum veteribus Belgis communem.' Ihre; Dan. *stolpe*, a thick post, used as a support or underprop for anything. To a similar definition of Sw. *stolpe*, Dalin adds the word 'a pillar.' The Dut. word referred to by Ihre is *stolpe*. Common in the compounds **Gate-stoup** or **Yat-stoup**, **Bounder-stoup**, as well as in continual use as a simple word, as in **Stoups and Rails**, &c.

Stoup, sb. A measure or vessel for wine or other drinkable fluids; a large drinking-cup or vessel: apparently of variable dimensions, and sometimes made of wood.

O. N. *staup*, poculum, S. G. *stop*, mensura liquidorum, Dan. D. *stob*, *stou*, a drinking-cup of wood, *stob*, *staab*, a large wooden drinking-vessel, a measure, containing two *kander*, or four *potter*: the Sw. *stop* containing about three pints (Bosw.); A. S. *stoppa*, *steap*, *stop*, a stoop, pot, vessel; O. H. G. *stouph*, *stuof*, Germ. *stauf*, a large drinking-cup; Pl. D. *stoop*, a large drinking-cup containing a gallon; Dut. *stoop*, a measure containing four pints. Pr. Pm. 'Stoppe, boket. *Situla*, *bastrum*. *Stoppe*, vessel for to mylke yn.' Jam. is, it would seem, justified in saying that *stoup* 'denotes a vessel, used as a measure, of indefinite size:' in fact it is continually qualified in O. E. ballads, as well as in Sc., by some prefix, as in 'pint-stoup,' 'mutchkin-stoup,' &c.

Stour, v. n. 1. To drive, or rush along with violence, as dust, falling or drifting snow, in a strong wind. 2. To rush out of the chimney and fireplace; of soot and fine ashes under the influence of a down-blast in stormy weather.

This word must needs be closely related to E. *stir*, A. S. *styr*, *stiran*, *styrian*, *astyrian*, to stir, move, excite. Comp. O. N. *styr*, *styr*, bellum, Sw. *störa*, to trouble, disturb. The word exists also in the comp. Dan. word *forstyrre*, with an intensified meaning, to disturb,

trouble, harass, to the point or pitch of spoiling, ruining, destroying. Collate also Germ. *stören*, to disorder, disturb, violate—the peace, namely; O. H. G. *sturan*, *storan*, P. D. *storen*. It should be noted that *styr* takes the absolute sense to steer, rule, govern—comp. S. G. *styra*—and thence that of to restrain, to inflict punishment. So also *stören* is simply to create confusion by rummaging or ransacking, as in search of anything. And in like manner our *stour* takes its special meaning or application, of rapid or forcible motion or rushing of fine particles.

Stour, sb. 1. Dust, in quantity and in motion. 2. That which looks like dust; fine snow driven by the wind; fog. 3. Also, commotion, stir, disturbance.

Hall. gives '*Stoure*, battle, conflict (A. S.),' but it really is O. N. *styr* or *styrr* which bears that meaning, so that our third meaning preserves the original sense.

' "They raised a great *stour* about nowght;" a violent contention about trifles.' *Wb. Gl.*

'And she that helmid was in starke *stouris*.' *Monke's Tale*, p. 164.

Cf. *styrendes vesen*: a disposition to make a commotion. *Arne*, p. 106.

Stour, stower, sb. 1. A stout piece of wood, bar, or pole; a stake, for instance, a hedge-stake. 2. Cross rails or bars, between post and post in a fence, between leg and leg, in a chair, between the end frame-pieces of a gate, or the sides of a ladder, &c.

O. N. and O. Sw. *staur*, fustis, sudes, S. G. *stör*, vallus, palus, *störsmål*, the intervals between the stakes which support a fence, *gärdsgårdstörar*, hedge-stakes, Sw. *stafwer*, Dan. *staver*, are all closely allied. D. D. *starre*, the staves or **Stours** inserted between the timbers in the wooden framework of a wall which is intended to be plastered or coated with clay. Comp. *stavre* (pr. *staure*) a word applied to the long separate-looking beams or rays sometimes cast by the sun, and understood to presage high wind.

Stoury, adj. Characterised by driving dust or snow; of the day or weather.

Stout, adj. Well and strong.

'Why, I am glad to see you looking so *stout* again;' to a convalescent.

'Aye, lahtle 'an's reeght *stout* agen, noo, thank'ee.'

Stove, v. a. (pr. stoo; comp. 'doo' for 'dove'). To cut or lop the branches of trees; to cut down a hedge which has grown too high, but so as to leave a fence, formed by the stumps; to sever a small tree or sapling from its root, or at the surface of the ground.

O. N. *stofna*, *styva*, Dan. *stævne*, to lop, cut branches from trees, cut close to the ground as osiers are cut; S. G. *stufwa*, *styfwa*; Sax. *stuven*, *afstuven*, to crop, lop, cut off. Ihre connects *stub*, *stubbe*, *stuf*, *stump* herewith. See **Stob**.

Stoven, sb. 1. A stool, or stub of a tree that has been cut down. 2. A shoot growing from such stool or stump.

O. N. *stofn*, caudex, truncus, S. G. *stuf*, pars cujusque rei amputatæ residua, parallel with which is O. N. *stafr*; Dan. Dial. *stoun*, the stool of a tree that has been felled, as, *gjør ikke stounen forlang*: deean't mak' t' stoven ower lang. Note Dan. *stævne skov*, a wood of

brush, so much of which is cut down year by year so that no tree can grow in it. Cf. *bandar-stufnum*, *bandar-stufunum*, *Flat.* i. 185, 193 (the definite dative), applied to the stump or stumps of a man's arms whose hands had been cut off.

Straighten, v. a. and n. 1. To put in order or make neat; to remove extraneous matters and lay appertaining things in their places; after a piece of work done, for instance, occasioning litter while doing, and requiring various implements and appliances in the doing. 2. To examine and settle the accounts between any two parties.

1. 'Finished t' job, an' *straightened* a' oop.'

Strait, adj. Narrow, confined, scarcely large enough, constraining; of a road or lane, clothes, a room or other space, &c.

Pr. Pm. 'Streytbe, streyt or streight. *Strictus, angustus, artus.*'

'T' *strait* lonnin'; the name of a lane between Ainthorpe and Danby National School.

Stramash, v. n. To dash, or smash to pieces, with violence, occasioning much clatter and din.

Comp. *stram*, 1. A loud sudden noise: 2. To beat, to spring or recoil with violence and noise; to dash down. *Devon*; *stram-bang*, violently, startlingly. *Devon*; *strammer*, a great falsehood; *stramming*, huge, great. *West*: Halliwell. 'Pl. D. *stramm*, G. *straff*, tight, stretched. Violence of action is expressed by reference to the noise which accompanies it.' Wedgw.

Strand, sb. 1. The border of the sea, the sea coast. 2. With a local application at Whitby; the sea-coast between Bleeawyeke—Blawych in old deeds—and East Row Beck, or Thordisa Beck, near Mulgrave, together with a considerable inland area, is what is implied in the expression **Whitby Strand**.

O. N. *strönd*, *strond*, ora, littus, also a stripe or strip; Sw., Dan., A. S., Germ., Dut., Pl. D. *strand*.

Streek, v. a. 1. To stretch, to extend. 2. To lay out; of a dead body. 3. To array, deck out, bedizen.

Sw. *sträcka*, Dan. *strække*, A. S. *streccan*, O. H. G. *strecchan*, Germ. *strecken*, Pl. D. *strekken*.

3. 'Streak'd out: laid forth in dress or display, garbed out.' *Wb. Gl.*

Strength, sb. Security, in the legal sense.

'I have *strength* in my pocket for £600;' spoken by one among a party of creditors met to decide on plans for realising their deceased debtor's estate and meeting the demands on it in the best way, and meaning due legal securities.

'So and so's got t' au'd woman's brass, but Ah has the *strength* for 't all reeght;' by a person acting in some sort as trustee for an old lady whose money was out on loan.

Stretcher, sb. A bar of wood, used, when horses are pulling at length instead of abreast, to keep the trace-chains at their proper width

apart; the **Stretchers** being inserted, one in the rear of each horse, and held in their places, by the simple process of passing each end into a loop of either chain. Comp. **Cobble-tree**, **Swingle-tree**.

Strickle, sb. A four-sided implement of oak, some twelve or fourteen inches long (without the handle), and tapering to a point, the sides of which are greased and then dressed over with **Lae-sand**, for the purpose of whetting or sharpening the scythe.

Sw. *strykstikka*, *strykspån*, Dan. *stryge-spaan*. Comp. also Dan. *stryge-sand*, a kind of sand used upon the *stryge-spaan*, with our **Lae-sand**. From Sw. *stryka*, O. Sw. and O. N. *strjuga*, Dan. *stryge*, Dut. *stryken*, Pl. D. *striken*, Fris. *strica*, to rub, stroke, rub one thing or surface against another. A. S. *strican*, like Germ. *streichen*, wants the meaning just given as that of the cognate verbs specified, and signifies 'to go, to continue a course,' as also do O. N. *strjuka*, *aufugere*, *elabi*, and Sw. *stryka*. Germ. *streichen*, however, is to pat, caress, stroke in a petting way, and Pl. D. *striken* takes the meaning to sharpen a tool. Mr. Wedgwood looks upon the meaning to go, to continue a course, as a secondary or derivative one: it is, 'to take the course of a stroke, to sweep or move rapidly along a surface, to graze or touch lightly.'

Stride-a-kirk, **stridykirk**, adj. Large, long-legged; *Wh. Gl.* Given there as applied to a disproportioned female.

'A great *stridykirk* lass.'

Stridlings, adv. Astride or straddling-wise. Comp. **Mostlings**, **Nearlings**, **Sidelings**, &c.

Strike, v. a. (but used as n.). To kick, as a horse does.

'Tak' heed, honey. Deean't gan ower near yon meear. She *strikes*.
Cf. the usage in—

'Ladyes manye a one
wringing, & wayling, and riuing there heare,
striking, & crying with voices full cleere.'

Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. p. 389.

Strik'-stick, sb. The stick which is passed along the rim of the corn-measure for the purpose of sweeping off the excess of corn and giving the exact measure.

Pr. Pm. 'Strek, of a mesure as of a buschel or other lyke. *Hostorium*.' Comp. 'strickle, a piece of wood used in striking off an even measure of corn.' Halliwell. *Strike*, *strickless*, are equivalent forms—*Strikille* in *Nominale MS.* 'In œconomic matters the vb. *stryka* is used to express measuring corn by the aid of the strike-stick. Hence *struket mål* or strick-measure (see our **Strip-measure**) is antithetical to *rogadt-mål*, heaped measure.' *Ihre*. Sw. *strykträ*, Dan. *strygetræ*, Dut. *strijckstock*, a **Strike-stick** or *strickle*.

Strip-measure, sb. The measure that is given in a standard bushel, or half-bushel, for instance; the heaped-up corn being stroked or stripped

off by a flat, straight-edged piece of wood passed evenly over the rim of the measure.

Ihre notices *struket māl*, or strike-measure, as antithetical to *rogadt māl*, or heaped measure, and *strip* is a parallel form to *strike*. See Wedgw. in vv. *Strip, Stripe*. *Pr. Pm.* 'Strekyn or streke-mesure, make playne by mesure, as bushell, &c. Hostio.'

Strong, adj. (pr. strang.) 1. Hard, severe; of a frost. 2. Stiff, heavy, tenacious, clayey; of land. 3. Weighty, bulky, oppressive; of a load or burden.

O. N. *stránger*, severus, inclemens, as, *stránger vetr*, hyems tempestuosa; Dan. *stræng vinter*, Sw. *sträng vinter*, *sträng köld*; also *strängt arbete*, laborious work, *strängt straff*, severe punishment; Dan. *strengt liv*, a hard life, *streng faste*, a strict fast; A. S. *strang*, *streng*, *strong*, severe, rigid; Pl. D. *streng*, severe, sharp; Fris. *strang*, Germ. *strenge*, O. H. G. *streng*, severus, inclemens. Comp. 'Goð nu þeonne gledluker by stronge wei ant biswincfule:' go ye now, then, along the hard and toilsome way. *Ancr. Riwe*, p. 188; and again, at p. 112, the sufferings of our Lord are termed '*stronge deorwurðe pinen*.' Cf. also '*strengest bore*,' *Kn. de La Tour-Landry*, p. 84; *ænne strangne þeofman*: a strong thief, namely, Barabbas, *A. S. Gosp. Matt.* xxvii. 16.

1. 'A strong frost;' 'a strongish frost;' a hard frost.

3. 'Wheea, ye 've gitten a strongish leead (load) laid on.'

'A strong back-burden;' a heavy pack borne at one's back.

Strother, sb. Haste, bustle, hurry and stir.

Under A. S. *strudan*, Bosworth remarks, 'The proper sense of this word is to employ bodily power or strength, to endeavour, to take pains by exercise of bodily power or strength, and is formed from the noise made by these exertions. Adelung.' This would seem to be entirely descriptive of the idea implied in **Strother**, which is most likely a simple derivative from the A. S. word with the common dialectic transition of *d* into *th*, as in *didder*, *dither*, *dodder*, *dother*, &c. In *E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, A. l. 113, we find—

'In þe founce þer stonden stone3 stepe,
As glente þur3 glas þat glowed and gly3t,
As stremande sterne3 quen *stroke* men slepe;'

where the editor questioningly suggests 'bold, fierce,' as the meaning of *stroke*. May not our word suggest that the meaning probably is active, laborious, diligent or bustling?

Strucken, p. p. of to Strike.

Strunt, sb. The tail.

Hall. says, 'of a bird properly;' Brock. gives 'tail or rump;' *Wb. Gl.* 'the tail of an animal.' To *strunt* is to dock, to cut off short; *strunty* is short, docked. The idea seems to involve that of shortness. Cf. *stuntish*, dumpy: *North.* Halliwell. Sw. D. *stunt*, short, squat, O. Sw. *stunter*, id. Halliwell's *strunt*, = the penis, might originate in A. S. *strynan*, *strynd*, that which is begotten. Ihre gives *strunt* as meaning the earliest sprouts or shoots of the beech and the pine in spring, referring it to the same A. S. verb. Collate also Germ. *strunk*, and Dan. D. *strunk*, a stump, as in the case of a cabbage stalk when the cabbage has been cut. But probably the relationship may be with *stunt*. Cf. *Scruffler*, *scuffler*, *Scruff*, *scuff*, &c.

Struntish, **strunty**, adj. 1. Short, stumpy. 2. Sullen, obstinate. See **Strunt**, **Stunt**, **Stunty**.

Strut-stour, strut-stower, sb. A prop or support, consisting of a piece of wood or timber, one end of which abuts on the object requiring to be propped, the other is fixed in the earth.

See **Stour** or **Stower**, a word which, in the one before us, is simply combined with E. *strut*, in the sense, prop, stay, support. Comp. not only Dan. D. *stred*, a prop, or strut, but *strutte*, to stick forward, to stand stiffly out. See also *Pr. Pm. Strowtyn. Turgeo.* The word is not unlikely connected with S. G. *strida*, certare, O. H. G. *stritan*, Germ. *streiten*, a class of words, in all of which the idea of one thing or person thrusting or pushing or exerting strength against another is involved.

Stuff, sb. Material, produce, goods, furniture: a word of very common and varied use and application.

'There's a vast o' *stuff* on t' land, surely;' growth or produce.

'He's a deal o' *stuff* on hand, noo;' a very large stock in trade.

'Weel, they 'a' gotten a gay bit o' *stuff* tegither, Ah lay;' have accumulated a good deal of money or property.

Stuffy, adj. Close, suffocating; of the atmosphere of a room that is over-heated or over-filled; of the atmosphere, on a damp, sultry, close day. See **Stife**.

Stunge, sb. The heavy pain from a blow or injury lasting over a certain space after its infliction; the stunning sensation produced by a violent blow.

'*Stunnish*. To stun; to sprain. *Lanc.*' Halliwell. A. S. *stunian*, to beat, strike against, *stun*, should supply the derivation of this word, and probably the *Lanc.* form furnishes a suggestion as to the step or steps by which the derivation proceeds.

Stunt, sb. A fit of obstinacy; the being obstinate or mulish.

Sw. D. *stunnt*; *taga stunnt*, exactly coincident with our *tak' stunt*. Comp. also A. S. *stunt*, foolish, stupid, *stuntlic*, like a fool, *stuntlice*, foolishly, stupidly. Possibly Dan. D. *stutt*, short and surly in speech, *grumpy*, may be connected, and relationship with *stunt*, short, be suspected. See **Stunt**, adj.

'"He would not learn his lesson, but *took stunt*;" became obstinate.' *Wb. Gl.*

Stunt, adj. 1. Short and thick, stumpy. Thence, 2. Hard to be bent; strong, in the sense of stiff; inflexible. And thence again, 3. Unyielding, obstinate.

S. G. *stunt*, *stutt*, truncatus, brevis, O. Sw. *stynt*, O. N. *stuttr*, id.; Sw. *stunta*, to shorten, cut short, Dan. *studse*, id., Dan. D. *stynte*, to cut short, *stunte*, to be too short. See **Stunt**, sb., **Strunt**, &c.

1. 'A *stunt* stick.'

3. 'He's as *stunt* as a burnt whang: there's no turning him.' Halliwell. As inflexible as a burnt leather-thong, which has lost all its pliability and may break, but cannot bend.

Stuntish, adj. Inclined to obstinacy.

'"Rather *stuntish*;" inclined to be obstinate.'

Stunty, adj. 1. Short in growth or stature; of **Ling**, or any other shrubby plant: of a person also, who is short in stature. 2. Ill-tempered, obstinate, sulky. See **Stunt**, adj.

Sturdy, sb. (pr. sto'ddy). A disorder of sheep, arising from the presence of hydatids in the brain: the animal affected losing power over its limbs to a greater or less degree, and seeming to be bereft of sense.

'*Sturdy*. Provincially, giddy, sulky and obstinate; also a disease in sheep in which the animal becomes stupefied. Cr. Gl. *Sturdy* or stubborn, *estourdy*. Palsgr. Gael. *stuirdean*, vertigo, a disease in sheep, drunkenness. Macleod. It. *stordire*, to make dizzy or giddy in the head. Fl. Sp. *aturdir*, to stupefy, confuse.' Wedgw.

Sturken, v. n. To stiffen.

Simply another form of **starken**. The meaning given in *Wb. Gl.* is illustrated by a reference to the solidifying of melted grease when set by to cool. Hall. gives the meanings, 'to grow, to thrive.' It should rather be to grow in strength, to become stiffer, in the sense of strength.

Sturten, v. a. See **Sturken**, of which it is, as it is given in *Wh. Gl.*, another form.

Stut, v. n. To stutter; to stammer, or hesitate in speaking.

Pr. Pm. '*Stotyñ*' or stameryn. *Titubo, blatero*. 'To stut or stagger in speaking or going.' 'I stutte, I can nat speake my words readily, je besgue.' Palsgr. Cf. Germ. *stottern*, to stutter; also to stumble. Mr. Wedgw. connects the word with Germ. *stössern*, to kick, thrust against, *anstoss*, a stammering or stuttering, Pl. D. *stoot*, a blow, *stötern*, to stutter. In like manner S. G. *stut*, a blow, *stuts*, rebound, are not only equally related, but have the same form as our word.

Sty! Sty! The cry to pigs intended to cause them to go away, to frighten them out, or the like. See **Jack! Jack!**

Succour, v. n. To rest or lean, to find support or stay.

A very curious instance of the application of a word, in a sense not only not inconsistent with its original sense, but strictly congruous with it, only to inanimate, non-sentient objects instead of to living, sensible, appreciating ones.

' "Let the ladder *succour* against the wall;" rest or lean.' *Wb. Gl.*

Suffer, v. n. To be deprived of life, to be killed or to die; under extremity of want, cold, or the like.

'A desper't lang storm. It's doubtful a vast o' t' moorbo'ds 'll *suffer*;" of a long continued wintry fit, with the snow lying deep upon the moors.

'A deal o' t' young pa'tridges would *suffer* i that heavy downfa' i' t' foreend o' July.'

'Yan o' thy yows has *suffered*, James. Ah seen it ligging i' t' cleugh.'

Sugar-scot, sb. The same as **Sweet-scot**.

Summer-binks, sb. A summer-house or garden alcove, fitted, as usually, with benches or low seats round the interior.

Summer-colt, sb. The seeming undulation of vapour near the surface of the ground, or along the line of a wall, &c., on a hot summer's day.

'See how the Summer-colt rides.' *Wb. Gl. Cr. Gl.* gives '*Summer-goose*, an exhalation from marshes;' but with a reference to *gossamer*, which is defined as 'down of plants, cobwebs, or rather vapour arising from boggy or marshy ground, in warm weather.' Again towards the close of his remarks upon *gossamer*, Mr. Carr uses the words, 'this down or rather exhalation;' which leads to the conclusion that he simply adopts the notion expressed in the quotation he gives from Skinner, to the effect that *gossamer* is 'the early morning dew solidified by the sun into the likeness of the webs of spiders:' *rorem illum matutinum divino sole exsiccatum, instar telæ aranæ*; a notion so remote from fact, that any real comparison between **Summer-colt** and *Summer-goose* is of course out of the question. Jamieson gives *summer-*, or *simmer-couts*, with the definition,—'The name given to the exhalations seen to ascend from the ground on a warm day;' adding, 'perhaps, q. *summer-colts*, in allusion to the undulating motion of these vapours, which may have been thought to resemble the frisking of young horses.' The example given above, and quoted by the Whitby glossarist from Mr. Marshall's *Rural Economy of Yorkshire*, 1796, proves that Jamieson's surmise is correct, and sets at rest the question as to the etymology, or rather, origin of the word. See **Gossamer**, **Muzweb**, &c.

Sump, sumph, sb. A bog, a cesspool, a drain.

Ihre gives *sump*, palus, *sumpig*, paludosus, collating O. H. G. *sunft*, Dut. *somp*, as also E. *swamp*, *swampy*. O. Sax. *swamp*. Molb. gives Dan. *sump*, and collates Germ. *sumpf*, A. S. *swamp*. From that which is calculated to suck up water, and hold it when sucked up, to a sponge, or *vice versâ*, is easy and natural. Cf. then also O. N. *svampr*, spongia, O. Sw. *swamp*, Dan. *svamp*, M. G. *swamms*, A. S. *swam*, a fungus, O. Germ. *swam*, *suam*, Germ. *schwamm*, Pl. D. *swam*, *swamp*.

Sunder, v. a. To expose to the air and sun, to air; of hay, says Halliwell: but of more general application in Cleveland.

Compare **Winder**, to winnow, to expose to the action of the wind. I do not think that this is simply a use of the E. vb. *sunder*, in the sense of to spread, to separate in that sense. There seems always the implied thought in the speaker's mind of exposure to the sun, and not of mere separation or opening out.

'Lay them claites oot to *sunder* a bit;' where the use of the verb is gerundial.

Sundown, sb. Sunset, evening.

Sup, v. a. To drink by sups, to take liquids by the aid of a spoon.

'*Supa*: 1. sorbere, sorbillare: usurpatur de cibis jurulentis; A. S. *supan*; Al. *supban*; Belg. *soepen*, *suypen*: 2. Sorbillatim bibere,' to drink by sups. Ihre. He adds that his 'countrymen make this difference between *supa* and *dricka*, that the latter signifies to take a copious draught, the former only small quantities or tastes of the liquid,' and compares E. *sip*, Dut. *sippen*, Welch *sippian*.

'"To *sup* sorrows by dishfuls;" to have frequent occasion for grief.' *Wb. Gl.*

Sup, sb. A small quantity of any liquid: of very frequent use, in divers modes of application.

'A lahtle *soop* o' brandy.'

'T' mak' a lahtle *soop* o' watter.'

'Ah'd be glad t' beg a *soop* o' poort wahn o' ye.'

'He lahks 's *soops*, t' au'd man diz.'

'We's lahk t' get a *soop* o' wet, Ah think;' likely to have some rain.

Suppings, sb. Liquids for drinking: usually with the implied idea of to be taken a little at a time; whether as drams, for instance, or by aid of a spoon.

Swab, sb. A sot, one who drenches himself with drink.

'The radical meaning of the word is to sop or slop, to splash in water.' Wedgw. Ihre gives *swabb*, a sort of mop used on shipboard, and called a *swab*, deriving it from A. S. *swebban*, to swab, swabber, used by sailors. Dan. *svabre*, to swab, to cleanse a ship's decks by aid of a swab, *svaber*; Sw. *svabb*, *svabba*, *svabel*, *svabla*, two nouns with their corresponding verbs, of like signification; N. *svabba*, with its varying forms *sabba*, *subba*, to spill or splash water over, to dabble in water; Dut. *zwabber*, *zwabberen*, Germ. *schwabbeln*, *schwappen*, to splash, dabble, swab. The ship's *swab* sucks up a quantity of liquid: hence the application. Rietz connects the word with *skvimpa*, and so with E. *swamp*, &c.

Swad, sb. A hull, or outer shell or husk; of peas, beans, hazelnuts, &c.

We have parallel forms—the *d* replaced by *p* or *b*—in O. N. *sveipr*, Dan. *svøb*, a husk, pod, wrapper, envelope. Our word must still, however, through *swaddle*, *swaddling-clothes*, *swaddling-band*, be closely related to *swathe*, to wrap, to enfold. Comp. *swath-bonds*, *swathe-bands*, *swathing-clothes*, with *swaddling-clothes*; and this helps to explain 'swath, to tie up corn into sheaves; "swathed or made into sheaves." Cotgr.' Halliwell. And thus in *swathe* we have essentially the same idea as in **Swad**; namely, of that which enfolds or envelopes something within. See Wedgw. in v. *Swad*.

Swag, v. n. To sway on one side or other, as a cart with an excessive or ill-packed load is wont to do; to hang down, and swing sideways, in motion, as Falstaff's belly might, or a sack with only its bottom part filled with weighty matters, and suffered to hang loose.

Swag, says Ihre, 'among the Upland folk means a low or hole-like place; perhaps from O. N. *sueigia*, inclinare. E. *swag-down*, propendere.' Dan. D. *svack*, id., Sw. D. *svacka*, *svak-ryggad*, having a sunk-in back; Dan. D. *svakke*, to bulge out or lean out of the perpendicular; of buildings. Our word seems to combine the notion of protuberance, or of what sinks to the bottom of the containing hollow, with the idea of lateral motion. See also under **Sag**.

Swagger, sb. A pennon or vane, a flag.

Cf. Dan. *vager*, with precisely the same sense. The *vimpel*, pennant, is hoisted at sunrise, but at sunset it gives place to the *vager*, which Molb. calls 'a short *vimpel*.' The vb. *vage* is applied to express the rising and falling motion of a ship upon the waves, and a ship is said *at vage godt* when she rises well to the sea and ships but little water; *bun vager som en maage i storm*: she rides like a mew in a sea. There is the idea of con-

tinuous motion in either the riding ship or the floating pennant, and there would be some inconsistency in connecting our word either with our **Swag** or E. *swagger*, which latter word Wedgw. defines by 'to walk in an affected manner, swaying from one side to the other.' For the implied idea in both these words is weight, properly loose weight, put into motion—in the one case material weight, in the other assumed importance. As regards the initial *s* in the Clevel. word, and its want in the Danish, comp. Dan. *svag*, *veg* or *vaag*, Sw. *swag*, *wek*, O. Germ. *swach*, *weib*, Germ. *schwach*, *weich*, Dut. *zwak*, *week*, Pl. D. *swak*, *week*, weak, tender, infirm. See Bosw. in v. *Wác*, *waac*, weak.

'“ They carry a tight *swagger* upon a rotten mast ;” make a great show on little means ; or, a hollow display.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Swaimish, swaimous, sb. Hesitating, diffident, bashful or shy.

O. N. *sveima*, to waver, fluctuate, as a flexible body does under the action of running water. Comp. Dan. *svømme*, Sw. *simma*, &c. The transition of sense from material motion of a weak or yielding body to the undecided conduct of a hesitating character is simple and natural enough. Mr. Wedgwood, however, gives the provincial forms *sweamish*, *weamish*, *squeamish*, modest ; the former of which is probably only another form of our word, and of which he says that they ‘ must be explained as easily turned sick or morally disgusted,’ connecting them with E. *qualm*, Dan., Sw., Germ. *qualm*, Dut. *walm*, &c. But possibly the vb. *sweamen*, to grieve, to put to shame, which occurs four or five times in *Ancr. Riule*, may suggest another connection for **swaimish**. In ‘ he ne mei uor reouðe wernen hire, ne *sweamen* hire heorte mid wernynge,’ make her heart ashamed, or backward or diffident about asking again, through denial, appears to be the meaning. But no derivation is suggested. *Pr. Pm.* also gives ‘ *Swemyn. Molestor, mereo ; Sweem, swemyng* or *mornynge. Tristicia ; Skeymouse, or sweymows or qweymows. Abominativus,*’ with ‘ *sweam* or *swaim*, subita ægrotacio. Gouldm.,’ in a note. Note also the word in—‘ Of paradis hem ðenkeð *swem.*’ *Gen. and Ex.* p. 12. See also p. 56. Taking all into consideration, it seems almost certain that O. N. *sveima*, with its etymons (which all, though varying in their individual significations, have yet a general bond of connection running through them), S. G. *svima*, D. D. *svime*, A. S. *swiman*, to be dizzy, to have a swimming in the head, Bav. *schwaimen*, to hover in the air, wander or wave to and fro, Germ. *schweimer*, *schwemmer*, a name for the windhover or kestrel, are all cognate. Note also *swaymous*, Cumb., *swamous*, *Cr. Gl.*

‘ “ I felt *swaimish* at asking ;” diffident, or reluctant to make the request.’ *Wb. Gl.*

‘ “ Don’t be over *swaimish* ;” do not be too backward.’ *Ib.*

Swang, sb. A low, damp or—as usually—somewhat boggy, tract of ground.

O. N. *svangr*, lacuna, a hollow place, O. Dan. *svang*, id., Sw. D. *svånga* or *svonga*, id., connected by Rietz with the v. a. *svinga*, *svank*, a hollow, and also exactly synonymous with our word, connected by the same authority with the v. n. *svinka*, to swing, to shake, to quake (as a bog does).

Swank, v. a. To support or lend strength to ; to back up and make strong, so as to render more equal to any trial, or to exertion generally.

Cf. A. S. *swincan* (pret. *swanc*), to labour, toil. The idea seems to pass from the act of labouring to the strength requisite for the act, or from ‘ to find strength,’ to ‘ to get or supply strength.’ The example in *Wb. Gl.* is, ‘ He can now *swank* his navel with a good beef-steak ;’ fortify his interior, as we might say. The various applications of the Northern forms *swanking*, *swanky*, namely, ‘ large,’ ‘ hearty,’ ‘ strong and strapping,’ confirm this.

view; and the passage quoted by Hall. from *Morte Arthure* furnishes additional confirmation:

‘He swounande diede, and on the swarthe lengede,
Sweltes ewynne swiftly, and *swanke* he no more;’

where the sense clearly seems to be, he found strength no more, not even to move himself.

Swanking, adj. Large, strong and strapping, hearty.

Swape, sb. A spring, or beam (of whatever size) suspended on such a principle that the inequality of the counterpoise may assist in the lifting of weights; as of the heavy pestle in pounding, of the grocer’s knife in cutting sugar, and so on.

‘A great poste and high is set faste; then over it cometh a longe beame whiche renneth on a pynne, so that the one ende havynge more poise than the other, causeth the lyghter ende to ryse; with such beere-brewers in London dooe drawe up water. They call it a *sweepe*. Elyott;’ quoted by Halliwell. ‘*Swape*, the handle of a pump. *Norf.*’ Halliwell. ‘*Swipe*, the crane-like contrivance for drawing water, consisting of a rod unevenly balanced on a post, having a weight at the short end and bucket at the long end.’ Wedgw. The sugar-cutting machine seen in grocers’ shops is supplied with a strong spring, in lieu of the unevenly balanced beam; the principle, however, being precisely the same in either case. Dut. *wip*, or *wipgalge*, from *wippen*, to vibrate, at once suggests O. N. *svipa*, vibrare, to swing about, as a sword, cudgel, S. G. *swepe*, vagari, &c., as the immediate origin of our word.

Swart, adj. Dusky-looking, black.

O. N. *svartr*, Sw. *svartr*, O. Sw. *swart*, Dan. *sort*, M. G. *swarts*, A. S. *sweart*, *swart*, *sweort*, *swert*, O. Germ. *suarz*, Germ. *schwarz*, Pl. D. and Fris. *swart*, Dut. *zwart*. Yet preserved in some local names, but in rare use otherwise.

Swarth, sb. 1. Skin, rind. 2. Sward, the surface part of grass land.

O. N. *svarðr*, *svörðr*, as *klufu svörð i bofðe bonom*: they cut a gash in the skin of his head, *svarðleysa*, ground or soil without **Swarth** or turf, *svarðreip*, a hide rope; S. G. *sward*, cutis crassior, thick hide and hairy, whether that of the human head, or pig-skin—comp. our **Pig-swarth**; Dan. *svær*, *flæske-svær*, hide, rind, *grønsvær*, greensward; Dan. D. *saur*, *sord*, rind, skin; A. S. *sweard*, skin of bacon, grass, Germ. *schwarte*, id.; Pl. D. *swaard*, *sware*, *grön-swaard*; Fris. *swarde*, skin; D. *zwoord*. See **Rive**.

Swash, v. n. To dash about in waves, as water strongly agitated in a pail or like vessel does.

See **Soss**, with which this must be nearly connected. Comp. *swasb-buckler*, *swash*, to bluster, swagger, with Sw. *svassa*, to strut, swagger, talk big, and Dan. Dial. *svassig*, given to talk freely and self-approvingly.

Swat, sb. A portion or limited quantity; a supply: of most frequent use in connection with liquid, or drink.

If we were right in looking upon **Swad** as, fundamentally, that which envelopes, enfolds, *swathes* something; *swath*, as so much corn tied up into a sheaf, or as so much grass, &c., bundled up together by one action of the scythe, or by the continued action of the scythe,

Swat may naturally be taken to denote a taken portion, or limited quantity, of a matter or substance; just as **Swatch** is an object, itself cut out from a larger piece, and—at least in some instances (see **Swatch**)—intended to have a piece cut out of itself for the purpose of facilitating recognition. Comp. 'Swiss *schwetti*, so much of a fluid or soft matter as is thrown down at once, then a lot or quantity of things, as of apples.' Wedgw. Comp. also Pl. D. *swad*, *swatt*, swathe of grass. For the immediate origin of our word comp. Sw. D. *skvatt*, a small portion or quantity, 'a little,' as *en skvatt säd*, *mjöl*: a little corn, meal; Sw. *squätt*, Sw. D. *skvöp* or *skvep*, 'a little drop,' a Sup.

'Weel, thou mun fetch me anither *swat*;' to the landlady or waiter at an inn, when more liquor is wanted.

'Ah think Ah'll tak' anither *swat*, wi' your leave.'

Swatch, sb. A wooden tally.

In the days of spinning-wheels and home-woven cloth, &c., it was customary to affix **Swatches** to the various rolls of cloth sent to the dyer's, which in this part of Cleveland were marked with the initials of the sender. According to the *Wb. Gl.* another mode of recognition was by cutting out a portion of the **Swatch**, and returning it to the bringer. This, when the dyeing was completed, on being fitted into the gap left, enabled the owner to recognise his own piece of cloth, or what not. See under **Swad**, **Swat**. Hall. defines **Swatch**, sb., as 'a pattern, a sample, a piece or shred cut off from anything;' and the vb. as 1. 'to bind, to swaddle, &c.: 2. to separate, to cut off.' It is curious how the two senses of to separate, or cut off, a portion of a substance or larger quantity, and of binding or bundling together, run through these words **Swad**, *swatbe*, **Swatch**, **Swat**; and I should be inclined to think the application of *swatchel* to a fat woman capable of explanation therefrom without the introduction of the new idea of 'the *swagging* or wabbling movement of the flesh of a fat person.' Wedgw.

'In the Northumberland Household Book it is directed to deliver to the baker "the stoke of the taill" (stock, or main part of the tally), and the "*swache*" or "*swatche*" to the pantler.' *Pr. Pm.* note to *Taly*.

Swathe-bauks, sb. The ridge of mowed grass which, being at the extreme limit of the sweep of the scythe in mowing, is cut and, so, left standing, somewhat higher than the rest of the stems. Extending right across the meadow, they define the several widths mown by the several labourers. See **Bauks**.

Swath-sheep, sb. (pr. *swarth-sheep*, *a* as in 'water'). The Leicester breed of sheep as opposed to **Moor-sheep**.

O. N. *sauðr*, a ram, a sheep, N. *sauð* (pl. *saude*, *sauer*, *sau*), Sw. D. *sau(d)*, *såd*, *sö* (pl. *söar*, *söer*), *så*, *söu* or *säu*, &c. Aasen remarks that *sauð* is properly a masculine noun, but that its usual application is to sheep in general without reference to sex, *søy(ð)a*, *søya*, being the word applied to an ewe or **Gimmer**. Rietz, after collating O. Sw. *söþer*, *soyþr*, *söde*, Bret. *saoud* or *saout*, the O. N. synonym, and M. G. *sauþs*, an offering, creature offered in sacrifice, goes on to say,—'It seems probable that the original signification of O. N. *sauðr* has been the sodden (or seethed) flesh of a sacrificed animal, or burnt offering (*brännoffer*), and on this basis it is that I have taken leave to arrange this very old word and its connections in this place;' that is, under the class-word *sioða*, to seethe, boil. In local papers, schedules of cattle-shows, advertisements of sales, &c., the word is spelt 'Swarth-sheep.' I have excluded the *r* as not really belonging to it.

Swatter, v. a. and n. 1. To splash about in water, as a duck does in taking flight, as geese and ducks do in washing; thence, simply to throw or splash water about, in showers or drops, and thence 2. To dissipate or waste.

Comp. S. G. *sqwætta*, liquida effundere, *sqwättra*, spargere, dissipare, *sqwättra bort penningar*: nummos prodigere. Ihre connects these words with E. *scatter* and Germ. *zettern*, dispergere. Of *squatter* Wedgw. remarks, that although 'not generally recognised in our dictionaries,' it is fully understood by every one. Jam. defines *swatter*, *squatter*, 'to move quickly in any fluid substance;' Halliwell, 'to spill or throw about water, as geese and ducks do in drinking. Also to scatter, to waste.'

2. 'They *swattered* their money away like dike-water.' *Wb. Gl.*

Swatterments, sb. Scattered portions of liquid, drops flung about.

Sweets, sb. Sugar sweetmeats; 'suckers' or soluble sweetmeats, of whatever description.

Sweet-scot, sb. A preparation of sugar and butter melted or boiled together over the fire, and laid out in shallow-pans to cool and harden. See **Sugar-scot**, **Butter-scot** or **-scotch**.

Swelt, v. n. 1. To faint, to fall in a state of syncope, from whatever cause, whether sudden shock, grief, exhaustion, &c. 2. To be overdone with heat and ready to sink.

O. Flem. *swelten*, deficere, languescere, exactly corresponds in meaning with our word. Note also O. N. *svelta*, O. Sw. *swälta*, to suffer, or cause to suffer, from hunger, to starve outright; Dan. *svelte*, *sulte* (the former archaic and almost obs.), id.; Dan. D. *svelte*, to perish or die in a lingering fashion; O. Germ. *suilizon*, to perish by heat; M. G. *swiltan*, to die.

'Manye a lovely lady,
And lemmans of knyghtes,
Swowned and *swelted*
For sorwe of hise (Death's) dyntes.' *P. Ploughm.* p. 431.

1. 'She fairly *swelted* when she heard it.' *Wb. Gl.*

Sword, s'erd. Pr. of Sword.

Comp. Pr. Pm. 'swerde,' 'swerdberare,' &c.

Swid, v. n. To tingle or smart, as a wound or burn, &c. See **Swidge**, **Swither**.

O. N. *sviða*, dolere, angere, *sviði*, dolor intensus vulnerum, ignis, et frigoris; S. G. *swida*, dolere, as *sðret swider*: the wound **swids** or **swidges**, smarts, is full of pain. Ihre remarks that 'O. N. *swida* first implies the act of burning, then the pain of the burn.' Dan. *svie* expresses the sense of pain after burning, from cold, or from the action of a cutting wind upon the face. With the meanings of O. N. *sviða* comp. the corresponding meanings of *urere*. O. H. Germ. *suiden* is thought by Ihre to bear the same two meanings.

'Cam him no fieres *swaðe* ner:' *Gen. and Ex.* p. 107; of Aaron, when the fire burnt the 250 men with censers, Numbers xvi.

Swidden, v. a. (often pr. swithen). To burn superficially, or singe off superficial matters; as hair or wool from a skin, **Ling** from the moors, &c.

O. N. *sviða*, adurere, *sviðna*, aduri, torrescere; Sw. *sveda*, to burn or singe off, O. Sw. *sweda*, id.; Dan. *svide* or *svie*, to burn superficially, to singe or scorch off, as hair, one's clothes, &c. It is applied also to the parching or scorching effects of great heat upon grass and the like. O. N. *sveðja*, to flay, take the skin off, is probably allied.

Swidden, **swivven**, sb. Any place on the moor from which the **Ling** and other herbage has been burnt away, and which still shews signs of burning.

Simply a noun formed from the p. p. of the original verbs, O. N. *sviðinn*, Dan. *sveden*. Comp. Sw. *svedjeland*, land on which the brush and other wood has been cut down and burnt by way of fertilizing as well as preparing it to receive a corn crop.

Swidge, v. n. To smart, to tingle with pain.

This must be looked upon as a parallel form to **swid**, **swither**, rather than as coincident, as in **Stound**, **Stunge**, *bit*, *bitch*, **Pote** or **Poit**, *poke*, *pot* (applied to the belly), **Podge**, &c. Probably **swizzen**, another form of **swidden**, through **swithen**, is the immediate bond of connection.

Swill, v. a. To throw water, out of a pail or the like, over anything, as a floor, a carriage, for the purpose of washing or cleansing it; or without any such definite object. See **Sowl**.

A. S. *swilian*, to swill, wash. 'I swyll, I rynce or clense any manner vessell.' Palsgr. in Halliwell.

Swill, sb. A shallow open willow or wicker basket of very light or open construction.

Perhaps connected with some or other of the Gothic names for the willow or osier-plant—O. N. *selja*, Dan. *selje*, Sw. *salg*, A. S. *sealb*, *seal*, *salb*, *salig*, O. H. Germ. *salapa*, Fin. *salawa*, (Gael. *sail*, *saileog*). The Germ. name *sabl-weide* (sallow-withy), 'may be allied to *seil*, that is, *band*, a tie.' Hilpert. All the names just quoted are 'different forms of a word that implies a shrub fit for withes, A. S. *sal* or *sæl*, a strap, tie or band. *Sal*, a hall, in O. H. G. a house, G. *saal*, seems to be of the same origin, and to tell us that our ancestors dwelt in *houses of wicker-work*.' Prior, *Pop. Names of Br. Plants*. The italics are mine, and I suspect that the same connection which exists (or may exist) between *sal*, *sæl*, *saal*, *salig*, &c., and wicker-work is the connection upon which our word **Swill** depends for its origin. How easily the *w* is taken up or dropped is patent. Comp. Sw. *simma* not only with E. *swim*, but with Dan. *svømme*, O. N. *svema*; E. *such* with O. E. *swuc*, *swuch*, A. S. *swulc*; our *sound* with E. *swoon*; &c.

Swine-saim, sb. Hogslard. See **Saim**.

Swine-swill, sb. Slops of various kinds, which may be thrown together to aid in the sustentation of a pig.

Swine-thistle, sb. The corn sow-thistle (*Sonchus arvensis*).

The 'Sowthystylle or Tbowthystylle. Rostrum porcinum,' of *Pr. Pm.*, Dr. Prior identifies as *Sonchus oleraceus*. 'Tbowthystylle, A. S. þufepistel or þupistel, O. G. dutistel, sprout-thistle, from þufe, a sprout, an indication of the plant having been valued for its edible sprouts; altered to Sow-thistle through its name in the *Ortus sanitatis*, C. cxlviii, suwe-distel, or, in some editions, saw-distel, a corruption of its A. S., and older German name.' In this case, our word would seem to be a further corruption—or rather, change—still; and it applies to the *S. arvensis*, a weed sufficiently troublesome to the farmer and gardener from the vitality of its trailing root. But is it quite consistent with the above explanation that we have not only Germ. sau-distel (*S. oleraceus*, and Carline-thistle), and Sw. *svin-tistel* (*S. oleraceus*), but also Dan. *svinedild*, *svine-ild*, as well as *svinetidsel*? Rosing also gives the synonymous *svine-melk*. Molb. explains *svinedild*, *svinetidsel* by 'a common garden weed which pigs willingly eat,' and on the whole I do not think (whether Molbech's be the right explanation or not) that so general an application of the word *sow* or *swine* can have prevailed through a mistake or corruption, and prevailed moreover to the entire supplanting and loss of the original name in all North Europe.

Swingle, v. a. To beat flax; that is, to go on with the first, or roughest, process in dressing it, in order to detach it from the 'hards.'

Pr. Pm. 'Swengyl, for flax or hempe. *Excudium*;' A. S. *swingel*, a whip, Pl. D. *swinge*, a board for beating flax or hemp; *swengel*, a swipe or swape; Dut. *swengel*, Germ. *schwängel*, *schwengel*, a swipe, swing, flail, *schwing-stock*, a hemp-brake or swingle; Dan. *svingel*, a whip, *svingel-spaan*, a swingle; Sw. *swangel*, a swape; all depending on the swinging or vibrating motion which belongs to them when in action. Comp. *Pr. Pm.* 'Fleyle swyngyl. *Tribulum*.' *Swingel*, that part of the flail which falls on the corn in the straw. Halliwell.

Swingle-trees, sb. The bars which hang at the houghs of the horses in drawing a plough, the harrows, &c., and to which the traces they pull by are affixed. See **Cobble-tree**, and compare **Stretchers**.

Dan. D. *svingel-træer*, Sw. D. *svängel*, Germ. *schwengel*.

Swip, sb. The personal image or representation, a likeness; as in our common expression 'the very image of' another.

O. N. *svipr*, look, countenance, fashion of features. See also *svipadr*, vultu similis, *sviplíkr*, id.; *svipgárr* or *svipkárr*, of a fierce countenance, *svipnugginn*, dejected looking; Sw. D. *svepa*, to be like another in appearance or countenance; N. *svip*, look, face, with the implied idea of likeness to another, *svipa*, to be like or resemble another.

'He's the very *swip* of his father.' *Wb. Gl.*

Swipple, sb. That part of the flail with which the corn is actually beaten out.

O. N. *svipa*, flagellum, *svipa*, to swing, as in the act to strike, *sveipa*, percutere; O. Sw. *swepa*, scutica; Dan. *svøbe*, id., *svippe*, to strike with a whip. Comp. O. N. *svipall*, a poet. name for Odin; properly an adj. signifying *mobilis*: Egilss. A. S. *swipe*, with the cognate words, all signify a whip, a scourge. Our **Swipple** is the *swengyl* of *Pr. Pm.*, *swingel* of Forby. Cf. the use of *swapt*, below.

'thé *swapt* together with swordes soe fine;
thé fought together till they both swett.'

Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. p. 311.

Swirrel, sb. A squirrel. See **Cat-swirrel**.

Brockett says that '*Swerle* is applied to express the gliding of a stream of water. A small runner in Sandgate, Newcastle, was anciently called the *Swerle*; now corrupted into *squirrel*.' With us the 'corruption' proceeds in the other direction, as also in *swirt* for squirt given by Brock. in the next page, and in our **Swot**.

Switched, adj. Drunk, intoxicated.

Switcher, sb. One which outdoes another, a thing that is large, conspicuous, noted, specially excellent.

Again the passage from the idea of beating to that of eminence in size or weight, of distinction or superiority generally.

'A *switcher* at speaking.' *Wb. Gl.*

Switching, adj. Great, extensive, noted, remarkable.

The verb is quoted in *Leeds Gl.* as being still in use: 'This, or the other, thing switches that;' outdoes it.

'A great *switching* place;' 'a *switching* speaker.' *Wb. Gl.*

Swither, v. n. To smart, to ache, to tingle with pain. See **Swid**, **Swidge**.

'"It ukes and *swithers*;" itches and tingles.' *Wb. Gl.*

Swithering, sb. The act of smarting or tingling.

Swittle, sb. A wire or cylindrical rod of iron heated to bore holes with in wood.

This word seems not to be applied otherwise than in connection with the idea of being heated, that is to say, that a wire adapted for use as a **Swittle** would not be termed a **Swittle** unless actually used for the purpose of being heated to bore holes with. And this leads to the conclusion that it must in some way be connected with the O. N. *svida*, *adurere*. Comp. *svid*, the magic circle; *at marka svid*: to draw such a circle, within the limits of which ghosts are to be circumscribed, on pain of burning, *svid*, what remains after a heap of wood has been burnt. *Svida* also seems to have meant some kind of pointed weapon, a lance or spear probably as well as a fire; and it is possible such a weapon may sometimes have been employed as a **Swittle**.

'A reed-yat *swittle*;' a red-hot borer.

Swizzen, v. a. To singe, to burn superficially. See **Swidden**, and **Swidge**.

Swizzle, **swizzlement**, sb. Drink, of whatever kind.

Comp. *Soss*, N. *susla*, to paddle, dabble in water; *squisb-squash*, noise made by the feet when walking with shoes full of water, or over a soft water-covered surface, of a swamp, for instance; *squash*, to splash.

Sword-dance, sb. An ancient performance, probably of Danish origin, still kept up in many parts of N. England, and enacted about the period of the new year.

Sword-dancers, sb. A party of performers consisting of six dancers, a king, one clown or perhaps two, called Bessy, Madge, or Madgipeg, a musician, and possibly other actors, who together practise the sword-dance. See **Plough-stots**, **Madgipeg**, **Fond-plough**.

Sword-slipings, sb. Open, if not actual, hostility: a nearly equivalent expression to 'Daggers-drawings.'

See **Slipē**. The word simply means *sliping*, or drawing, the sword from the sheath, preparatory of course to a downright fight.

'“They are fairly at *sword-slipings* wi' t' ane t' other;” ready to draw the sword upon each other.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Syke, sb. A streamlet, a rill of water; a small run draining out of a boggy place.

O. N. *siki*, lacuna aquosa, *sijk*, *sijke*, rivulus aquæ; O. Sw. *sike*, S. G. *sigā*, defluere, per tacitos meatus et rimas permeare; D. D. *sige*, a damp or moist place, a low place in the land where water collects and stands the winter through, *søk*, *syk*, a marshy or boggy spot; A. S. *sich*, a furrow, gutter, water-course; O. H. G. *gesich*, stagnum. Comp. the Sw. names *Alsike*, *Grönsike*, with our **Houlsyke**, &c.

T

Taal, v. n. To settle, to accommodate oneself to new circumstances, habits or home.

A varying, but interesting form of the more ordinary **thole**. Comp. Dan. *taale*, to put up with, submit to, as derived from O. N. *þola*, as also Sw. *tåla*, Sw. D. *tula*, *tyla*, to be patient, accommodate oneself to what requires patience to do or bear; N. *tåla*, *tola*.

'Thor sheep deean't *taal* weel te their new heeaf.' *Wb. Gl.*

Tackets. sb. Tacks, small nails.

Ta'en, **takken**, forms of p. p. of to **Take**.

'Bot bi þe name of ded may be *tane*,
And understanden ma dedes þan ane.' *Pr. of Consc.* l. 1680.

Ta'en tiv, p. p. of To **take til**, or **tiv**; to yield to personal attraction, become attached to.

'Thae twee ha' *ta'en til* ilk other strängely.'

Cf. 'to soðe he hit wende.
þat Arður hit wolde for-saken:
and nawiht to þan fehte *taken*.' *Lay.* ii. 572.

Tag, sb. A twist of long, freshly-cut grass. See **Tag**, vb.

Comp. Dan. D. *tag*, long straw, rushes, &c., employed for thatching. Sw. D. *tak*, used as a designation for *Arundo phragmites*. Of course these meanings depend on the original

meaning of the word involved, that of covering, which *thatching* implies. Hence, '*thack*, the covering of a house: the original meaning of the word being *straw* or rushes, but afterwards extended to slate and tiles,' quoted by Molbech (*D. D. Lex.*) from *Hallamsb. Gl.* Since *tag* or *tak* thus comes arbitrarily to imply reeds, long straw, or grass, it may afford a derivation for our word. On the other hand we have in Hall. '*tag-lock*, an entangled lock;' and '*tag*, to cut off the dirty locks of wool around the tail of a sheep,' in both of which words the same idea is latent as in our word, namely that of twisting or wisping up or together so as to cause coherency. Cf. A. S. *tige*, a tie, or that which may be tied.

Tag, v. a. To flog or flagellate with **Tags**, or wisps of long fresh grass hastily cut and twisted together.

In former days when a considerable number of mowers or **Shearers** chanced to be working together in the same harvest field, one of the men was not unlikely to be desired by his fellows to **wet**—that is to kiss—some young woman or other, either on the ground of some jesting sarcasm or reflection on their power of working (as likely as not vented on purpose), or for some other reason. If he demurred about doing as he was bid, or did it but not to the satisfaction of the others, the penalty was to **tag** him, or belabour him with twisted wisps of long grass.

Tagreen-shop, sb. A 'marine stores' shop; a shop at which all kinds of second-hand articles are bought and sold.

Probably *taker-in*, contracted in Pr., accounts for **Tagreen**. Comp. the 'leaving-shop' of *Our Mutual Friend*, for the idea.

Tāk, sb. A marked or peculiar flavour.

If two articles of food are cooked together, and the stronger flavoured one communicates a taste to the other, it is said to 'have a *tāk* o' t' ither.' Anything burnt in the cooking and so flavoured has a *tāk*. See **Tākt**.

Tak', sb. A taking or hiring, for a set rent, of land or premises; almost equivalent to lease, except that taking for a set term of years is very seldom implied.

'Weel, he's gotten t' faarm, an' a desper't good *tak'* an' all.'

Take, v. a. and n. (but with the object unexpressed). 1. To bite readily, rise at the bait; of fish. 2. To be attractive, to lay hold on one's interest or regard.

1. "'Weel, d' they *tak'* at all, the moorn?" "Neea matters. Ah rose a few, yah bit, bud they's gien ower agen, noo."

2. 'Foals's *takkin'* desper'tly noo. It's main thing at a vast o' shows;' spoken by an Agricultural Society committee-man in support of an additional class or two of foals to the schedule.

Tak' hold, v. a. To undertake; an office, or specified performance or duty, namely.

'He wur ex'd t' stan' judge, last Cattle Show: bud he wur desper't shy o' *takkin'* bo'd.'

Takken by t' heart. Grievously afflicted with sorrow, or mental pain.

'So :—give na mair, she's got her part ;
She's weak ; 'twill *take* her *by the heart*.' *Joco-Ser. Disc.* p. 49.

Takken by t' heead. Under the exciting influences of drink, passion, fancies, &c.

Takking, sb. 1. A capture, a haul ; also a swarm of bees. 2. A condition or state of concern or agitation.

1. "A brave *takking* o' bees ;" a large swarm.' *Wb. Gl.*
- "A rare *takking* o' fish ;" a good catch, a heavy haul.' *Ib.*
2. "He's in a bonny *takking* ;" in great anxiety or agitation.' *Ib.*
- "A sour *takking* ;" an ill humour.' *Ib.*

Tak' off, v. a. 1. To mimic, to represent another's personal peculiarities or action in a laughable fashion. 2. To proceed upon some journey or expedition.

2. 'He's *ta'en* (or *takk'n*) *off* to sea ;' run, or gone, away to sea.
- "Are you just *takking off* a bit ?" walking out a little.' *Wb. Gl.*

Tak' off, sb. 1. A satire or piece of personal ridicule ; a laughable representation of one's person or manners. 2. A mimic, one apt at hitting off personal peculiarities or laughable incidents, a practical 'quiz.'

Tak' on, v. a. To retake, or take again ; of a farm, house, &c., which may have been given up—as to notice, that is.

Tak' one's fare. To take one's chance or luck ; to risk what may happen.

Tak' on wi', or wiv. To engage, or engage oneself to, another, to enter into a personal arrangement or understanding with another ; of a workman and any given employer, of a young woman with a swain as her 'follower,' or to **walk with**, &c.

- "Wheea, Jossy's *takk'n on wiv* 's au'd maaster ageean ?" "Ay."
- 'Folk ses at Bessy Longburn's *takken on wi'* James Gill, an' leads wiv 'im reglar.'

Täkt, adj. Having a marked flavour ; usually applied in the case of an acid liquid.

Tack. A smack, or peculiar flavour. Halliwell. I connect the word with O.E. *tache*, peculiarity, blemish. See under **Mistetch**, and comp. the use of the word in the following extracts :—

'Gentilwomen and nobille maydenes comen of good kyn ought to be goodli, meke, wele *tached*, ferme in estate, &c.' *Knight of La Tour-Landry*, p. 18.

'But yef the husbonde perceiuithe of the wiff sum leude *taches* in her gouernance or behauing, &c.' *Ib.* p. 24.

'Some folks mak's their botchet sweet. We allays mak's wern *täkt*.'

Tak' tent. To pay special attention, give watchful heed; as for the purpose of reckoning or keeping count of objects passing in succession; e.g. sheep passing through a gate, bushels of corn measured out, or the like. See **Tent**.

' "Mind an' *tak' tent* on 'em;" count them as you go on.' *Wb. Gl.*

' Com furth, Adam, I shalle the leyd,
Take tent to me, I shalle the reyd.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 6.

Tak' up, v. n. 1. To become fair; of the weather. 2. To reform one's ways, manner of life, behaviour.

1. ' Ay, it's been a droppy time; bud Ah thinks its gannan t' *tak' oop* noo.'
2. ' He's nobbud bin a ragally chap; bud mebbe he'll *tak' oop* yet.'

Tale, sb. A specified number or quantity, of an article. See **Tell**.

' For there shall no straw be given you, yet shall ye deliver the *tale* of bricks.' *Exod. v. 18.*
' He's livered 'em all, t' full *tale*.'

Tallow-craps, sb. The scraps of skin, &c. left after melting down the tallow from the leaf—or inner fat which surrounds the kidney—in the sheep. See **Craps**.

T' ane. The one, one of two: replied to by **t' tother**. See **Ane**.

Tang, sb. The tongue of a buckle, the prong of a fork, the prong of a knife or other article which runs into and is fixed in the handle.

O. N. *tángi*, that part of the knife, sword, &c. which runs into the handle, Sw. D. *tänge*, Dan. *tange* (quoted by Molb. from Moth). All three of these words also signify what in E. is called 'a tongue' of land. The connection of our **teng** with the present word is more than probable, the Lincolnsh. form being *tang*; and the relationship of either to *sting*, the not unusual suppression or addition of *s* being understood, is at least a matter of possibility. Rietz supposes a 'lost strong verb' *tinga* (*tang, tungit*), to stick fast, be firmly fixed, and collates A. S. *tingan* (pret. *tang*), to press, drive, and connects with it the words *tanga*, the fibrous portions of roots—cf. E. *tangles, tang*, sea weed—*tange*, the quick of an animal's horn, *tunga*, tongue, and *tänge* before quoted, which, besides the applications already noticed—especially *kniv-tänge, syl-tange*, haft of an awl,—takes those of any projecting part or point of the human frame, as, the *os coccygis*, the pointed (solid) part of an animal's tail, the dead projecting branch of a tree, especially a fir-tree, &c. Cf. also Germ. *tangel*, needle, or pointed leaf, of the pine, fir, &c.

Tangles, sb. Sea-wrack. See **Sea-tang**.

O. N. *þaungull*, fucus, caule maximo lignescence, phycodendron. Molbech's remark under the word *tang* is, that it serves as a common designation for a variety of different kinds of salt-water plants and sea-weed, as *fucus serratus, fucus vesiculosus*, and others, besides more especially *Zostera marina*.

Tangling, tangly, adj. Slatternly, untidy in dress, ragged and slovenly as to one's clothes and appearance generally; of a female, most commonly.

' A lang, *tangly* lass.' *Wb. Gl.*

Tantle, v. n. 1. To dawdle or loiter, to walk slowly or lazily. 2. To walk totteringly or uncertainly, like a child who has only just begun to run alone; to walk feebly or slowly.

Germ. *tändeln*, to dawdle, to loiter; also, to trifle, toy, dally. With the second meaning comp. the Lincolnsh. *tantling-jobs*, small or trifling doings or occupations; *tantrels*, defined by Hall. as idle persons. Closely connected, as Mr. Wedgwood shews under *Dade*, *Dading-strings*, are Sc. *dander*, *dandill*, to saunter, to go astray through idleness or inattention; *dander*, to talk incoherently; while *dade*, *doddle*, *toddle* present further forms for the expression of our second signification. Comp. also *dandle*, applied to a child, and Cumb. *dander*, to hobble. Halliwell.

Tantrel, **tantrill**, sb. An idly wandering person; a desultory wanderer or vagabond; thence, a gipsy.

'Thinkst thou I'm in necessity—

To turn thy *tantrill's*-tail on me?' *Joco-Ser. Disc.* p. 26.

The explanation given of the word in this place being, 'a bold, impudent jade.'

Tarn, sb. A largish sheet of water, a lake: properly an upland lake or large pond.

O. N. *tjörn*, stagnum, palus. The Sw. D. presents several varying forms of the word, some of which are *tjärn*, *tjär*, *tjänn*, *tjinn*, *tärn*; N. *tjønn*, *kjønn*, Dan. D. *kjærn*. Professor Worsaae mentions twenty-seven names of places in North England ending in *tarn*, three in Yorkshire, fifteen in Westmoreland, and nine in Cumberland, as illustrative, as well as those in *-by*, *-thorpe*, &c., of the influence of the Northmen in naming, or re-naming, places in the districts occupied by them.

Tastrill, sb. A passionate or violent person; a termagant; properly of a child. *Leeds Gl.* gives as the meaning of this word 'a mischievous child;' adding, that it is often used in playful wise as applied to a child.

Probably from A. S. *téran*, to tear, rend, 2nd pers. sing. *tyrst*. *Leeds Gl.* spells the word 'tarestrill.' A person is said to be in a *tearing* passion; and a violent person to be a *tearer*.

Tate, adj. (Pr. of Tart). Sharp, acid.

A. S. *teart*, tart, acid, severe. *Teart*, in Herefordsh. and other parts of the West, is applied to pain, smarting, &c. Applied here as to beer or other liquor or matters that have acquired a sharp or acid flavour.

Tattling, sb. Apparatus, equipment, things necessary for any purpose. See **Tea-tattling**.

Simply a corrupt form of **Tackling**, which is also in use and perfectly interchangeable.

'Ah aimed they wad ha' been wed by now. Ah heared they'd gotten t' *tattling* a week syne;' of the marriage-license and wedding-ring.

Taum, v. n. To swoon or faint; to fall from weakness or sickness. Hall. adds, 'to fall gently asleep.' The word 'over' or 'ower' is customarily added.

Cr. *Gl.* collates Fr. *tomber*, Gael. *taom*, and Sc. *dwaum*, the first and last of which can by no possibility come together. There seems to be little doubt, however, that *taum* and *dualm* are radically the same word. Comp. the O. H. G. *twalm* with O. N. and O. Sw.

dvali, Sw. *dvala*, Sw. D. *dvölu*; and for the suppression of the *v* or *w*, both letter and sound, note **Sound** and *swoon*, *come* and *quoma*, *swyle* and *sike*, *swough* and **sough**, &c. See **Dwalm**.

Tave, v. n. (pr. teeav). To make restless motions with the hands or feet, or both; to sprawl or fidget about, especially with the feet. Applied also to the action of picking at the bed-clothes, as a delirious or dying person does.

The *Lincolnsb. Gl.* gives *tave*, to rage; *taving-about*, restless (through delirium), fidgetty. Hall. also, besides meanings more or less coincident with those given above, gives *to rage* as one sense borne by the word. Assuming this as the first or principal meaning, we seem to be referred to A. S. *þefian*, to rage, given by Bosworth with a single reference. Otherwise it might have been connected with Sc. *taave*, *taw*; *tewyn* of *Pr. Pm.*; E. *tew* (of leather), &c.

Tawm, sb. A line; specially a fishing-line. Also spelt 'taum' 'tome,' 'tam.'

O. N. *taumr*, a bridle-rein or thong, a rope, a fishing-line; Sw. *töm*, Sw. D. *taum*, D. *tømme*, N. *taum*.

Taylieur, sb. A tailor.

'hosebonds hit vsen;
Trewē tilieris on erþe' *taillours* & *souteris*,
And alle kyne crafty men.' Skeat's *P. Ploughm.* p. 131.

Team, **teem**, v. a. and n. 1. To empty out, to pour off or away; of solid matters as well as liquids. 2. To pour or rain heavily.

O. N. *tæma*, to draw out, to draw fully out, exhaust or empty; Sw. *tömma*, Dan. *tømme*, *Pr. Pm.* 'Tame, or attame vessellys wythe drynke or oþer lykury: *Tamyn* or emptyn vessel with licour. *Attamino*, *depleo*: *Temyn* or makyn empty. *Vacuo*.'

1. 'Gan an' help James *team* yon manner i t' tolf-acres.'

'Half an egg's better an a *team'd* shell.' *Wb. Gl.*

2. 'It rains and *teams* on;' 'it *teams* doon.' *Ib.*

Tea-graithing, sb. The equipage for the evening meal or tea; the 'tea-things.' See **Graith**, **Graithing**.

Tea-party, sb. An institution in N. Yorkshire in connection with **School-feasts**, Chapel, or Mechanics' Institute matters, and the like.

Sometimes the object is to raise a fund, when the tickets of admission are paid for: in this case the viands may be provided by a committee, and the profits only be available. But frequently—and invariably in the case of a school-treat—the provision is made gratuitously by the farmers and well-to-do people in the district: and a richly-spread board such tea-table is. In the writer's purely agricultural and thinly-peopled parish, considerably above four hundred guests, a very large proportion adults, have on occasion of a Christmas-tree School-treat, or Harvest-thanksgiving festival, more than once partaken of such a tea in the National School-room; and yet abundance of cakes of various kinds and other good things have been spared for distribution among the aged poor who were unable to be present. And once a party of more than nine hundred assembled at a similar entertainment promoted by the local Mutual Improvement Society.

Tear-back, sb. (pr. teear-back). A romping, hoydenish person.

Tea-tattling, sb. The tea-things; whatever is necessary to the due setting out of the tea-tray or -table.

Teaty, adj. Testy, peevish, touchy. *Cr. Gl.* gives 'teathy,' Jam. and Brock. 'teethy.' Comp. **Totty** or **Tutty**.

Jam. suggests 'quasi shewing the teeth;' which, however, can scarcely be much to the purpose, as *tot*, a petty passion, a petted child's freak of temper, besides Halliwell's 'totted, excited, elevated,' proves the word to be independent of either tooth or teeth. Our form *teaty* probably suggests a form *tōty* or *tooty*—comp. *doory*, *deeary*; *stone*, *Steean*, &c. —*totty* being the form employed by Chaucer—

'My hede is *totty* of my swink this night:' *Reve's Tale*, l. 1145;

and it is observable that, in the quotation from *MS. Rawl. C.*, given by Hall., the form as used is *toty*:—

'So *toty* was the brayn of his hede,
That he desired for to go to bede.'

Note E. *totter*, *Pr. Pm. taternyn*, to jangle, jabber, speak without reason, and *totte*, a fool, Wedgw. suggests the connection of the *Pr. Pm.* word.

Tedious, adj. (pr. tiddious, tidjous). Restless, fidgetty, uneasy, requiring constant attention; of an infant or young child when teething, or poorly; or of a sick person of mature age who gives a great deal of trouble to his nurses, from restlessness or fractiousness and impatience.

Tell, v. a. To number, count, reckon up.

O. N. *telja*, O. Sw. *telja*, *tälja*, Sw. D. *tälle*, *tälä*, Dan. *tælle*, A. S. *tellan*, N. S. *tellen*, Dut. *tellen*, Germ. *zählen*, to reckon, to count or number. Hence **Tale**, that which is reckoned, a number or quantity. In the *Nonne's Priest's Tale*, Chaucer has the line—

'And therfore litill *tale* he therof *tolde*
of any dreme;'

and again, a few lines lower—

'And I say farthirmore,
That I ne *tell* of laxatives no store:'

where the sense of the vb. is reckon, esteem, value. In earlier English still, the vb. is used in the same sense, but absolutely. Thus, *Ancr. Riwle*, p. 352, 'I none þinge ne blisse ich me bute ine Godes rode,—þet ich þolie wo, 7 am *itold* unwurð;' and again, p. 224, 'No sihðe þet 3e iseoð, . . . ne *telle* 3e but dweole.' Comp. also,

'For mi cristendom,
For þ^t is myn heziste name: þerof meste ic *telle*:'

Seinte Marberete, p. 26;

and, 'Sone so þu *telles* te betere þen an oðer.' *Hali Meid.* p. 43.

The same usage also obtains in Layamon, at p. 532 of vol. ii. Bosw. gives several examples of this usage of *tellan*, and this, among others, of our sense—'Telle þas steorran gif þu mage:' tell the stars if you be able. Also, 'Tellyn, or noumeryn. Numero.' *Pr. Pm.*

Telling, sb. A scolding, rebuke, reprimand.

'Weel he's gettin' a bonny *telling* noo, onnyways;' he is receiving a severe verbal castigation. Probably only an accommodation of the ordinary word. Still, comp. A. S. *tælan*, *telan*, to blame, censure, accuse.

Tell-pyet, sb. A talebearer, a tell-tale.

Telly, sb. A straw, a stalk of grass.

Possibly Sw. *telning*, a shoot, young twig, Sw. D. *teln* or *täln*, O. Sw. *tæling*, A. S. *telgor*, N. S. *telge*, *tellicb*, id., may suggest an origin for this word. Sw. D. also affords the verb *telna*, to throw out root-shoots. *Midd'y bis tuigge oððe telge bið bnesc 7 bleofa acendo*: when now its twigs or shoots are nesh, and leaves fresh-grown. *North. Gosp. Matt. xxiv. 32.*

Telly-pye, sb. A tale-bearer.

Tempesty, adj. With thunderstorms prevailing, or appearing likely to come on.

'Varry *tempesty* t' daay; t' thunnercracks 's just flaysome.'
'It has a *tempesty* look wi' 't, t' daay.'

Temse, sb. A sieve made of hair, used in the dressing of flour.

Dan. D. *tems*, *tims* or *timse*, Sw. D. *tämms*, N. Fris. *tems*, Dut. *teems*, M. Lat. *tamisium*, tela ex serico vel equinis jubis, Fr. *tamis*. Hence *temse-bread*, Ray's *Coll. Eng. Words*, and '*temse-bread*, or *temsed bread*, bread made of flour better sifted than common.' Johnson's *Dict.* Cf. Dan. *timset meel*, *timset brød*, and *getemeseda blafas* of *North. Gosp. Matt. xii. 4.*

Teng, v. a. To sting, as a bee or wasp, or other venomous creature.

See **Tang**. It is questionable if this word be really more than *sting* with the *s* removed. It may of course depend upon the idea implied in **Tang**; that, namely, of a pointed or penetrating object.

Tenged, p. p. Stung.

Any animal of the ox kind is liable to an affection which by the Dale's people is attributed to the venom of a small insect; 'a small red spider,' *Wb. Gl.* says, 'attacking the roots of the tongue.' The symptoms are swelling of the parts and copious or excessive discharge of saliva. **Tongue-tenged** is the customary expression; but a **tenged Ox** or **Owse** amply conveys its own meaning to country ears.

Tengs, sb. The tongs.

Dan. *tang*, pl. *tænger*, Sw. *tång*, pl. *tånger*, A. S. and Dutch *tang*. The sound of the diphthong in the Dan. and Sw. plurals coincides pretty nearly, not to say, almost exactly, with that of the *e* in our word.

Tent, v. a. 1. To watch, or look after, cattle in the roads, or fields; or birds in the sown fields. 2. To wait or watch for an opportunity to the disadvantage of another person.

Simply a North-country form of *tend*.

'*Joseph*. A, Lord, I lof the alle alon,
That vowches safe that I be oone
To *tent* that chyld so ying.' *Townel. Myst. p. 79.*

1. "Why's William Dale not at school?" "Please, Sir, he's *tenting* mooother's lahtle coo o' t' Howe."

2. "I'll *tent* you for it;" I'll lay wait for you.' *Wb. Gl.*

Tent, sb. Care, attention, observation. See **Tak' tent**.

'Mind an' tak' *tent* on 'em.'

Tether, sb. A band, or chain, to tie or fasten an animal at pleasure, so that it may not go beyond a certain area or limit.

Comp. Dan. *tøir*, Jutl. *tøger*, otherwise, *tøier*, *tyr*; which word Molb. surmises may spring from *toug*, a rope, Sw. *tog*, and *toga*, to draw or pull. Rich. would connect *tedder* or *tetber* with *tied*, pret. of *tie*. The Sw. word is *tjuder*, and on *tjudr*, after collating O. N. *tiodr*, E. *tedder*, Dut. *tuddr*, *tuyer*, Dan. *toyre*, Ihre remarks that Lye derives it from Irish *tead*, a rope, 'to which he might have added Welsh *tidaw*, *dida*, whence E. *tie*, Fl. *todderen*, Dut. *tuyeren*, A. S. *tian*.'

Tetherment, sb. Any bandage or wrapping wherewith an object is bound round and round.

Tettered, **To be**, v. p. 1. To be rough or ragged like a colt's coat; to hang in tatters or rags, like a much worn and neglected garment. 2. To be entangled or in a confused, intertwined condition.

Comp. Sc. *tatte*, *tait*, a lock of hair, *tottis*, refuse of wool, *tatty*, *tattit*, matted, felted, of wool or hair; Sw. *totte*, Dan. *tot*, a small knot of wool or other fibrous material, rough or ravelled; Dan. D. *tat* or *tate*, Fin. *tutti*, Germ. *zöte*, entangled tufts of wool, tatters or torn ends on clothes; O. N. *tötr*, *tetur*, id. Rietz also collates O. N. *þattr*, O. Sw. *þatter* or *tatter*, *þotter* or *totter*, N. *tått*.

'*Tatyrd* as a foylle.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 4.

Teufit, **tuft**, sb. (sometimes pr. teeaf't. It is extremely difficult to convey an adequate notion of the pronunciation of this word. No English vowel sound is exactly equivalent to that of the *u* or *eu*, as spoken by a pure Cleveland tongue. It approaches very nearly to that of the Danish *y*, or the French *u*). The lapwing or pewit (*Vanellus cristata*).

It is remarkable that the Danish form, or written representation, of the cry of this bird corresponds exactly with this Clevel. name of the bird itself. 'The weep' (*Vibe*: cf. E. Peaseweep) says Thiele, *Danmarks Folkesagn*, ii. 304, 'was once on a time a servant-girl . . . who stole a pair of gold scissors . . . and when charged with the theft, wished, that if she had done any such thing, she might become a bird and be doomed to fly about, scolding all men for thieves and robbers, and producing her young in morasses and reed-beds. So she was at once changed into a Weep, and as a token of her offence, besides the resemblance between that bird's tail-feathers to a pair of scissors, she ceaselessly flites with all thieves with her cry—*tyvit! tyvit!*'

Teugh, adj. (Pr. of the *eu* much as in *Teufit*). Tough.

In 'With cordes enewe and ropys *togbe*
The Jues felle my limmes out-droghe
For that I was not mete enoghe
Unto the bore : ' *Townel. Myst.* p. 259,

the rhyme gives the sound of *togbe* as that of *ow* or *ew*. Cf. *row* = rough, *Cbanon's Yeman's Tale*, p. 123; *ru*, *Gen. and Ex.* p. 44; '*rouwe breres*,' Skeat's *P. Ploughm.* p. 116.

'S *teugh*'s an au'd steg.'

Tew, v. a. and n. 1. To toil, to take trouble, to fidget or move uneasily. 2. To crease, toss or tumble, fine linen, paper, &c., by the action of the hands or other means.

Probably due to the same source as the vb. *tew* or *taw*, applied to the preparation of leather, flax, &c.: perhaps the same word, only having an arbitrary sense imposed upon it, taken from the restless, almost fidgetty, manual operations employed in the processes specified, and limited to such action simply, in the first instance. This would connect it with O. Sw. *tjuga*, A. S. *teogan*, Old Sax. *tioban*, N. Fris. *tjaen*, M. G. *tiuban* (pret. *taub*), all meaning to draw, pull, drag, and specially with such derivatives from these words (or some of them) as Sw. D. *töja*, to pull out, as fibres, or cause to stretch, as leather, Dan. D. *töge*, *töje*, id., O. N. *togi*, a lock of wool pulled out, Sw. D. *tav*, Dan. D. *tave*, filaments of flax. The radical identity of the word *tave* with *tew*, may also suggest itself. See **Tave**.

Tewing, adj. Toilsome, worrying, wearying.

' "A *tewing* bairn;" a restless child,' *Wb. Gl.*

' "A *tewing* hay-time;" a wet and unfavourable season for hay-making, involving extra labour and trouble.' *Ib.*

Thabble, sb. The plug which fits into the hole at the bottom of the large fixed leaden milk-trough, in use in a large dairy, and which, having a shank long enough to project above the surface of the milk, may be removed without breaking the cream, and on its removal the milk flows away and leaves the cream behind.

Essentially the same word, to all appearance, as S. Engl. *tbole*, *Pr. Pm.* '*Tbolle*, carte pynne, or *tolpyn*. *Cavilla*.' See *tboles*, 'also termed *tbole-pins*,' in Hall., O. N. *pollr*, Dan. *tol*, Sw. *tulle*, Sw. D. *tölle*, *tölle-pinne*. The Dan. and Sw. words, besides the meaning of Eng. *tbole*, *tbole-pin*, or pegs stuck in the gunwale of a boat for the oars to work against in the act of rowing, bear also the meaning of stopper, to a bottle, flask, &c. Hall. gives '*tbibel*, a smooth round stick for stirring broth or porridge;' and '*tbavel*, a pot-stick.' Now the connection between *thabble* and *tbavel* is the same as between *dribble* and *drivel*, *bobble* and *boffle*, &c.: in other terms, they are the same word. But between *tbavel* and *tbowl* there is the same kind of connection or coincidence as between *tbavel* and *thabble*—comp. *chavle* with *chow* or *jowl*, *dravel*, Dan. *dræfle*, &c., with *drawl*—and *tbowl* is another way of spelling *tbole*, admitted by many, though wrongly, in preference to that form, as being nearer the sound as spoken. In fact, the Essex fishermen, with whom in my youth I had a sufficient acquaintance, in their pronunciation of the word made it almost a dissyllable, as *tbow-el* rather than *tbole*.

Thack, theak, theaking, sb. Thatch.

O. N. þak, Sw. tak, Dan. tag, D. D. tak, tag, A. S. þac, þæc, Germ. dack, &c. 'Thak, for howsys. *Sartatectum.*' *Pr. Pm.*

Thack, theak, v. a. To thatch.

O. N. þekia, Sw. D. taka, Dan. takke, A. S. þaccan, &c. *Pr. Pm.* 'Thakkyn howsys. *Sartatego.*'

'"He has a well-theaked back;" well covered with clothes, or with flesh; in good bodily condition.' *Wb. Gl.*

Thacker, theaker, sb. A thatcher.

'*Tyll-thakkers* are mentioned in the year 1327.' *Wb. Gl.* The writer does not mention where, but doubtless in the surviving documents connected with Whitby Abbey: a mention which serves well enough to suggest the remark that the original meaning of *thack* or *thatch*, or its equivalents in other Northern tongues (and probably of their common original) was simply to cover, then to cover with a roof, and next with what necessarily furnished roof-material in early days, rushes, reeds, straw, &c., *bodie*, **Thack**, or *thatch*.

Tharf, adj. Backward, reluctant, disinclined towards anything, whether from indisposition for exertion, or shyness or cowardice, &c.

O. N. þörf, necessitas, opus, þurfa, indigere, O. Sw. þurva, þorva, þarfwa, Sw. D. tarva, tarv (sb.), Dan. tarve, tarv, A. S. þeorfan, þurfan, O. H. G. durfan, Germ. darben, M. G. þaurban, Fin. tarvet, &c. There is a curious transition of idea in the signification of the word in several of the tongues quoted from, passing from necessity through compulsion into profit; and the signification which our word bears in the *Cr. Gl.* possibly gives a kind of intermediate step in the passage on towards reluctance or disinclination to any given action—'Tharf, stark, stiff; metaphorically, backward, unwilling'—as if the process of thought were, necessity seen or admitted; resisted; and, eventually, yielded to reluctantly. Something of the same sort is seen in the sense of the A. S. adv. þearflice; 'of necessity, diligently, cautiously,' of course, therefore, slowly or deliberately; and it is not always easy to discern between the slowness or deliberateness of caution and that of reluctance. See **Tharfly**.

Tharfish, adj. Somewhat reluctant, or backward; shy, timorous.

'"She's rather a *tharfish* kind of a bairn;" a diffident sort of child.' *Wb. Gl.*

Tharfly, adv. Slowly, deliberately, as if reluctantly or unwillingly.

A. S. þarflice. See the remarks under **Tharf**, towards the end.

'The rain comes very *tharfly*.' *Wb. Gl.*

'"He nobbut mends varry *tharfly*;" gets better very slowly.' *Ib.*

That au'd Donnot. The evil-one, the devil. See **Donnot**.

Thavvel, thavel, sb. A pot-stick; a stick used for 'pushing or stirring down the contents of a pot when it is likely to boil over.' *Wh. Gl.*

Essentially the same word as **Thabble**, which see.

Theak-band, sb. A tie or rope of twisted straw, or tarred band, which is passed round the thatching at intervals of twelve or fifteen inches, and held in its place by being passed once round the heads of the **Theak-prods** which are driven firmly into the substance of the stack.

Theak-prod, sb. A rod or stick sharpened at one end and used in thatching for securing the **Theak-bands** to. See **Thack**, **Theak-band**, **Prod**.

Thee, sb. Thigh.

‘*Deus.* In tokynyng that thou spekes with me,
I shalle toche now thi *thee*,
That halt shalle thou ever more,
Bot thou shalle fele no sore.
What is thy name thou me telle?’ *Townel. Myst.* p. 47.

Theet, adj. Water-tight.

O. N. *þiettr* or *þétr*, densus, solidus, O. Sw. *thæter*, Sw. D. *tjett* or *tjätt*, Dan. *tæt*, Germ. *dicht*. Ihre gives the second sense of *tæt* as ‘denoting that which is entire, which has no chinks or leaks, as, *ett tätt fat*: a flawless vessel, through which nothing can run or flow.’ ‘*Tbyht*, hool fro’ brekyng, not brokyn. *Solidus.* *Pr. Pm.*
‘Gif t’ vessel beean’t *theet*, t’ watter ’ll wheeze.’

Thick, adj. Intimate, particularly friendly or united with.

‘“As *thick* as inkle-weavers;” who, as Grose observes, are a very brotherly set of people.’ (1)
Cr. Gl. See **Inkle**.
‘As *thick* as thack.’ *Cr. Gl.*

Thick of hearing, adj. Deaf. See **Hard of hearing**.

Thills, sb. Shafts of a waggon or cart. More frequently **Limmers**. See **Sills**.

A. S. *þil*, *þill*, a stake, board, plank, joist; also ‘temo, quem hodie etiam *thill* vocamus.’ Lye, quoted by Bosw.

Think long of, To. To feel that some expected person ‘delays his coming;’ to grow weary with waiting.

“‘I am afraid you have expected me before?’” “Aye, Ah had begun t’ *think long* o’ you.’

‘Mi leue sone, now art þou come
With þi meyne, here a bone,
Do my sone þat þi wille is,
To þee me *þinkeþ longe* I-wis.’ *Assumpcio B. M.* l. 495.

‘Woe is me, for his loue in his countrie!
Shee may *thinke longe* or she him see!’ *Percy’s Fol. MS.* i. 393.

Think on, v. n. To bear in mind; to remember when the time for any specified action comes.

Cf. 'þet feorðe þing is secnesse: þet he ne mai wel *þenchen* bute euer *on* of his secnesse;' *Ancr. Riwe*, p. 326; and also—

'Dethe sparis none that lyf has borne,
Therfor *thynk on* what I you say;
Beseche youre God bothe even and morne
You for to save from syn that day.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 171;

and again, *Merlin*, p. 370—'And thei told hym all theire traueyle, that nothings lefte thei vn-tolde that thei cowde *on thenke*.'

'Noo mind and *think on* and coom an' see us next time.'

Thof. Pr. of Though; of perpetual occurrence.

'And *thof* he be myn righte haire,
And alle shulde weld after my day.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 38.

Thole, v. a. To bear, endure, undergo. See **Taal**.

O. N. *þola*, O. Sw. *tola*, *tåla*, Dan. *taale*, N. *tåle*, *tole*; A. S. *þolian*, *apolian*, *geþolian*, M. G. *thulan*, O. H. G. *dolen*, &c.

This is a word of perpetual occurrence in O. E. writers, and not infrequent in middle E.

'Jesu Criste þat *tholede* for me
Paynes & angers bitter and felle.' *Rel. Pieces*, p. 72.

'The dede he *tholede* in his manhede.' *Ib.* 85.

'Bad usage is ill to *thole*.' *Wb. Gl.*

Brock. gives '*thole*, to wait awhile,' and Hall. 'to stay, to remain,' a sense which is quoted by Ihre under his third sense or explanation of *tola*, viz., 'to expect, wait, tarry;' 'the natives of North Britain,' says he, 'use the phrase "*thole a while*."' Cf. N. *dæ tole tid*: it takes a long time.

Thor. Pr. Those.

O. N. *þeir*, *þær*, nom. pl. m. and f. of *þat*, *sa*, *su*, that, he, she. This word **thor** is of frequent occurrence in old Northumbrian writings in the forms *þir*, *þer*, *þere*; sometimes *þa*, as in *Pr. of Consc.*, or *tbo*, as in *Townel. Myst.*

'And his mercy is also,
From kynde to kynde tylle alle *tbo*
That ar hym dredand.' p. 82.

So also in *P. Ploughm.* p. 231,—

'And *tbo* men that thei most haten.'

Ferguson gives *thur* as the Cumb. form.

Thorp, sb. A hamlet. See **Thwait**.

O. N. *þorp*, Sw. *torp*, Dan. *torp*, A. S. *þorpe*, *þrop*, N. Sax. *dorp*, Fris. *therp*, Germ. *dorf*, O. L. G. *thorp*, *thorf*, O. H. G. *thorf*, *dorf*. Of not infrequent use in Chaucer, and occurring also in *P. Ploughm.*, &c. It is worthy of note that as most of the modern names in Denmark have changed *torp* into *drup*, so, with us in Cleveland, Ainthorpe is Aintrup or Ainthrup, Nunthorpe, Nunthrup, &c.

Thrave, sb. (pr. trave, treeav). A shock or **Stook** of corn; or, twelve Battens of straw.

Sw. *trafwa*, Sw. D. *trave*, *trav*, N. *træve*, a thrave; A. S. *þreaf* or *þráf*, a handful, a thrave of corn; M. H. G. *trava*, a pile, a heap; Mid. Lat. *trava*.

'For I wille chose and best have,
This holde I thrite of alle this *thrafe*.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 12.

Comp. also, 'As I haue thoughtes a *threve*,
Of thise thre piles,
In what wode thei woxen,
And where that thei growed.' *P. Ploughm.* p. 333.

Threap, v. n. To maintain or insist pertinaciously; to repeat or reiterate obstinately.

A. S. *þreapian*, to afflict, chide, which Bosw. seems to connect with *þreagian*, and this again with *drefan*, as also with Germ. *trüben*, *betrüben*, M. G. *draiban*, *drobjan*, Dan. *bedröve*, Sw. *bedröfwa*, &c.

'M. Magdelene. Do way your *threpyng*, ar ye wode?
I saghe hym that dyd on roode,
And withe hym spake with mowthe.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 280.

This in reply to Peter and Paul (!), who pertinaciously insist that she cannot have seen the risen Saviour. Chaucer also uses the word.

Threeten. Pr. of Threaten.

This would appear to be the old or original pronunciation of the word, which is the A. S. *þreat*, *þreatian*, spelt with the same diphthong, in fact, as *threap*, and written *threte* in *Townel. Myst.* p. 271. It is noteworthy that Bosworth connects *þreat* with N. S. *trupp*, O. H. G. *troppus*, Dan. *trop*, Sw. *tropp*, E. *troop*, a host, band, company. And 'as a band or company is used to intimidate, hence a *threatening*, *threat*.' Possibly this should suggest further connections for *threap*.

Three-thrums, sb. The purring of the cat.

Thrift-box, sb. A child's money-box.

Thrifer, sb. One that thrives well, grows, or improves in condition, satisfactorily; of plants, persons, animals.

'"They look like *thrivers*;" of children, plants, and suchlike, which appear in good condition.' *Wb. Gl.*

Throat-seasoner, sb. A dram.

Throdden. Thriven; shewing signs of 'condition' from feeding. Apparently the p. p. of Thrive.

The formation of *throdden* from *thrive* seems to be so anomalous, that one is rather tempted to look for another origin for this word. However, as *t* and *p* in certain cases seem to admit of interchange, so in rare instances *v* and *d* may possibly replace each other. The form *throven*, *throvven*, is not of rare occurrence in Cleveland. In *Cr. Gl.* the forms '*throdden*, well-fed,' and '*throddey*, fat, broad, bulky,' are given. Note also, however, the Dan. prov. form *trodden*, puffy, swollen, *trodne*, to puff or swell up, *trude* or *trunde*, to swell, become plump, as peas soaked in water, O. N. *þrutna*, (p. p. *þruttinn*), swollen, become round or plump, Sw. D. *tróten*, N. *truten*, *trotten*, as possible connections of our *throdden*.

Throdden, v. n. To thrive, to improve in growth or condition, or both, by care, cultivation, or the like.

Hall., as well as *Wb. Gl.*, gives this word, which must be supposed to be a derivative from that which precedes it. Comp. Sc. *ibryft*, to thrive.

Throng, sb. (usually pr. thrang). 1. A confused crowd. 2. A state of bustle, confusion. 3. The condition of being very busy, much occupied.

O. N. *þraung* or *þröng*, pressure, as from a closely-packed multitude, a crowd, as also the bustle and confusion incident on its presence, the corresponding vb. being *þröngva*; Sw. D. *trång*, O. Sw. *þrang*, *þrang*, *trang*, N. *trång*, D. Dial. *trøng*, the pressure of a great crowd. A. S. gives the verb *þringan*, with pret. *þrang* (pl. we *þrunge*), whence doubtless the E. vb. *throng*. 'Master, the multitude *throng* thee and press thee.' Luke x. 5. The Northern dialects exhibit, most abundantly, instances of the use of both the sb. and the adj., the latter being peculiar to them and the Scandinavian tongues or dialects. Brockett gives *þrang*, to press, thrust, squeeze, which is identical with the Scripture use above quoted.

2. "They came i' t' varry *þrang* on 't;" in the very thick of the commotion.' *Wb. Gl.*

'A desper't *throng* on;' a deal of bustle, activity, business, evident.

3. 'T' Missis 's in a vast o' *throng* wiv her cheeses; t' rattons ha' gotten at 'em.'

[The use of the word *þrunge* or *þrung*, e. g. 'Engel to mon inc *þrunge* ne scheawude him neuer ofte,' *Ancr. Riwle*, p. 160, corresponds with that of the standard Eng. word. I scarcely look on sense 1. as 'provincial' in any sort.]

Throng, adj. 1. Closely packed or crowded. 2. Busy, closely occupied.

O. N. *þraungr*, O. Sw. *þranger*, Sw. and Sw. D. *trång*, Dan. *trang*, tight, crowded, compressed, narrow, strait.

1. 'Throng deed, this;' spoken by one in a thick crowd and subjected to the necessary pressure and other consequences of such situation.

2. 'We 's desper't *þrang*, what wiv yan and what wiv anither.'

Thropple, sb. The wind-pipe.

A. S. *þrot-bolla*, the throat-pipe, gurgulio. *Pr. Pm.* 'Tbrote golle. *Epiglotum*, *frumen*;' to which is appended the note, "Throte gole or throte bole, neu de la gorge, gosier." Palsgr. "*Epiglotum*, a throat bolle. *Frumen*, the ouer parte of the throte, or the throte-bolle of a man." *Ortus* . . . "A throte bolle, *frumen* hominis est, *rumen* animalis est; *ipoglotum*." *Cath. Ang.*

Thropple, v. a. 1. To seize by the throat or windpipe. 2. To throttle or strangle.

1. "They *throppled* t' ane t' other;" took each other by the throat.' *Wb. Gl.*

Throstle, sb. (pr. throssel). The thrush (*Turdus musicus*).

A. S. *þrosle*, *þrostle*, Germ. *drossel*, N. S. *droossel*, Dan. *drossel* (from a Germ. source; *maal-trost* being the name for our **Throstle**). Note also Sw. *trast*, the species thrush, O. N. *þröstr*, the red-wing (*Turdus iliacus*). Bosw. also collates Bret. *drask*, *draskl*, Slav. or Russ. Pol. *drozd*, *drosd*, as well as Gael. *truid* and Welsh *tresglen*. *Pr. Pm.* 'Tbrustylle, bryd (thrushill or thrustyll). *Merula*.'

Through, through-stone, sb. (pr. thruff, thruff-steean). 1. A building or squared stone of sufficient length to cover the thickness of the wall so that its ends appear in each face; a bonding-stone; so called, of course, from passing through the wall.

Through, throw, sb. (pr. thruff or t'ruff). A large grave-stone or monument; as distinguished from a 'head-stone.'

A. S. *þrub*, *þryb*, a grave, coffin, sepulchre. Bosworth collates Germ. *trube*, a trunk, chest, *todtentrube*, a coffin; O. N. *þró*, cavum excisum; and adds *þrub* is visibly related to *trog*, a trough. *Gemetton þrub of bwitum stane fægere geworbte*: they found a tomb of white marble most beautifully wrought; 'And ine stonene *þrub* biclused heteueste:' and in a tomb of stone narrowly enclosed. *Ancr. Riwe*, p. 378. Sc. *throuch*; Pr. Pm. 'Thurwbe stone, of a grave (thwrwe ston of a byrynge; throwe or thorw ston of a beryynge; throwe or throw stone). *Sarcophagus*.'

Through, prep. In the course of, at intervals in.

'It rained heavily *through* the night.'

'"Has she had her medicine all right?" "Yes, Sir. I gave it her twice *through* the night."'

Through, through with. Used adverbially. At the end, in the sense of finished, completed.

'"Well, James, how are you getting on with your work?" "Wheea, Ah thinks Ah's about *through*."'

'It's about *through* *wiv* 'im;' he can go on no longer, has come to an end.

'Ah s' be *through* *wi* this greeavin' by dinner-time.'

Through-open, adj. (pr. thruff-oppen). 1. Thorough, in the sense of through from one side to another, as in the expression 'a thorough draught.' 2. Transparently honest or upright and truthful.

1. '"A *thruff-oppen* draught;" the wind through a house by opposite doors or windows.' *Wb. Gl.*

2. '"A *thruff-oppen* sort o' body;" single-purposed.' *Ib.*

Through time. In time, in the course of time; the idea of 'gradually' being often implied.

'He'll get deean *through time*;' he'll finish or make an end, by-and-by; of a slow eater or worker, for instance.

Through, To get. See example.

'George C. can't *get through* yon horse o' his;' can't succeed in finding a purchaser, can't sell it.

Throven, p. p. of to Thrive.

Throw, sb. A turning-lathe.

Pr. Pm. 'Throwyn, or turne vessel of a tre. *Torno*.' A. S. *þrawan*, to throw, wind; as 'to throw silk;' to wheel, turn round, M. G. *threiban*, O. G. and N. S. *dreien*, Germ. *dreben*, Dan. *dreie*, to have or give a rotatory motion, to turn on the lathe. Hence our sb.

Throw, v. a. To vomit, to be sick.

The Essex expression—common also to that entire district—is *to throw up*, but with the addition of the mention of the matters ejected: e.g. 'he threw up all his elevens;' 'all his food;' 'all the contents of his stomach.' Here the vb. is used quite absolutely.

'Desper'tly follered on wiv sickness, our James is. He's *thrawn* a vast o' times sen moorn.'

Throw over, v. n. To upset, be overturned; of a cart or waggon, &c.

'She (a waggon) *threw over* just anenst G. N.'s neukin'.'

Thruff, sb. Pr. of **Through**, a large gravestone or monument, a table-tomb.

Thrum, v. n. To purr; of a cat.

Thrumble, v. a. (pr. *thrumm'l*, *u* as *oo* in 'soot'). 1. To work between the finger and thumb, so as to give full scope to the sense of touch; of a would-be purchaser, to test the quality of an article; of a grazier or butcher, to ascertain the condition of a beast; &c.

Cf. Sw. D. *trumla*, to grope, feel about, guide oneself by the hands, other forms being *tramla*, *trabbla*. Hall. gives *thrumble*, to handle awkwardly, a meaning still nearer that of the Sw. word collated. Cf. also Dan. *tromle*, *trumle*, N. *trulla*, to roll, to roll or turn over, N. *trommel*, Dan. *tromle*, a roller; nearly connected with our troll, E. *trowl*. The definition in *Wh. Gl.* is 'to roll as a pea between the finger and thumb,' a very close approach to the fundamental notion.

Thrummy, adj. Substantial, fat, in good condition.

Thrum, an end, a knot, something, that is, that is thicker in substance than the adjoining parts, or substance, seems to give origin to this word. Pr. Pm. '*Thrumm*, of a clothe. *Villus*, *fractillus*.' Dan. D. *trom*, an end, a stump, Sw. D. *tromm*, *trum*, a stump, thick end of wood or a tree. See *Thrum* in Richardson.

'A brave, *thrummy* bairn.'

Thrust, v. n. 1. To push, shove; some degree of effort being usually implied.

'*Tbroost*, Mr. A., *tbroost*: wilt 'ee be sae guid;' addressed by the mistress of the house to a visitor on the outside of the door, which, from damp (or like cause), resolutely resisted all her efforts to open it from the inside.

Thrusten out, p. p. 1. Projecting, standing forward before the rest; of part of a building or wall, or of an angle of an enclosure. 2. Excluded, or turned out of doors.

Thumb-sneck, sb. A **Sneck** or latch which is raised by the action of a small lever, passed underneath it, and pressed down by the thumb when it is wished to open the door. See **Sneck-band**.

Thunner. Pr. of Thunder; the *u* as *oo*, and often the *h* nearly or quite suppressed.

'Thise *thoners* and levyn downe gar falle
Fulle stout,
Both halles and bowers,
Castels and towers.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 29.

'It (the Star of the Nativity) was marvell to se, so bright as it shone,
I wold have trowyd, veraly, it had bene *thoner* flone.' *Ib.* p. 92.

Thus and so (pr. thus an' seea), used adverbially. Not very well, middling, indifferently.

'"I am only *thus and so*;" in the condition which we call middling.' *Wb. Gl.*

Thwait, sb. A hamlet, a cluster of two or three houses.

Thwaite in *Cr. Gl.*, quoted by Molb. *Dan. D. Lex.* under *tved*, is defined 'a field, cleared of wood;' in Hall., 'Land, once covered with wood, brought into pasture or tillage,' with the remark appended that '*thwaite* enters into the name of many places in Westmorland and Cumberland.' Brockett describes *thwaite* as simply 'a level pasture field.' Ferg. quotes Isl. *þveit*, Dan. *tved*, *tvede*, and looks upon *thwaite* in the name of a place as giving evidence of a Norse origin, *thorpe* on the other hand, pointing more to what is understood by Danish influence. I do not find the former either in Hald., or in Möbius. Molb. collates the word *tved* with A. S. *þwitan*, *þweotan*, E. *thwite*, to cut, cut in two, but admits that the Sleswig word *tved* and Eng. *twait*, land cleared from the forest and brought under cultivation, may 'lead to a different mode of explanation.' Sw. D. *tveit*, *tvet*, *tvait*, N. *tveit*, *tvet*, signify a chip, a bit chopped off, a severed or sundered piece, of wood namely, and Rietz gives also the vb. *tveta*, to hew or chop off from a bigger block, collating *thwite*, *þwitan*. Of course, so far as *thwait* bears the meaning given in the definition it is simply in a secondary sense.

Tice, v. a. To allure, entice, induce.

Comp. 'Tycyn, or intycyn. *Instigo, allicio.*' *Pr. Pm.*

Ticing, adj. Tempting, seductive.

Tick, sb. A small mark, such, for instance, as may be made with a pen or pencil against the several items in an account, or a catalogue, to signify that they have passed under review.

The true meaning is no doubt that given by Hall., viz. 'a slight *touch*,' and the derivation the same as that of *touch*.

Tick, tick off, v. a. In going through the items of a bill or catalogue, to affix small marks in order to draw attention to, or signify that the matters marked have duly passed in review.

Tie, sb. 1. Obligation, in the sense of compulsion; necessity.
2. Constraint, or rather the source or cause of constraint or confinement.

1. "'Well, James will have to go, I suppose?" "Neea, Ah known't. There's nae *tie*."'
'Deean't tew yersel', Thomas. 'There's nae *tie* t' dee't te daay.'

2. 'T' au'd lady's a gret age. She'll be a desper't *tie* on em;' on the people she lives with.

Tie, v. a. To constrain, oblige, compel.

'Ah's *tied* t' gan;' obliged to go.

Tied, It's. It must, it cannot but, it is sure or certain (to be, to wit).

'“It's *tied* to be sae;” it will surely prove to be so.’ *Wb. Gl.* Also ‘it must needs happen so.’

Tie-top, sb. A garland; a fair rosette.

Tiffany, sb. A sieve, finer than the **Temse**, for dressing flour: taking the name from the material employed, a fine gauze-like fabric, or ‘tiffany.’

Tifle, v. n. (pr. tahfl). To grow weary, become exhausted or worn out.

There can be little doubt of the essential identity of this word with the Dan. vernacular *tøfle*, to move or walk, especially lazily or as if with unwillingness. Comp. also Dan. D. *tøvelig*, of one who idles over a thing or occupation, does it lazily, *tøvsom*, lingering, slow in achievement, words connected with Dan. *tøve*, to loiter, linger, O. N. *tefia*, N. Fris. *tewe*, Dut. *toeven*, N. S. *töven*, &c. In our word the transition is from the slow, lingering, toiling motion, as of a weary person, to the idea of weariness itself.

Tift, sb. A squabble or altercation, the act of quarrelling; the quarrel being understood to be not a very serious one.

'*Tip*, a draught of liquor;' '*tiff*, a draught of liquor;' '*tippy*, smart, fine;' '*tiff*, to deck out, to dress.' These parallelisms from Hall. suggest the possibility that the *p* and the *f* in the several words are convertible, an idea which seems to have presented itself also to Richardson's mind: see *Tiff*. But *tip* also implies a light touch, quickly given; so also, in the phrase '*tipped* it off' applied to the act of drinking, quickness of action is necessarily implied. May not the hastiness of temper and its results which are conveyed in the word *tiff* or *tift* be as naturally expressed by it as hastiness of touch or hastiness of deglutition. In other terms may not the words in question be coincident? In which case the derivation of *tip* furnishes that of *tiff* or *tift*. Comp. O. N. *typpilyndr*, iracundus, *tifty*; where the same connection is evident. I do not know that '*tyffyn*, werke ydyly,' *Pr. Pm.*, militates against this notion, light, desultory strokes of trifling with work rather than good downright blows of labour, seeming to be implied.

Tift, v. a. and n. To dispute, contend, argue over anything. See **Tift**, sb.

'“They may tew and *tift* it amang themselves;” may contend in the matter and settle it among them.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Tift, v. a. To adjust or settle, one's dress, namely; to dress out, or array.

Comp. '*tife*, to dress, put in order.' Halliwell. Fr. *tifer*, *atifer*, to deck, prank, trick, trim, adorn. Rich., in v. *Tiff*. See remarks under **Tift**, sb.

'Get thyself washed and *tifted* up a bit.' *Wb. Gl.*

Tiffting, sb. 1. A scolding or quarrelling bout. 2. A scolding given or received.

2. 'They gave me a bonny *tiffting*.' *Wb. Gl.*

Tike, tyke, sb. 1. A dog, a cur. 2. A churlish, or mean and low person. Applied also playfully, to a hungry child.

O. N. *tik*, *tijk*, a bitch, O. Sw. *tik*, a small bitch, Sw. D. *tik*, f. a bitch, a foolish woman; m. a hound, a senseless lout of a man, Dan. D. *tiig*, a female hound or dog, N. *tik*, Lapp. *tiks* or *tiksje*, Carn. *táčb*, a name to call up a dog by, N. S. *tache*.

1. "'A nest of hungry *tykes*;" applied to a set of healthy, hungry children.' *Wb. Gl.*

2. 'The Jewes that were gentil men,
Jhesus thei despised,
Both his loore and his lawe;
Now are thei lowe cherles.
As wide as the worlde is,
Noon of hem ther wonyeth
But under tribut and taillage
As *tikes* and cherles.' *P. Ploughm.* p. 398.

Til, prep. To.

O. N. *til*, Sw. *till*, Dan. *til*.

'I ne wote what I shalle say *tille* hir.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 40.

'And if we euyll do, we sall wende *till* endles payne.' *Rel. Pieces*, p. 3.

'And *tyl* a grove, that was fast there beside
With dredful fote then stalkith Palamon.' *Knight's Tale*, l. 1480.

'Gan thy ways *til* her.' *Wb. Gl.*

[Grimm asserts that *til*, to, is 'peculiar to the Northern dialects.' Dr. Bosworth seems to demur, and claim the particle as at least possibly A. S. as well.]

Timersome, adj. Fearful, apprehensive, easily frightened.

Timmer, sb. Pr. of Timber.

Comp. Sw., N. S., and Dutch *timmer*, Dan. *tømmer*.

Tinkler, sb. A tinker: a word frequently used to 'point a moral.'

'*Tinker*,—so called from the noise they make on something metallic . . . or when at work. It is still pronounced *tinkler* in the N. of England.' Richardson.

'He sware an' banned like a *tinkler*.'

Tinkler's-wife, tinkler's-woman, sb. A woman of low associations; one who tramps about the country a companion of **Tinklers**, or other like disreputable itinerants.

Tipe, v. n. To fall over.

We have in the *Cr. Gl.* *tipe* ower, to fall down, to swoon; *tipe* off, to die; and, in an active sense, the Lincolnsh. *tipe*, to tip up or overturn; to throw, or toss with the hand; to pour liquor from one vessel into another. Hall. and *Linc. Gl.* Also *tipe-stick*, the bar which

keeps the body of the cart in its place and prevents it **tipping** up or over; *tipe*, or **Tipe-trap** (see next word), all of which depend upon *tip*, the furthest point or edge of a thing, as **towp**, *topple*, **towple** depend upon *top*, the uppermost point or edge of a thing, either of which supposes extreme instability, or difficulty of balancing or resting, for any object placed upon them.

Tipe-trap, sb. A trap, the springing principle of which is a floor or bridge balanced or working on a pivot: the equilibrium is destroyed by the weight of the animal passing over the bridge, the catch is thus loosened, and the door or doors fall.

Tippy, sb. The brim of a hat or cap, or edge of a bonnet.

O. N. *typpi*, *summitas rei*. Comp. A. S. *tæppet*, a tippet; 'the tippet being worn on the shoulders.' Bosw. Cf. also *tip*, *top*.

Tire, sb. 1. Tinsel edging or other decorative work employed by the cabinet-maker, &c. 2. The metal edging or ornament of coffins. See **Coffin-tire**.

Rich. connects the word *tire* in its application to the iron rim of a wheel with the vb. *tie*, whether correctly or not I do not now enquire. But I think there can be no doubt of the connection of the present word with standard *tire*, *attire*, vb. and sb. See Wedgw. in v. *Attire*.

Tite, adv. Soon, readily, willingly. In the comp., **titter**.

O. N. *tidt* or *titt*, soon, quickly, readily, Sw. D. *tidt*, N. *tidt*, Dan. *tidt* or *tit*, Dut. *tijt*, A. S. *tid*, time.

'I shall telle thee as *tid*
What this tree highte.' *P. Ploughm.* p. 334.

'Calle on *tyte*.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 9.

'We shall assay as *tyte*.' *Ib.* p. 25.

'And whene þou heres Haly Wryte . . . take kepe als *tyte* if þou here oghte þat may availle þe till edyfycacyone.' *Rel. Pieces*, p. 22.

'Ah wad as *tite* gan as stay.'

T'ither. The other; the second of two. Answering to **T'ane**.

Titter, comp. adv. Sooner, rather, more willingly. See **Tite**.

Cf. O. N. and O. Sw. *tidare*, Dan. *tiere*; *jo tiere*, *jo kjærere*: 'the sooner the better.'

'*Pharao*. Go, say to hym we wylle not grefe,
Bot thay shalle never the *tytter* gayng.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 62.

'I wad *titter* gan than stay.' *Wb. Gl.*

'I was there *titter* than you.' *Ib.*

'"T' *titter* oop sprunt mun ower a bit;" the one soonest up the hill must wait awhile; until the other comes up, that is. *Ib.*

'Thae peas cooms *titter* tae, than onny ithers Ah kens;' come earlier.

Titterest, adj. Speediest, nearest.

O. N. *tidazt*, Dan. *tiest*. Cr. *Gl.* gives the form *tittest*.

'Yon is t' *titterest* road.' *Wb. Gl.*

Titterly, adj. Early.

'A *titterly* mak' ;' of peas, potatoes, &c. ; an early sort.

Tiv, prep. To : a form used, exclusively, before words beginning with a vowel or silent *h*.

'Ah's gannan *tiv* (H)ull, t' moorn.'

'Gan *tiv* 'im, honey, an' gi'e 'm a buss.'

Tivvy, v. n. To run about actively. *Wh. Gl.*

I find no connection for this word. Our Essex word almost equivalent was *chivy* or *chivvy*. Possibly the hunting word *tantivy* is connected. The example is curious.

'He wad run *tivying* about fra cock-leet te sundown, athout feeling shank-weary.' *Wh. Gl.*

T' moorn, adv. To-morrow.

Comp. 'Abraham ful erly wat3 vp on þe *morne*.'

E. Eng. Allit. Poems, B. l. 1001.

'þarfor at *morne*, when þou sese lyght

Thynk als þou sal dygh ar nyght.' *Pr. of Consc.* l. 2668.

I think the word is certainly *To-moorn* and not *At morn*, though it is difficult to say decidedly from the *Pr.* which it really is. See **T' moorn 't moorn**.

T' moorn 't moorn. To-morrow morning : 'the morn at morn ;' that is, 'to-morrow at morn.'

In *Sir Gaw. and Gr. Kn.* the word is *moroun*—

'"God *moroun*, syr Gawayn," sayde þat fayr lady.'

'"Goud *moroun* gaye," quoth Gawayn þe blyþe.' ll. 1208, 1213.

T' morn 't neeght. To-morrow night ; 'to-morrow at night.'

To, prep. For.

'What did you have *to* brekefast ?'

Cf. 'Have *to* their mede.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 292.

'"for there is a knight amongst vs all
that must marry her *to* his wife."

'"What ! wedd her *to* wiffe !" then said Sir Kay,
"in the diuells name,"' &c. *Percy's Fol. MS.* i. p. 113.

'The second took her *to* wife ;' 'for seven had her *to* wife.' *Luke* xx. 30, 33.

To-fall, sb. A building, or piece of building, added, at the side, to an existing one.

Pr. Pm. 'To-falle, schudde. *Appendicium, teges*.' Brock. spells it *toofall*, *twofall*, and *teefall*, the first two erroneously, the third as the phonetic form. Here, the *Pr.* is rather *teu-fall*. The South-country designation corresponding to this is *lean-to*.

To-fall. Used adjectively, in the sense of 'lean-to,' and descriptive of a roof covering an added building in such wise that its higher side is in contact with the wall of the original building. See **To-fall**, sb.

Toffer, tofferments, sb. Old odds and ends, promiscuous articles all of the 'rubbish' description, or not much better, such as are pretty sure to accumulate in the lumber-room of any house with a moderate-sized family in it.

'*Die isländ. sprache bat töfur, instrumenta magica, töfrar incantamenta, töfra fascinare, &c.*' Grimm, *D. M.* p. 985. As to the heterogeneous nature of the *töfur* the simplest recollection of the ingredients of Shakspeare's witch cauldron is sufficient to give some notion—toad, fillet of snake, eye of newt, toe of frog, wool of bat, tongue of dog, adder's fork, blind-worm's sting, lizard's leg, owlet's wing, scale of dragon, tooth of wolf, with many others too long to detail. Or, to take a more prosaic and matter-of-fact catalogue of like articles seen by Linnæus in the Göta court-house, 'series of knots made in threads, silk, horse-hair, fibres, roots; shreds of horn, eagles-feet—*troll-tyre*, prepared from the third stomach of some ruminating animal, &c.,' to say nothing of horns for magic ointment, troll-pipes, rudely carved faces in bone, witch-knots enveloping witch-hare-legs, and many other suchlike matters enumerated by Hylten Cavallius in his admirable *Wärend och Wirdurne*. Is it impossible that *töfur*, meaning collections such as these and of such articles, may have eventually come to mean any jumbled assemblage of odds and ends, rags and tatters, of miscellaneous or heterogeneous refuse, such as our word **Toffer** actually does denote? It may be observed that Grimm connects A. S. *teasfor*, *tifer*, vermillion, the medium for writing, and so the possible vehicle of runes, secret spells, with *töfrar*, *töfur*. Our supposition involves less, and takes less for granted, than this of Grimm's.

'I would not niffer down ninepence for all the old *tofferments* put together.' *Wb. Gl.*

Toit, v. n. To be concerned in frivolous or foolish proceedings; to 'lark.'

The *Wb. Gl.* gives 'hoit' as a kind of synonym to this word—'*toiting* or *boiting*, playing the fool; an allocation which reminds one of the expression *boity-toity*. Cf. *Pr. Pm. totte*, which is given as synonymous with *foppe*, *folte* and *folet*, while *folett* is defined by *fatuellus*, *stolidus*, *follus*. 'Roqueforte gives *foleté*, *foleton*, &c., extravagant, *fou*, *sot*, *étourdi*: volaticus' (Note to *folte*); a signification which accords well enough with that of our **toit**.

Tolf, tulf, num. adj. Twelve.

O. N. *tolf*, Sw. *tolf*, Dan. *tolv*.

Toll-booth, sb. The town-, or **Town's-hall**.

'And when Jhesus passide thennis, he sei3 a man sittynge in a *tolbothe*, Matheu by name.' *Wycliffe*, Matt. ix. 9. *Toll-sceamule*, in the parallel A. S. version.

Tommy-loach, sb. The common or stone-loach.

Tongue-pad, sb. A fast talker, a loquacious person.

Pad, a foot, paw, the foot of a fox; *pad*, a path; *pad*, to make a path, by walking, on an untracked surface. Hence the idea of frequent or rapid motion, and the sense of the word before us.

Tongue-padding, tongue-waling, sb. A scolding, a round of abuse. See **Wale** or **Weal**.

Toom, adj. Empty.

O. N. *tómr*, O. S. *tomber*, Sw. D. *tom*, Dan. *tom*, empty. See **Team**.

'As *toom*'s an egg-shell.' *Wb. Gl.*

'Half an egg's better an a *toom* shell.'

Topping, sb. A roll or curl of hair standing somewhat up above the forehead; a crest, on a person, or on animals.

Comp. O. N. *toppr*, cirrus, villus, the forelock of a horse or man, specially of the former; O. Sw. *topper*, id.; Sw. *topp*; A. S. *belmestop*, a helmet's top; *Pr. Pm.* 'Top, or fortotop, top of the hed. *Aqualium.*'

'"I'll cowl his *topping* for him;" I'll clip his forelock for him.' *Wb. Gl.* (Wrongly explained. See **Coul.**)

Tottering, adj. 1. Variable, changeable, unsettled; of the weather.
2. Uncertain, doubtful, hazardous; of a time of sickness, or the lasting of a storm.

Pr. Pm. 'Toterynge, or waverynge. *Vacillatio.*' Cf. *merry-totter*, *titter-totter*, *titter-cum-totter*, *teeter-my-tauter* (the Essex form), names for the game of *see-saw*, in which the idea connected with *totter* is that of vacillation, variableness, now up, now down; so that our word is thoroughly descriptive as applied to designate the sudden or frequent weather fluctuations in an unsettled season.

1. 'It's nobbut a *tottering* time for harvest.' *Wb. Gl.*

2. '"I have had a *tottering* time of it;" a time of danger or suspense in consequence of sore sickness. Sailors also are heard to speak in a similar strain after a storm.' *Ib.*

Touchous, adj. Irritable, testy, disposed to resent small injuries.

Towp, **towple**, v. n. To totter or fall over. See **Tipe**.

Town's-hall, sb. The town-hall, or municipal building of a town.

To you, I'll be. I will be with you, I'll come to you.

Trade, sb. Traffic, in the sense of passing backwards and forwards; of men or animals.

The O. N. *tradk*, *tradkr*, crebra vestigia pedum, presents a precise analogy to this word; and *tröd* also, by implication, for it means a road or way, limited by fences or other boundaries, by which men and beasts find admittance to the farmstead. Note also Dan. *traad*, walking, going. 'Trade,' says Rich., of the standard E. word, 'is a way or course trodden and retrodden, passed and repassed;—thence intercourse, regular course or practice, intercourse for buying, selling or bartering; traffic.' Our word is limited to the intermediate sense of 'passing and repassing, treading and retreading.' See **Trod**.

'A vast o' rabbits here, by the *trade* they make.'

Trail, v. a. 1. To drag or draw along the ground, or without the assistance of wheels. 2. To move about from place to place in an idle, lazy, desultory sort of way.

Comp. Dut. *treylene*, to draw a ship with a rope. Rich. says '*treylene* is from *trecken*, as *draggle* or *drawl* from *draw*,' there being no difference save in the initial letter. He also makes two quotations from *P. Ploughm.*, involving the word *troile*.

'It was not carried, it was *trailed*.' *Wb. Gl.*

'"He *trails* a light harrow: his hat covers his family;" he is unmarried and has no cares of a domestic nature.' *Ib.*

In *York Cast. Dep.* the following passage is met with, p. 196:—"That she and Jane Makepiece of New Ridley had *trailed* a horse of the said George downe a great scarr;" this, as alleged to be done by witchcraft, was an act different from that of physical *dragging* or *trailing*, and gives the word another sense. In *Sir Gaw. and Gr. Knight* it also takes yet another sense, namely that of following by the *trail*, as a hound does the fox.

Trailtengs, sb. A slatternly, ungainly female. See **Tengs**.

The definition of this word in the *Wb. Gl.* is 'a slipshod female as awkward in her manner as "the walking tongs."' A "trollopy *trailtengs*" is the usual epithet.'

Trailtripes, sb. A dirty, slatternly female.

It may be a question if the true orthography of this word be not 'trail-trapes, -traips.' See **Trapesing**. **Trailtripes** would imply long tatters or links dragging from the slovenly ragged dress; but the other spelling and consequent explanation would be the better of the two.

Trallops, sb. A dirty slattern.

Richardson defines *trollop*, 'one who goes, strolls (*drawls*) about from place to place, carelessly, loosely dressed.' 'Trollerie, a trowling, a disordered ranging.' Cotgr.

In 'And thus hath he *trolled* forth

Thise two and thritty winter:' *P. Ploughm.* p. 387,

the word *troll* seems equivalent to *trail* in a neuter sense, and probably suggests the connection of *trallops*.

Sw. D. *trilli-vippa*, the connection of which is with *trill*, *troll*, to whirl or turn about, to roll, seems to designate levity of conduct rather than laziness or slatternliness.

Trallogy, adj. Sluttish, slatternly, untidy.

Tramp, v. n. To go on foot.

Comp. Sw. *trampa*, Dan. *trampe*, Germ. *trampen*, to tread, stamp with the feet.

Tramp, **tramper**, sb. A vagrant, a travelling beggar, a low pedlar.

Tramp-house, sb. A lodging-house for the reception of vagrants or tramps.

Trap, v. a. To catch so as to pinch or crush; as one's fingers in a door.

'I got my finger-end *trapped* in the door.' *Wb. Gl.*

Trapesing, adj. Wandering about idly; flaunting about, as an idly-disposed girl to shew herself or her dress; walking up and down unnecessarily, or like one who does not know how to get the time over.

Germ. *traben*, Dut. *trappen*, to tramp. Skinner refers the word *trape* or *trapes* to this source, says Rich. Add Sw. Dial. *trappa*, to proceed with mincing steps, Sw. *trippa*, id., N. S. *trappen*, to tramp, to prance.

Trappings, Cart-trappings, sb. The harness of a horse employed in drawing a cart.

Pr. Pm. 'Trapyn hors. Falero. Trapere, or trapur. Falera;' our word being simply a homelier application of the old word.

Trash, v. n. 1. To trudge about, or on and on, under fatiguing circumstances; whether on toilsome paths, or by going the same round over and over again. Thence, 2. v. a. To weary, fatigue, harass; but occurring most frequently in the passive.

Sw. D. *traska*, to walk with toil and wearisomely, especially in the case of what is understood by 'bad travelling' in Clevel.; that is, when the roads are muddy and heavy; Dan. *traske*, to walk in bad muddy paths, or to go toilingly and much round about; Sw. *traska*, to trudge, jog along; Swiss *trätschen*, to walk toilsomely or heavily. The connection is with *tråda*, E. *tread*, A. S. *treden*, &c., as also with *trace*. See Ihre in v. *Tråda*, and Rietz under the same word.

Trash, sb. (often pr. thrash). A person of worthless character, a good-for-nothing.

This word and that which precedes it are quite distinct and unconnected. Our **Trash**, sb. (see Rietz, in v. *Trås*), is evidently coincident as well as synonymous with O. N. *tros*. Comp. N. *tros*, worthless twigs, &c., fallen from the trees in a forest, Dan. D. *trods*, the same, collected, or as simply fit, for burning. But the Sw. D. word *trås* not only means the same sort of worthless rubbish as the Norse and Dan. words do, it takes the additional sense of 'a worthless or good-for-nothing person'—*oduglig menniska*; as *du ä ett trås*: you are a trash. Comp. our example.

'She's te nae guid; she's nobbut a naasty t(b)rasb.'

Trashments, sb. The testicles. *Cr. Gl.* gives, and correctly, 'Anything worthless,' as the real signification of the word.

"Odzucks! I think I shall run mad! Good people hold me fast;
Fain would I go and geld myself—but now the time is past."

Enter King's Fool, with a knife, and says,—

"Mebbe not! Who's that that wants gelding? I'll a-warrant thee I'll take thy *trashments* from thee." *Egton Sword Dance Recitation.*

Travellers'-joy, sb. The common stags-horn club-moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*).

Tribbit-stick, sb. (sometimes pr. trivvet or trevvit-stick). The bat used in the game of **Spell a' knorr**. It consists of a longish and flexible stick, to the end of which is affixed a small bat of hard wood, the flat face of which is about five or six inches long, and about two broad at the widest part, near the end.

Pr. Pm. 'Trypet. Tripula, trita.' Mr. Way's note on this is,—'Possibly a trippet, which, according to Mr. Halliwell's Prov. Dict. is the same as trip, a ball of wood, &c. used in the game of *trip*, in the North of England, as described by Mr. Hunter in his Hallamshire Glossary. The ball is struck with a trip-stick.' On the preceding page we find '*Trebgot*,

sly instrument to take brydys or beestys (trepgette), with *tripulum* as the varying Latin definition from one of the copies collated. Observe *tripula* in the definition of *trypet*; and also the note to *Trebgot*;—Palsgrave gives “pitfall for byrdes, *trebouchet*.” The term which originally designated a warlike engine for slinging stones . . . signified also a trap or gin for birds and vermin.’ Now the *trap* used in conjunction with the **Tribbet-stick**, is, essentially, an iron spring which, when liberated from its catch by a touch of the **Tribbet-stick**, projects or ‘slings’ the **Knorr** or ball into the air to give the striker his chance of driving it far away. May not *trebouchet*, slurred into *trebgot*, *trepget* (in Ducange) have been further slurred into *trypet* (assumed as synonymous in virtue of the Lat. explanation, *tripula*) and our more modern *tribbet*? So that the word **Tribbet-stick** would really mean ‘trap-stick,’ or the stick used in conjunction with the ‘trap.’ Comp. *trap-bat*, the name of the small bat used in playing the game of ‘trap-ball.’ For other corruptions in the names of the instruments used, and of the game itself, see **Spell**.

Trig, v. a. To supply, fill, stuff; of the result, rather than the action, of eating heartily.

I connect this with O. N. *tryggia*, to secure, make safe, attach, Dan. *betrygge*, O. N. *tryggr*, Dan. *tryg*, Sw. *trygg*, safe, secure, fearless. Sw. D. *trygg*, *trygga*, affords another and very interesting illustration of a quasi-arbitrary sense imposed upon the vb. under notice. It means to secure, or rather take measures to secure, on behalf of strange children or cattle introduced to a new habitat, thriving or prospering, affection, regard, &c., towards and in their new quarters and surroundings—*behandla kreatur så att de blifva trygga och trifvas då de ombyta vistelseort*: to deal with them so that they may become secure and thrive well when they have changed their place of abode. ‘Thus folks lead a new horse or cow, on introducing it for the first time to the homestead, three times round an “earth-fast stone,” and cause it to eat, at each circuit, some corn out of a measure.’ *O-tröj*, on the other hand, means to thrive badly or not at all, in which the direct sense of safety, security, is as much lost sight of as in our **trig**.

‘*Trigg’d* with a good dinner.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Trim, v. a. To put the finishing stroke, in arranging or completing anything; to do a thing so as to impart an air of ‘finish’ to it.

Comp. the usage in the expression ‘to *trim* a boat.’

Trim for tram, To take. To misinterpret one’s words or meaning; to take a speaker’s words in a sense contrary to his intention, through heedlessness or inattention.

Trod, sb. A foot-path; a path or track made by the continued impress of feet. See **Horse-trod**.

O. N. *tröd*, a roadway to a farmstead, *tradk*, a path beaten by many footsteps; Dan. *traad*, marks left by treading, foot-traces; Sw. D. *trad*, a pathway or track formed on ice or snow by repeated trampling; A. S. *trōd*, a path, track; N. S. *trade*, id. See **Trade**.

Troll, v. a. (sometimes pr. trowl). 1. To roll, trundle, cause to circulate. Also 2. v. n. To roll or be rolled.

Pr. Pm. ‘*Tryllyn* or *trollyn*. *Volvo*.’ O. N. *trétla*, to turn, roll or whirl round; Sw. *trilla*, to turn round, roll; Dan. *trille*, N. *trilla*, N. S. *drillen*, Schw. *trillen*, Switz. *trällen*. Cf.

Dan. *trille-bør*, Sw. D. *trille-bör*, a wheel-barrow. Most of the verbs quoted are both a. and n., like our own.

'But when you list to ridin any where
You mote *trill* a pin stant in his ere.' *Squire's Tale*, l. 335.

Chaucer also speaks of tears *trilling* down the cheeks; a sense quoted by Dean Rietz.

Troll-egg days, sb. Monday and Tuesday in Easter-week. See **Pace-egg**, **Roll-egg**.

Trollibobs, **trollibods**, sb. The entrails or intestines.

Cr. Gl. states that this word is usually preceded by the word 'tripes,' as 'tripes and trollibobs;' Hall. gives *trollybags* as signifying tripe; and doubtless this is the fundamental word, the idea being that of a convoluted bag-like receptacle. See **Troll**.

Trollowerance, sb. A teetotum. See **Scopperil**.

This word is given on the authority of the *Wb. Gl.* **Lowerance** is the Pr. of Laurence, and possibly the word is a corruption of **troll-Laurence** = spin-Laurence, formed on the same principle as 'Jumping-Dick,' 'Skip-Jack,' 'Double-Tommy,' &c. Comp. *Pr. Pm.* 'troll-lynge or rolynge. *Volucio*.'

Trone. The common Pr. of Throne.

Trow, sb. A trough. A vessel or utensil hollowed out of stone so as to contain water, is so called, as well as a trough made for such special purpose.

Pr. Pm. 'Tbrowbe, vessel, *trow*. *Alveus*.' O. N. *þro*, Dan. *trug*, Sw. *trag*, N. S. *trog*, Germ. and Dut. *trog*, A. S. *trog*, *trob*. O. N. has *trog*, linter, alveus, a word effectually preserved in the Northumb. *trows* given by Halliwell. The word was applied by the finder to an 'Ancient-British' predecessor of the quern, in the writer's possession; being a hard stone with a dish-shaped hollow wrought in it.

Trumpery, sb. A worthless or indifferent sort of person.

Trundle-stick, sb. A boy's hoop-stick.

Trunk, sb. A frame of iron or wood, covered with strong netting, and used in the capture of lobsters and crabs.

Trunker, sb. A fisherman engaged in lobster-catching with **Trunks**.

Trunking, sb. The pursuit of lobster and crab-catching, by means of 'pots,' or **Trunks**.

Truss, sb. A large bundle: thus drapery goods rolled together and packed in coarse canvas form a **Truss**.

Rich. quotes Fr. *trousser*, Dut. *tross*, *trossen*, Germ. *tross*, Sw. *tross*, Low Lat. *trossa*, *trossare*, to pack up as baggage. Rietz, however, collates Irish *trus*, to bind, surround with a tie or girth, with Sw. D. words *tross*, a rope, a tie, *trossa*, to bind bundles of brushwood, &c. This word and the corresponding verb are of very frequent occurrence in early writers.

'Noble men and gentile ne bereth nout packes, ne ne vareð nout *itrussed* mid *trusses* (trusseaus).' *Ancr. Riwele*, p. 166.

Tum, v. a. To card wool roughly, or for the first time and in preparation for the finer cards.

In the absence of any other derivation might not O. N. *bemba*, arcuare, *bembiz*, intumescere, be suggested as possibly cognate? The wool, when taken off the 'cards' in what are called **Tummings**, is in hollow, puffy-looking rolls.

Tunder, sb. Pr. of Tinder.

Comp. *bussbop*;—'The said Hugh Pontchardin looked earnestly on the *bussbop*, and the *bussbop* said unto him, "Hugh &c."' Capgrave, quoted in *York Castle Dep.* p. 161, note. See **Bisshel**.

Tunty, num. adj. Twenty.

'Ah 'll take *tunty* groats for 't; nowght nae less.'

Tup, sb. A ram.

Cf. Sw. *tupp*, a cock, Sw. D. *topp*, N. *tupp*. Comp. also Sw. *böns-tupp*, the cock of the domestic fowl, *tjär-topp*, the cock of the woods. Much as **Steg**, which as O. N. *steggr* seems to have meant the male of most or all animals, is with us limited now to the meaning, gander, male of the goose (comp. also **Stag**, **Stirk**), so **Tup** has come to bear the single meaning it now does in lieu of the more general meaning of the male among fowls.

Tup-lamb, sb. A male lamb.

Turf, sb. 1. The surface-matter of the moor, which, consisting of vegetable matter accruing from the long-continued growth of the **Ling** is available as fuel or **Fire-eldin**. It is cut in large flakes or cakes about two inches thick, the growing **Ling** having been previously burnt off it. 2. A single piece or flake of **Turf**. See **Turf-spit**.

O. N. *torf*, Dan. *tørn*, Sw. *torf*, Sw. D. *torv*, N. *torv*, N. S. *torf*, A. S. *turf*, Dut. *turf*, Germ. *torf*, &c. 'In parts of the Highlands,' says Worsaae, *Minder*, p. 330, "the Danes" are occasionally credited with the distinction of having been instructors to the natives. One of the first Jarls in the Orkneys had, according to the Sagas, the name Torf-Einar, in consequence of his having been the first to grave turves on a certain Scottish promontory designated Torfness. This point may have been Tarbet; and it certainly belonged either to Caithness or to Sutherland. And it is at least a remarkable coincidence that the people of the district in question still repeat the tradition that it was "the Danes" who taught them the use of turf as fuel.'

Turf-graving time, sb. Autumn; the period between hay-time and harvest especially.

Turf-reek, sb. The smoke of a fire made with **Turf** or **Peat**.

Turf-spade, **turf-spit**, sb. The implement or tool used in **graving Turves**, consisting of a triangular cutting instrument with one upright side, to sever the **Turf** sideways as well as from the subsoil. This is affixed to a long, strong, curved shaft with a cross-handle, and is urged on by an impulse given by the thighs. See **Knappers**, **Spit**, **Spittle**.

Turn, v. a. 1. To turn from one's course or purpose; to sway or influence. 2. To hinder or stop.

1. 'He's desput hard to *to'n*.'

2. 'He's *to'n'd* wiv a little; he's nowght fit for these parts;' of a clergyman newly appointed to a Dales parish, who, happening to lodge some little distance from his church, suffered himself to be kept away for two or three Sundays in succession by snow, which, though deep, was by no means impassable, even on foot.

Turn-pike, sb. A high-road; in contradistinction to a **Loaning**, or a **Moor-road**.

Turns, To do one's own. To attend to one's own personal work or wants.

'She's nane sae ill but what she can *dee her own to'ns*;' make her own bed, wash up, fill the kettle, &c.

Turn to the door (pr. *to'n te t' deear*). To turn out of the house, or out of doors.

Tutty, adj. Fractious, testy, ready to be offended. See **Teaty**.

Twadgers, sb. Small round gingerbread cakes, thick and tough, and slightly flavoured with lemon—now rarely seen. *Wh. Gl.*

Twangy, adj. and adv. With odd or affected intonation; of a person's manner in speaking or reading.

'She talks rather *twangy*.' *Wh. Gl.*

Twattle, v. a. To treat caressingly, to fondle, to coax.

Hall. gives 'to tattle, to chatter,' as a further meaning for this verb, his other being 'to *pat*, to make much of.' Ihre gives the vb. *twätta*, to wash, and also to prattle, to trifle, remarking that Germ. *waschen*, in like manner, takes the same significations. So also O. N. *þvætta* is to wash with manual application (*volutando perluere*) and also to chatter, gossip, trifle. Possibly the patting and other hand processes applied in washing, or the connection between light talk and fondling talk, will account for the existence and the signification of our present word. See Wedgw., however, in v. *Twattle*.

Tweea, num. adj. Two.

Twill, sb. A quill.

It is scarcely necessary to do more than simply advert to the very frequent interchange of *tw* and *qu* in the Northern dialects and tongues. Rietz remarks that in certain districts 'tv is sounded us kw or kv; as, for instance, *kwóngin* for *tvungen*, *kwål* for *tvål*, *kvätta* for *tvätta*,' &c. Comp. *twitcb* (couch-grass) with *quitch*, *quick*, *quitter* with *twitter*, besides the other instances in the present word and those which follow. Comp. also the interchange of *qu* and *w* as in *quick* (alive), *wick*; *quean*, *wean*; &c.

Twilt, v. a. To beat, flog, chastise.

The same word as *quilt*, to beat. Halliwell, &c.

Twilt, sb. A quilt, or bed-cover; a counterpane.

For etymology of *quilt* see Wedgw. under the word *Counterpane*; a very interesting passage.

Twilt, v. a. To cross-stitch in quincunx fashion so as to connect two thicknesses together, as of a bed-cover and its lining, a petticoat and its lining, with, possibly, an intervening layer of cotton-wool.

Twilting, sb. A beating or flogging.

Twilting-frame, sb. A frame of large size to which the borders of a **Twilt**, or the like, are secured while it undergoes the process of **twilting**.

Twine, v. n. 1. To turn, or twist from the direct line of flight, or course, generally speaking; of a bird, or running creature. 2. v. a. To twist, as with string, rope, **Thack-band**, in process of manufacture.

'Thae partridges flew straight doon for t' beck an' then they *twined* round under t' bank.'

Twiny, adj. Peevish, fretful, repining.

No doubt a derivative from *wbine*, and coincident with *wbiny*.

Twist, sb. A strain, or wrench; of a joint, namely.

Twisty, adj. Cross, petted, out of humour and shewing it in manner.

Dan. *twist*, N. S. and Dut. *twist*, disagreement, contention, strife, quarrelling or squabbling; *leve i idelig twist*: to live like cat and dog; *twistig*, at variance, open to question or dispute.

Twitch-bell, sb. The common earwig (*Forficula caudata*).

Comp. '*Twitch-ballock*, the large black beetle.' Halliwell. The former portion of these words I take to be coincident with the *wig* in *earwig*, and due to A. S. *wiega*, a kind of worm or fly, a beetle (another form of the A. S. word being *twicca*, *twicca*), *eor-wiega*, earwig. I believe the *bell* depends upon a word about which there is some uncertainty. I connect it with the final syllable in '*Kitchen-boll* (O. E.), *kitchen-ball* (South.), *chissel-bol* (North.),' names of the wood-louse, *Transactions Phil. Society*, 1858, p. 99, as well as with the *ball* in *Twitch-ballock*, and also with the *fel* or *bil* in A. S. *wifel*, *wibil*, the weevil, and with the *bel* in **Warbel**; and if, as most likely (see under **Warbel**), this latter *bel* connects itself through *bodylle* with *bot*, *bode*, *boud*, perhaps claims to be regarded as simply a contracted form of a diminutive from the word represented in these forms, some of the uncertainty referred to above would be removed. Comp. the contractions which convert *Spatula* into **Spaul**, *Ketell* into **Kell**, &c. The Dan. name for the insect is *ørentvist*, *ørentvist*; and *tvestjert* the Jutl. name. Other Dan. prov. names are *twinklestjert*, *twisthiort* (this last being probably a corruption, Molbech thinks, of *tvestjert*). The Prov. Sw. name is *tve-styrta*, *tve-störta* or *tvä-stärta*, against standard Sw. *tvestjert*. In all these words the latter element is identical, of course, with the *start* in *red-start*, and simply signifies *tail*, so that the entire word is *two-tail* or *two-tailed*. On the other hand *ørentvist* leads to the suggestion that *twitch* might have a different connection from that in which it is placed above, and if the prefix in *warbodyle*, **Warbel**, *malt-boud*, *sbarn-bode*, and the

like, implies a like qualification in other compounds of which *bode*, or a derivative therefrom, forms the second element, *twitch* must be accounted for on the ground of its connection with Dan. *twist*, E. *twitch*, Prov. E. *twitchers*, small pincers, and the like.

Twitters, sb. The twisted entanglements which over-twisted, or unevenly twisted, thread, string, &c., is apt to run into spontaneously.

No doubt the ordinary word *twitter*, to tremble, by an accommodation of sense from the vibrating or tremulous motion of the entanglements described when in course of formation. But collate also Germ. *zotte*, a tuft or twist of hair, *zotteln*, to entangle; *du verzottelte mähne*: the feltered mane.

U

Udge, v. n. (Pr. of *Urge*). To have muscular action in the sides and body, as in hearty laughter or violent retching.

I meet with this word only in *Wb. Gl.*, and it is doubtless the Clevel. form or pronunciation of *urge* = to retch. Halliwell. Comp. *dozz* or *duzz*, the pronunciation of *dorze*, *bo'd*, pronunciation of bird, &c.

Uke, v. n. To itch.

Wb. Gl. gives it also, v. a., 'to tease or annoy;' *yuke* in Hall.; Dan. *jeuken*, L. Sax. *jöken*, Germ. *jucken*, to itch. Comp. Sw. D. *jukka*, to be uneasy, fidgetty, restless, A. S. *gicenes*, *gictha*, itching. The *Ancr. Riwe* form is *zichen* or *zicchen*.

Uking, sb. Itching.

'“A sair *uking* and swithering, as gin it war boun to break out intiv a great flusterment;” a sore itching and smarting as if the part were going to break out into an eruption.' *Wb. Gl.*

Umbethink, unbethink, v. ref. To recollect, to call to mind, to have revert to one's remembrance.

Cf. O. N. *umþenkia*, meditari, A. S. *ymbþeabtian*, to take thought about.

'I *unbetbought* myself.' *Wb. Gl.*

Comp. the sense in 'Therfor, felow, hold thi peasse,
And *umbitbynke* the what thou saysse.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 4.

At p. 251, the form is *umtbynke* :—

'Nay, I pray the do not so,
Umtbynke the better in thy mynde.'

Again, in the simple sense of calling to mind,—

'*Umbetbynke* þe nowe how þou has done gret synns and many.' *Rel. Pieces*, p. 16.

Umbethinking, unbethinking, sb. A reminder, a sudden act of reminding.

'“I gave him an *unbetbinking* ;” a reproof or blow given at a time when little expected.' *Wb. Gl.*

Umstrid, adv. Astride.

Cr. Gl. gives 'umstridden, astride or astraddle.' There must have been many words compounded with *um* in the earlier ages of the dialect. *Townel. Myst.* preserves *umshade*, and Hall. quotes *umbeclappe*, *umbegrippe*, *umbelappe*, *umbeset*, *umbigoon*, *umbraid*, *umbylue*, *umgang*, *umgife*, and several others.

Uncoifing, sb. The accompaniment of a personal contention between women; cap-pulling.

Uncouch, adj. Uncouth, strange, awkward.

Uncustomed, adj. Smuggled, on which no duty has been paid.

Under, To keep at. To have subject, or under one's authority. See **At after**.

' "They keep them *at under*;" in a state of subjection.' *Wb. Gl.*

Undercold, sb. A cold caught by the wind blowing up under the clothes. *Wh. Gl.*

Underdraw, v. a. To line the inner side of a roof with lath and plaster.

Underdrawing, sb. The inner coat or integument of a slated or tiled roof, of lath and plaster, the laths being nailed to the under side of the battens on the upper side of which the slate-laths are fixed.

Undergang, v. a. To undergo, endure, pass through.

Undergang, sb. A passage beneath any obstruction, a railway, for instance, crossing a road, and under which a passage or quasi-tunnel is made for the roadway.

Underganging, sb. The act of undergoing, or enduring; sufferance, in Shakspeare's sense.

' "A desperate *underganging*;" a severe ordeal, or operation to be undergone.' *Wb. Gl.*

Underhanded, adj. Undersized, of small stature.

The *Lincolnsb. Gl.*, with its customary incorrectness (or worse), defines this word,—'too little help, small in stature, unfair,' what is meant by the words in the first clause being that the person spoken of as *underbanded* has an insufficient amount of *bands*, that is of workers. Probably the second sense may be looked on as a kind of transition in sense from the first.

Underling, sb. An ill-thriven, under-grown or stunted child, or young creature of any sort.

Cf. Hall., 'Underling, an inferior.

"He was to alle men *underlynge*
So lowe was niver 3yt no kyng."

MS. Cantab. Ff. 11. 38, f. 241.'

Hence the idea implied in our word; inferiority in size, growth or capacity for thriving. Comp. also *Pr. Pm.* 'Underlynge. Subditus.'

Undermind, v. a. To undermine, to work beneath any object—house, wall, tree—so as to weaken its foundation or interfere with its stability.

Pr. Pm. 'Vndermyndyn, idem quod *underdelvyn* . . . *Vnderdelvyn. Suffodio.*

Underpinning, sb. A course (or courses) of mason-work introduced at the lower part of a building to support, or prevent the fall of, that which is above: especially when the 'introduction' is subsequent to the completion of the building.

N. S. *pinn*, *penn* is a peg, a plug (Bosw. in v. *Pinn*); and the idea of insertion is strongly implied in our vernacular use of the word before us.

Ungain, adj. Not near at hand, inconvenient of access; inconvenient or awkward. See **Gain**.

Unheppen, adj. 1. Clumsy, awkward, without contrivance or management. 2. Untidy, sluttish in person and dress.

Ancr. Riwele affords instances of the form *unbep* in the sense of *misbap*, but probably the affinities of our word may lie in a different direction. Note Sw. D. *bäpen*, astounded, amazed, unbecomingly eager in pursuit of anything, Sw. *bäpen*, thunderstruck, being collated by Rietz with O. E. *awbaped*, which, he adds, 'Skinner derives from A. S. *waffan*, stupere, horrere.' Dan. Dial. also has the form *bæp*, embarrassed, perplexed, shy, which approximates to awkward; and the connection of *heppen*, which Hall. says 'sometimes stands for *unbep-pen*, not dexterous, &c.,' with *bæp* is more than probable. The *un* is either a corruption, arising from what Mr. Wedgwood terms 'an instinctive striving after meaning,' or more likely still, a mere conversion of *um*.

Unkard, unkid, adj. 1. Strange or unused, to a place; unaccustomed, to a kind of work, or manual occupation; strange to or not knowing, persons. 2. Awkward, strange, generally.

Hall. gives the spelling *unkard*. He also gives, *unco*, awkward, strange; *unkud*, unknown, and *unketh*, uncouth, strange. Brockett's spelling is *unket*, *unkid*, while *Cr. Gl.* gives only *uncoth*. Jamieson's sole form is *unco*, adj. and adv. Hall., following Bosworth, makes A. S. *un-cwyd*, without speech or strife, quiet, solitary, the origin of 'the provincial word *unkid*,'—meaning 'sine lite, quietus, solitarius.' I cannot but think that our **unkard**, **unked** or **unkid** is rather due to A. S. *un-cwð*, unknown, strange, and its various senses to be quite paralleled by those of the word *strange*. Cf. *uncouch*, a mere modern corruption of *uncouth*.

'They are *unkard* to t' spot.' *Wb. Gl.*

Unlisting, unlisten'd, adj. Without inclination, indisposed to, any action or line of conduct.

'I feel *unlisting* to stir.' *Wb. Gl.*

Unmenseful, adj. Unbecoming, indecent; ill-mannered; shabby, unseemly. See **Mense**, **Menseful**.

Unsayable, adj. Not to be influenced by advice or recommendation; self-willed, pertinacious. See **Said**.

Unslot, v. a. To unfasten—a door or hatch, say—by slipping back the bolt or **Slot**. See **Slot**.

Unsteck, v. a. To unfasten, a door or **Heck**, by lifting the latch or **Sneck**.

Unstrong, adj. In weak health; not having recovered strength after an illness.

‘*þe ueond, þet makeð uet kelf t̃ to wilde, feble t̃ unstrong.*’ *Ancr. Riwle*, p. 136.

Observe also the sb. *unstrength*;—

‘*þus þeos two þinges bihold i þine licame—fulðe t̃ unstrencðe.*’ *Ib.* 278.

‘“I doubt Willy has not mended well o’ this last bout.” “Nay, Ah’s seear he’s varrey *unstrong*, puir chap.”’

Up, v. n. To exclaim, to break into words suddenly.

Possibly not a mere abnormal use of the preposition *up*. *Kok* gives the word *øbe*, in the same sense, as of extensive and very frequent usage in S. Jutland, deriving it from O.N. *öpa*, *óp*. Besides other instances, he gives *e kok øber*: the cock exclaims, crows. Comp. the word *iupped* in the following extract from *Ancr. Riwle*, p. 88:—‘*þare hit is þet ich wuste herof; auh þauh, þurh me ne schulde hit neuer more beon iupped:*’ it is long since I knew of it; but yet it should never have been *i-upped* through me; spoken of aloud, proclaimed.

‘Then Ah *oops* an’ seeas.’

‘Bud he *oops* an’ seeas—“nowght o’ t’ soort.”’

Upgang, sb. A track or roadway up an ascent.

Up-grown, adj. Adult; arrived at years of maturity.

Uphold, v. a. To warrant, maintain, make good.

‘I’ll *upbo’d* ye, it was sae.’ *Wb. Gl.*

‘“He teeak five an’ tho’tty shilling wage o’ Satterday at neeght, an’ he’d wared t’ heeal iv it i drink afore Monday at neeght.” “Ay, Ah s’ *upbo’d* ye: a drucken donnot!”’

Uphold, sb. (pr. *upho’d*). Maintenance; that which is requisite to supply a person’s wants; and thence, his demands.

A direct derivative from the ordinary sense of the standard vb. ‘to support, sustain.’

‘“He’s of a desperate *upbo’d*;’ of a person of expensive habits, or of one who is a great eater.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Uprising, sb. A prosperous rise in one’s circumstances and condition; a getting on the world.

Upset-price, sb. The price at which anything is offered to public sale.

Upset with or wiv. Very much pleased or elated.

‘He’s desper’tly *upset* wiv his new wife.’

Upstand, v. n. To remain; to continue in the same state and circumstances as heretofore: occurring most frequently in pres. pcpl.

We find a similar and, in some cases, precisely analogous usage of the word in O. N. Thus, *Flat.* i. 525, *Orms Storulfsson took bann ser fari med þeim manni er Ozsorr borzski bet er skip atti uppistandanda j Þiorsa ok for utan med bonum*: Orm Storulfsson took his passage with the man called Ozsorr, who had a ship abiding in Þiorsa, and fared out with him; and again, *er uppi stod j Gufarösa*: who continued in Gufarösa.

'Are they all *upstanding* yet?' *Wb. Gl.*

Uptak', sb. One who excels the others he is named or associated with; one eminent among all.

'He was t' *uptak'* on 'em all.' *Wb. Gl.*

Up, To be. To be old enough to be off the parents' hands, if not actually adult.

'Seven childer in a'; but tweea iv 'em's *oop*.'

Urling, sb. A dwarfish child or person; one who through sickness or other cause has not grown properly. Otherwise spelt **Orling**.

Hall. has '*urled*, starved with cold,' and Jam. '*urluch*, having a feeble and emaciated appearance;' as also '*wroul*, an ill-grown person, or puny child;' which latter word he collates with *warwolf* or *warwouf*, a puny child, or an ill-grown person of whatever age. I should rather regard our **Urling** as another form of **Wreckling**, collating the Dan. D. forms *vraag* or *vrag*, *vrægling*, a dwarf, a misshapen, ill-grown person; S. Jutl. *vråsling*, *vratling*; words which, especially with Jamieson's intermediate form *wroul*, seem to afford a not un-easy mode of affiliation for **Urling**. The *Wb. Gl.* simply connects it with **Underling**, as if another form of it.

Use-money, sb. Interest for money lent, or deposited.

Use, To no. Unprofitable, good for no purpose.

'Gin a man can nowther wark nor show off, he's *to nae use*.'

Uvver, adj. Upper, higher.

Comp. Sw. *öfver*.

V

Vast, used substantively. A great quantity, or number. Comp. **Few**.

'There was a strange *vast* o' folk at Mally D.'s burial.'

'A *vast* o' wet's fa'an this back end.'

'A *vast* o' muck astor;' the roads are very wet and dirty.

Vend, v. a. To discharge or throw clear; as of material in an excavation.

Merely a form of *vent*. Comp. 'vent one's anger,' and the like.

Vent, sb. A slit or opening in a garment. Also sounded and spelt **Fent**.

For illustration here, as better than any I can otherwise offer, I quote from Mr. Way's note to *Fente* in *Pr. Pm.*:—"In the Assembly of Ladies, a poem attributed to Chaucer, *Attemperaunce* is described as arrayed in a blue gown, purfled, or trimmed with fur.

"After a sort, the coller and the *vent*,
Like as armyne is made in purfeling,
With greate pearles full fine and orient,
They were couched all after one worching."

In the thirteenth century the fent or vent appears at the collar of the robe, both in male and female costume, being a short slit closed by a brooch. . . . In such instances it is sufficiently apparent why the fent should be termed, as in the *Pr.*, *fibulatorium*; but at a later period being considerably prolonged, the opening of the robe in front extending often much below the waist, a brooch was no longer sufficient to close it. At the period when Chaucer wrote, the fent was trimmed with rich furs, and the fastenings were ornaments of chased work, jewelled. . . . In the Inventory of Sir J. Fastolf, A.D. 1459, there was "j jakket of red felwet, the ventis bounde with red lether."

Very. Used as an adjective and intensitive.

'Nobbut a *varra* trifle;' a very small or insignificant portion or quantity.

'A *varra* deecal;' a large quantity.

Vessel-cups. A corruption of **Wassail-cups**.

Viewly, viewsome, adj. Fair to look at, handsome, beautiful.

W

Wad, v. a. To wager, to bet.

Pr. Pm. 'Wedde, or thyng leydyd in plegge. *Vadium, pignus, vadimonium*;' A. S. *wed*, a pledge, earnest; N. S. and O. Dut. *wedde*, id.; Fris. *wed*, a promise; Germ. *wette*, a bet, wager; O. N. *ved*, a pledge, a deposit. Dan. *vedde* is to deposit, and then to wager or bet, *veddemaal*, a bet; Sw. *vad*, a bet, *vädja*, to appeal. The transition from deposit simple to deposit made in a bet is easy enough, indeed necessary. Comp. the following extracts:—

'For if there be in a countre an horeling, a shrewe,
Lat him come to the court hise nedes for to shewe,
And bring wid him silver and non other *wed*,
Be he never so muchel a wrecche, hise nedes sholen be spede.

Political Song, quoted by Marsh, Second Ser. p. 252.

'My lond ich wulle sette:
to *wedde* for seoluere.' *Lay.* ii. 636.

'I dare lay my heede to *wed*
Or that we go untill oure bed
That we shall here anothere.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 281.

Cf. *Jag vill sätta mitt bufvud i vad, att*: I will lay my head in *wad* that
Dalin's Sw. Dict.

Wae's t' heart. An exclamation of pity or condolence, or sorrow and concern: contracted either from 'wae is at the heart,' of the speaker namely; or, from 'wae is the heart.'

Spelt *Waesis t' heart*, *Wb. Gl.*; *Wasteheart*, *Leeds Gl.*; *Waast-heart*, *Cr. Gl.*

Waff, v. n. 1. To bark as a small dog or cur does. 2. To emit puffing sounds, from the escape of steam; as a boiling pot, especially when the contents are thicker than simple water, does.

Pr. Pm. 'Wappyn, or baffyn as houndys (or snokyn). *Nicto*;' also, 'Wappon, or berkyn,' and 'Wappyng' (of howndys) or berkyng. *Bajulatus, latratus*;' and Hall. gives *wap*, *wappet*, a kind of cur, a yelping cur. Comp. *Fris. wop*, cry, clamour, *wopa*, to call for assistance; *M. G. bana wopida*, the cock crew. Comp. also *A. S. wapelian* or *wopelian*, to burst out, to bubble, and also the sound implied in the sniffing of the dog. If nothing else suggested a connection with *O. N. óp*, clamour, shouting, *æpa*, to cry aloud, make an outcry, the resemblance of the *M. G.* phrase to the *S. Jutland e kok øber*, the cock crows, necessarily must; and it is a very noteworthy circumstance that *Kok*, in indicating the pronunciation of *øbe*, gives the form *øbf* for that purpose; which, independently of the general principle that *p* and *f* are constantly interchangeable, establishes the fact that in this particular case such interchange is a fact. Our word is spelt *wbaff* in *Wb. Gl.*

Waffle, v. n. To waver or vacillate; to be undecided.

O. N. vöflur (pl.), doubt, uncertainty, hesitation, *vaflun*, id., *veifla*, to make to oscillate freely; *A. S. wafian*, to wave, fluctuate (*Bosw. collates waffle*, from *Brock.*, with this word); *wafol*, *waful*, hesitating through astonishment, doubting. See **Waffling**, **waffly**.

Waffling, **waffly**, adj. Vacillating, undecided, hesitating, in action and plan.

'A windy, *waffling* soort o' chap, wheea nivver kens his ain mind.' See **Waffly**.

Waffly, adj. Given to chattering or babbling.

N. vavla, to chatter, talk nonsensically, *A. S. wæflan*, to babble, speak foolishly, whiffle. *Bosw. collates N. S. wewern*, *Dut. weifelen*, *Germ. zweifeln*, and *O. N. vifla*, confundere, as also *Welsh chwffio*, to move. I regard this word as actually existing in our dialect, though not clearly distinguished now-a-days from **waffling**: for I find the idea of *chattering* connected with the word **waffly**; and am not certain that the illustration given under **waffling** should not really be taken as an example of **waffly**. Note the connection of *windy*.

Waffy, adj. Weak, tasteless. See **Wauf**.

Waft, sb. A slight puff of air or wind; the breath of a gentle breeze blowing fitfully.

Comp. with the standard word, and note the use in—'And the sighs of their fears, and the wind of their prayers *waft* them (good men) safely to their port.' *Taylor*, Vol. I. Sermon 8 (quoted by Richardson).

Waft, sb. A wraith, an apparition assuming the form of a person whose death is approaching; and imminent, if seen by himself.

Quite possibly this word may rather be connected with the standard word than with O. N. *vofa*, spectrum, umbra, manes, but the connection with either is not very apparent. Jamieson gives one of the senses of *waff*, *waif*, as 'a transient view, a passing glance,' with the instance, 'I had just a *waff* o' him,' and collates this use with Northumb. *waff* (and therefore with our **Waft**). The connection is not improbable. The notion involved in the word is fast passing away in the district. An old man (who died in 1866) was nearly the last believer, on personal grounds, with whom I have had acquaintance. He, however, mentioned to me two or three distinct cases, which are recorded in Henderson's *Folklore of the Northern Counties of England*, p. 30.

Wage, sb. A remuneration for work done or service rendered.

'They gav' her a decent *wage*.' *Wb. Gl.*

'"What did he give you for doing it, John?" "Tweea groats, an' nobbut a bite o' breead, wur all t' *wage* Ah getten."'

Wain, sb. A waggon. See **Bride-wain**.

I give the definition that is usually given of this word; but I must append the remark that, if intended to imply that the wain and the modern waggon are the same vehicles, the definition is incorrect. The veritable **Wain**, now never seen, was a narrow, long-bodied vehicle, with two wheels only, and these at the hinder end. The front or foremost end trailed along the ground. O. N. and Sw. *vagn*, O. Sw. *wagn*, Dan. *vogn*, A. S. *wæn* (contracted from *wægen*), Welsh *gwain*, &c.

Wain-house, sb. (pr. wain-'us). A shed to protect the waggons, &c., of a farm from the weather.

Wait of. To wait for. Compare **To call of**.

'I *waited of* him half an hour an' five minutes.

Wake. Pr. of Weak.

'For me þat es so *wayke*, and so vnmyghtfull,' &c. *Rel. Pieces*, p. 52.

Wake, sb. A feast, either on occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the parish church, or of a death; being all that is left of the vigils or watching—waking—which once accompanied such dates and events.

O. N. *vaka*, a vigil, a wake-night, as well as watchfulness or keeping awake. Comp. also *vaage*, in Dan. D. *vaagestue*; *at bolde vaagestue* being as nearly as possible equivalent to our to ho'd a **Lyke-wake**. Comp. further Sw. D. *vake-natt*;—'I *Wärend blir der-före graf-ölet än i dag kalladt Vake-natt*:' hence, in *Wærend*, the grave-ale (cf. *buri-al*) is still to this day called the *Wake-night*. See **Lich-wake**.

Wakensome, adj. Easily roused from sleep; not of a sleepy nature.

Hall. gives *wackersom* and *wakken*, both as meaning wakeful, or nearly so. Our word is sounded *wackensome*. Comp. A. S. *wacon*, watchfulness. The Northumbr. form of the adj. employed in *Rel. Pieces*, pp. 56, 57, is *wakkyre*, coincident with which is Halliwell's *wakker*, easily awakened.

Wale, v. a. (pr. wheeal). To beat, chastise, flog.

Necessarily a derivative sense from that of E. *weal* or *wale*, the idea being made to rest upon the effect, instead of simply upon the act, of beating. Cf. *Pr. Pm.* 'Wale, or strype after scorynge.'

Waling, sb. (pr. wheealing). A flogging, or castigation.

Walker, sb. A fuller; one who is employed in a **Walk-mill**.

A. S. *wealcere*, a fuller; Sw. *valkare*, Dan. *valker*.

Walking-mill, walk-mill, sb. A fulling-mill.

'*Walka*, pressare, volutare, ut solent qui fulloniam exercent.' Ihre. With this collate O. N. *velkia*, contrectare, volvere, Sw. *valka*, to full, *valk*, a fulling-mill, Dan. *valke*, *valke-mølle*; A. S. *wealcan*, Germ. *walken*, &c., and M. Lat. *walcatorium*. Through the M. G. *vul-lareis*, a fuller, Ihre points out the probable connection of the O. Sw. word *walka*, to full, with Finn. *walkia*, white, *walawa*, shiningness. On the other side, the connection with E. *fuller*, *fulling* is apparent.

Walk with. To court, or be courted by. See **Lead**.

'Ay, she's gien t'ither chap oop an' *walks wiv* oor Willy noo.'

Waller, Dry-stone-waller, sb. A man whose stated occupation it is to build the mortarless stone walls so characteristic of the district. See **Dry-stone-wall** (Appendix).

Wally, v. a. See **Whally**.

Walsh, adj. Insipid; watery.

Jam. refers this word to Teut. *gaelsch*, ingratus, insuavis sapore aut odore; and Dan. D. has *giælsod*, disagreeably or nauseously sweet. But it may rather be a contraction of *wallowish*, nauseous, Hall., which, again, from *wallow*, flat, insipid. Cf. *valg*, tasteless, insipid, *Aasen*, p. 637, and also 'Dut. *walghen*, to nauseate, loathe; *walgbinge*, nausea, inclination to vomit. *Ik walg daran*, it turns my stomach. From the sensation of rolling in the stomach caused by incipient sickness. Germ. *walgen*, *walgern*, to roll. Sanders.' Wedgw. Note besides, *Pr. Pm.* *wælkwe-swete*, for bitter-sweet or woody night-shade (*Solanum dulcamara*), and *walletb* in the lines below:—

'Venim or vernioch' or vinegre, I trouwe
Wallep in my wombe.' Skeat's *P. Ploughm.* p. 55.

Wame (pr. wheeam), **wem**, sb. The belly, stomach; one's 'inside.'

O. N. *vömb*, venter infimus; Sw. *våmb*, *våmm*, belly; Dan. *vom*, A. S. *wamb*, N. S. *wamm*, Dut. *wam*, Fris. *wamb*, Germ. *wampe*, O. G. *wambe*; in *thes uueles uuambu*: in the whale's belly; M. G. *wamba*.

'They fill their *wombe* with wine and ale.' *Plowman's Tale*.

'He's a desper't pain in 's *wem*.'

Wan (pr. as the adj. 'wan'), p. p. of to Win.

Wangle, v. n. To totter, or shake to its fall; of a wall, building, &c.

Compare **Wankle**. O. Sw. *wankla*, fluctuate, a frequentative from *wanka*, *wackla*, vacillare; A. S. *wicelian*, Dut. *waggelen*. A. S. *wancol*, *woncol*, N. S., Dut. and Germ. *wankel*, unstable, wavering, Sw. and Dan. *vankel-modig*, as well as E. *wag*, *waggle*, Sw. *vagga*, to rock, and sb. a cradle, &c., all are closely connected.

'“Take care, it's beginning to *wbangle*;" of a wall tottering to its downfall.' *Wb. Gl.*

Wang-tooth, sb. A molar tooth or grinder.

A. S. *wang-toð*, *wong-toð*; O. N. *vángi*, the jaw, cheek; O. Sw. *wang*, A. S. *wang*, *weng*, *wæng*, Dut. *wang*, Germ. *wange*, O. H. G. *uanga*, id.

'And of this assis cheke, that was so drey,
Out of a *wange-toðe* sprang anon a well,
Of whiche he dronke inough.' *Monke's Tale*, l. 155.

Wankle, adj. Unstable, tottering; unsettled or changeable.

A. S. *wancol*, *woncol*; N. S. and Germ. *wankel*, unstable, unsteady, wavering. See **Wangle**.

'quelen þa ældren :	died the elder,
'quelen þa 3eongere.	died the younger,
'qlæn þa wifmen :	died the women,
'quelen þa <i>wanclen</i> .'	died the <i>wancle</i> ; the weaklings or children,
Lay. iii. 280.	namely.

'“A *wankle* prospect;" unlikely prospect of success in a matter.' *Wb. Gl.*

'“*Wankle* weather;" uncertain or changeable weather.' *Ib.*

Want, sb. A deficiency; no supply at all, or, more usually, an insufficient one.

Comp. the O. N. idiom, one which occurs by no means infrequently, moreover:—*A æinbveriu kuellde bar þat til tidenda at mannz uar vant af lide þeirra*: one evening there was a report that there was a want of a man belonging to their company.

'Not a varrey guid plant (of wheat, &c.); there's a *want* i' pleeces;' the seed has failed to grow, or the young plant has died out, here and there in the field.

Wap-cloth, sb. Coarse and thick cloth, for making pilot-coats, or fishermen's pea-jackets.

Pr. Pm. 'Wappon, or hyllyn wythe clothys or oþer lyke. *Tego, contego*,' in which we have the same sense as *wap* bears still in many districts, to 'wrap or bundle up.' Comp. the forms *wrap*, *wlap* (our *lap*); 'and thei schulen *wlap* in it the arke of witnessynge:' *Wicliffe's Bible*, Numbers iv. 5; and *hap*, of which Mr. Wedgw. says, 'probably a corruption of *wbap* from *wlap*;' "*lappyn* or *wbappyn* in clothes." *Pr. Pm.* The application in our word is obvious.

War (pr. as the noun 'war,' when emphasised; otherwise, more as 'wur'). Imp. tense of To be.

O. N. *var*, *vart*, *var* (imp. of *at vera*, to be); Dan. *var*, Sw. *var*.

Warbels, sb. 1. Somewhat globular swellings along the back of a beast, occasioned by the presence of the larva of the gadfly (*Æstrus bovis*). 2. The said larvæ themselves. See **Twitch-bell**.

Hall. gives *warbeetles* as the Norfolk form of this name, and *Pr. Pm.* gives 'Warbote, wyrme. *Emigraneus*, *boa*;' while in the notes we find,—'Bibo, exbane, or warbodylle,' from *Lat. Eng. Vocab.* Roy. MS. 17 C. xvii, where *warbodylle* is clearly the same as Halliwell's *warbeetle*. But further, *warbote* or *warbot* is evidently a compound of the same prefix *war*, and *bot*, the origin of the *bot* in *horse-bot*, the name for the genus *Gasterophilus*. With *bot* collate *boud*, a weevil, and *bude* in *sbarnebude*, Hall., and also with *bed* in *wool-bed*, a hairy caterpillar, corrupted into *obed*, *oubit*, &c. This *bed* or *bit*, says Dr. Adams, *Transact. Phil. Soc.*, 1860-1, p. 93, 'is the common name for an insect, *bede*, *bode* or *bude*, which is of such frequent occurrence in the A. Sax. vocabularies, in Old English, and in the modern Provincial dialects.' Now *bodylle*, in *warbodylle*, is beyond doubt a diminutive from *bode*, and contracted in *Pr.* it would eventually become *boll*, *bol*, *bel*—cf. *chees-boll*, *kitchen-boll*—and so furnish the last syllable in **Warbel**. For the *war*, cf. *Pr. Pm.* 'Warre, a knobbe or knotte of a tree;' 'Warre or knob, new (næud).' Palsgr.; A. S. *wear*, a knot, O. Dut. *weer*, *wier*, nodus, callus. [There is a somewhat curious coincidence of sound and, in part, in sense also, between Dan. *vabel* or *vable*, a swelling in the skin, filled with water, and our **Warbel**—cf. *vaabeløiet*, having projecting eyes, eyes that stick out like **Warbels** on the animal's back—which might easily help to mislead.]

War-days, sb. All days but Sunday; ordinary days, every-day in the same sense as in one's 'every-day clothes.'

S. G. *bwardag*, an every-day: that is, an ordinary or working day; Dan. *bverdag*. One of the many amusing instances of attempted etymologies by incompetent hands is supplied by this word:—'Wardays—*Query* worse-day: *war* = worse;' 'War-day, *working day*;' 'wart-day, work day.'

Ware, v. a. To lay out, expend, or spend.

O. N. *veria*, negotiari, uti rebus suis (Hald.), with the instance, *at veria fé sinu til ölmusu gíafa*: to *ware* one's money upon alms gifts. Cf. Welsh *gwariaw*, to spend, *Garnett*, p. 165. The sb. obtains in all the Northern tongues; as O. N. *vara*, merx, Sw. *vara*, Dan. *vare*, A. S. *ware*, Germ. *waare*, Eng. *ware*, &c.

'Had I bot a penny on the wold I *war't*.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 311.

'"It was an ill-*warded* penny;" spent in a bad bargain.' *Wb. Gl.*

Wark. *Pr.* of Work, the *a* as in 'bark.'

Wark, v. n. To ache.

O. N. *verkia*, *þad verkiar*, it aches; Sw. *værka*, Dan. *verke* or *værke*, to ache, to be in pain, or sensible of pain; A. S. *werc*, *weorc*, pain.

'For I have made me in this strete
Sore bonys and *warkand fete*.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 45.

'Our manciple I hope he will be dede,
Swa *werkis* ay the wangs in his hede.' *Reve's Tale*, p. 31.

[Notice the use of hope = I fear, doubt or expect, and comp. our *Clevel. doubt*]

Wark, sb. An ache, sharp pain; as **Teeath-wark**, **Heead-wark**.

Cf. Ihre's *bofud-wærke*, head-ache.

Warn, v. a. 1. To summon formally; to summon to the performance of a stated or public duty. 2. To induct into a public office, by the formal process of warning and swearing in.

Cf. 'If I ne venge me of the villanie, that men have doen to me, I sommen or *warne* hem, that have doen to me that villanie, and all other, to doe me an other villanie.' *Chaucer's Tale*, p. 154.

'The kynge had do *warne* alle his barons to be at his feste at Cardoell.' *Merlin*, p. 62.

The surveyor of highways *warns* the several farmers to attend with their draughts on such and such days to fulfil their **Statute-work**.

2. 'He was *warned* in as constable.' *Wb. Gl.*

Warp, sb. Deposit or sediment left by the water of a stream much charged with earthy matters.

Pr. Pm. 'Warpynge, of the see or ober water. *Alluvium*.' A word depending on the same origin as the latter element in **Moudiewarp**. The simple meaning of A. S. *weorpan* is to throw, to cast: but O. N. *verpa* is constantly applied in the sense of to throw together, so as to form an accumulation, or heap, or mound; thus, *at verpa baug*: to heap a funeral pile; *at verpa gard*: to form a fence or bank. Hence, first, the application in the name of the mole, and, secondly, in the case of the gradual accumulation of soil which takes place in the process of **warping**. Another like application of the word is in Dan. D. *varp* or *værp*, so much of a field as is ploughed the same way, that is to say, the furrow slices all laid upon each other or in the same direction, with which Molb. collates N. Engl. '*warp*, a quantity of land consisting of ten, twelve, or more ridges with a water-furrow on each side. To plough land in *warps*. Halloway's [qu. Halliwell's] Dictionary.'

Warped, **To be**, v. p. To be charged or encumbered with copious deposits of sedimentary matters left by a stream, or the tide.

Warridge, sb. The withers of a horse.

Comp. synonymous Germ. *wither-rist*.

Warse, adj. Worse. See **Waur**.

'Nae *warse* an new;' as good as new.

Warsen, v. n. To grow worse.

'"He *warsens* on 't;" becomes worse, in point of health.' *Wb. Gl.*

Warsening, sb. A becoming worse; a declension in health, or otherwise.

Warzle, v. a. To wheedle, to obtain—one's ends, namely—by flattery or cajolery.

This is probably the same word as **wizzle** or **whizzle**, and its proper orthography **wizle**; but its connection is not very apparent. Comp., however, Sc. *weise*, *wyse*, to use caution or policy for attaining any object in view, to prevail by prudence or art.

'"A *warzling* sort of a body;" a wheedler.' *Wb. Gl.*

'"They *wizzled* it out of him;" tricked him out of it.' *Ib.*

The same book also gives 'to smuggle,' as a sense borne by the word.

Warzlement, sb. Cajolery, wheedling ways.

Waste, v. a. To spoil, make unfit for use: a word of very general application.

'Have you *wasted* your frock?' to a little girl who had spilt something over it at dinner-time.

'Ah's feared t' corn 'll be quite *wasted*;' in a wet harvest-time. Of hay, in the same way. A book subjected to rough usage, is *wasted*; and so is a knife, or other steel article, which has been inadvertently left exposed to damp, &c.

Wastrell, wastrill, sb. An extravagant person, a spendthrift.

For the termination cf. **Gangerill** or **Gangerell**, **Dotteril**, **Haveril**, &c.

'A waster; the opposite to a home-bringer.' *Wb. Gl.*

Water-bleb, sb. A small blister or pustule containing water. See **Bleb**.

Water-brash, sb. Eructations more or less of an acid or acrid character and accompanied by the rising into the mouth of a small portion of acid or acrid liquid: a not infrequent accompaniment of acute heart-burn.

See **Brash**, and comp. *water-springe*, *water-teems*: Halliwell.

Water-can, sb. A gardener's water-pot; any tall tin vessel for containing water.

Water-dike, sb. A hole or cavity, traffic-worn in a road or pavement, and filled with water in rainy weather. See **Dike**.

Water-heck, sb. The barred wooden frame of equal width with a stream and hung across a shallow part of it, to prevent cattle, &c., from passing along the shallow and so straying from their proper limits.

Wath, sb. A ford in a running stream.

O. N. *vad*, a ford; *et enkelt stæd hvor man kan vade eller ride over en elv*: any given place where one can wade or ride across a stream; O. Sw. *wad*, Sw. *vad*, O. D. *wath*, Dan. *vad* or *vaad*. The fact that a **Wath**, or **Wathstead**, still exists in Clevel. side by side with every old bridge, or modern successor of such bridge, is very significant. The *Lincolnsb. Gl.* with the splendid disregard of sense, reason, and the merest acquaintance with ordinary sources of information or knowledge which distinguishes that book, states that 'Wath-stead, or more properly (!) waith-stead, derives its name from its situation on a wade (!) or ford: wade or waith being derived from the Latin *vadum*.' The compiler seems never to have heard of the Danish occupation of much of Lincolnshire, and consequently the idea that **Wath** is a purely Scandinavian word, in use long before the men who spoke it ever even heard of the Romans or their tongue, could find no means of access to his mind. His word *wath-stead* I take to be simply the 'site, or place, of a wath or ford.'

Watter. Pr. of Water, *a* as in 'hat' nearly, but with the slightest suspicion of an *r* after it.

'anon they doluen in the ground,
and a *watter* there they found.' Percy's *Folio MS.* i. p. 468.

Wattles, sb. The rods laid on the timber framework of a roof to lay the thatch on.

A. S. *watel*, a wattle, hurdle, covering, *tegula viminea*. An instance given is *þurb þa watelas*, Luke v. 19: through the tiling, in the Engl. version; *per tegulas*, Bosworth; 'by the sclattis,' Wycliffe's version; *ðerb ða watla*, *North. Gospels*. Literally, through the **Wattles**.

Wauf, **waufish**, adj. 1. Faint, sickly-seeming, weak. 2. Tasteless, insipid, weak, as tea.

Jam. writes this word *wauch*, *waugh*, and refers it to 'Teut. *walgbe*, nausea, *walgben*. Isl. *velgia*, nauseare.' Comp., however, Dan. D. *vag*, *vaag*, *vog*, *vov*, sick, weak, infirm, Sw. *våg*, which, allowing for the change of *g* or *gb* into *f*, corresponds both in sense and form with **wauf**. Comp. *er manden syg? Nei, han er kun vov*: is the man sick? Nay, he's nobbut *wauf*, with our—

1. "' Ah feels rather *waufish*;" faint, or as if going to faint.' *Wb. Gl.*

Cf. the Scottish use;—'Allan, who is a little *wowf*' (crazed). *Legend of Montrose*, p. 80.

2. "' Poor *wauf* stuff;" of weak tea.' *Wb. Gl.*

Waufishness, sb. 1. A sensation of faintness or sickness. 2. A sickliness or faintness of odour.

Waugh, **waughish**, adj. Wan, pale; as people look when fainting or ready to faint.

The same word as **Wauf** (spelt also 'waff'), but with a guttural sound—spelt 'wow,' 'wowish,' in *Wb. Gl.*, and with a somewhat varying sense. See **Wauf**.

Waur, comp. adj. Worse.

"I am mickle at *waur*, I'se obliged to ye;" I remain much at the point of worse, or I am no better.' *Wb. Gl.*

Waver, sb. A light breath of wind. See **Waft**.

Comp. S. Jutl. *vædervæv*, a slight puff of wind, the gentle breathing of the wind, in which the first element is identical with E. *weather* (O. N. *vedr*, Dan. *vejr*), and the latter with S. Jutl. *våver*, O. N. *váfa*, to waver, quake, be agitated.

Waver, sb. A sapling left to grow when the surrounding wood has been felled.

Dan. D. *væger*, or *vægger*, a name applied to the sapling growth of certain species of willow, the *Salix arenaria*, &c. Other forms of the word are *vægger*, a supple willow-wand, *vøge* (in the pl. *vøger*) and *vegre*, which Moth gives as 'a withy, a wand.' Molbech also gives *vøg* as signifying flexible, weak in the sense of bending.

Wax, v. n. To grow, increase in size or stature.

O. N. *vaxa*, O. Sw. *wäxa*, Sw. *växa*, Dan. *vøxe*, A. S. *weaxan*, Fris. *waxa*, Germ. *wachsen*, M. G. *wabsian*. *Pr. Pm.* 'Waxyn, or growyn. *Cresco, accresco.*'

'þus ofte of lutel *wacseð* muchel.' *Ancr. Riule*, p. 54.

'And thurgh his (God's) gudnes ilke a day ere all thynges *waxande*.' *Rel. Pieces*, p. 20.

'I fare as doth a tre
That blossomith er that frute *ywox* be.' *Marchaunt's Tale*, p. 68.

Comp. the usage in

'God bad us for to *wex* and multiplie.' *Wife of Bath's Prol.* p. 76.

"He *waxes* like a selly;" like a willow, which grows rapidly.' *Wb. Gl.*

Wax, sb. Growth, stature.

Cf. Sw. *växt*, Dan. *væxt*; O. Sw. *fullvæxen*, of full growth.

'Thou art the best on thi *wax* that ever was clekyt.'

Townel. Myst. p. 311.

"He has n't gotten his *wax* yet;" has not attained his full growth.' *Wb. Gl.*

The word is constantly applied in the same sense to fruit, vegetables, &c., which are not yet full grown. Comp. Chaucer's 'ere that fruit be *ywox*' under **Wax**, vb.

Wax-kernel, sb. A glandular swelling; enlarged or swollen glands in the side of the neck, below the ear, especially. Otherwise 'waxen-kernels,' 'waxyng kyrnels.'

The comment of the *Wb. Gl.* on this word, which is at least useful as illustrating popular notions, and therefore, in a measure at least, in accounting for the existence of a popular word, is, that such swellings are 'said to be more common among young people who are growing than among the more mature.' Cf. *Pr. Pm.* 'Coorne, or harde knott in þe flesche.'

Way-wards. A suffix to the names of places, towns, &c., signifying in the direction of such places or towns.

"Which way are you going?" "Ah's gannan' Casselton-*way-wards*."

Weaky, weeky, adj. Moist, watery, juicy, full of sap.

Comp. O. N. *vökna*, to become or be wet, *vökva*, to make wet, to moisten, *vökvi*, moisture, dampness; Dan. *vædske*, Sw. *vätska*. The Durham form is *woky*. Halliwell. Cf. Dan. *fugtig*, N. S. *fucht*, *fuchtig*, Germ. *feucht*.

Wear in, v. a. To break in, to train; to bring up in the way they should go; of both young animals and young persons.

'To wear in. To gather in with caution; used to express the manner in which a shepherd conducts his flock into the fold in order to prevent their rambling.

"Will ye go to the ew-bughts, Marion,
And wear in the sheep wi' me?" *Ritson's Scottish Songs*.

Teut. *weer-en*, propulsare.' Jam. The definition of our word seems rather to point to the same etymology with *ware*, *beware*. I doubt very much, however, whether the Sc. phrase is not coincident with ours, with simply an extension of meaning, but in the same direction still. I look upon our expression as simply involving the idea of use or custom implied in that of continued *wearing*, as in 'daily wear,' 'motley's the only wear,' &c.; an usage of the word which induces Hall. to admit it into his Dictionary with the definition 'the fashion.' As also Nares, one of whose instances is

'No, indeed I will not, Pompey; it is not the *wear*.'

Measure for Measure.

Thus to **wear in** is to use, accustom, or habituate its object to such and such ways, processes, acts of submission or performance; and thence to train, to break in. Similarly, in the Sc. expression, the meaning may simply be to cause the sheep to move over or along their wonted track according to their daily custom into the fold or *bught*.

Wearing, sb. (pr. weering). A consumption or decline; phthisis.

Comp. the purely analogous Dan. word *tæring*, a decline or consumption, placing side by side with it the every-day English phrase 'wear and tear.' Cf. also Sw. *tärande sjukdom*, a wearing sickness, *tär-feber*, hectic fever or the fever of consumption.

' "What's the matter with James M.?" "He's in a *wearing*, Ah doubts. Leastwise the doctor says he's heavily consumed."'

Weasand, sb. The gullet, the windpipe. Sometimes sounded **wizzan**.

Probably from A. S. *bweosan*, to wheeze, difficulter respirare. Comp. Dan. Dial. *bvæse*, to make a whistling sound, as the wind does, O. N. *bvæsa*, Sw. D. *bwäsa*; Pr. Pm. 'We-saunnt, of a beastys' throte.'

' There thou mayst brain him,
Having first seized his books, or with a log
Batter his skull, or paunch him with a stake,
Or cut his *wezand* with thy knife.' *Tempest*, iii. 2.

Weather-fast, adj. Confined or detained by stress of weather. See **Bed-fast**, **House-fast**.

Comp. Sw. D. *börfast*, wind-bound; of a ship compelled to lie at anchor for want of a favourable wind.

Wed, p. p. of to Wed: a word in more frequent use in all its tenses and moods than to Marry.

' "When are you boun to be *wed*?" going to be married.' *Wb. Gl.*

Weddingers, sb. A marriage party, the party present at a wedding.

Wedged, **To be**, v. p. To be distended with milk, with hard or knotty lumps originating in the swollen and inflamed milk-glands; of the female breast or the cow's bag or **Yuer**.

Ihre's remark upon O. Sw. *wigg*, a wedge, is—' In Swedish *wik* properly denotes an angle or any pointed object, as in French *coin* signifies both a wedge and an angle.' Possibly the original idea of our word may be due to the hard, pointed-seeming lumps of the distended breast or udder, rather than simply to that of distention or tightness which is implied when one speaks of objects being *wedged in* in any given receptacle or containing envelope.

Weead. Pr. of **Wode** or **Wood**, mad.

Weean, sb. (Pr. of **Wean**, for quean). A female, a woman, a wife.

O. N. *quenna*, *quinna*, *kona*, O. Sw. *qwinna*, *kona* or *kuna*, Sw. *quinna*, Dan. *qvinde*, *kone*, O. H. Germ. *quena*, A. S. *cwen*, a woman, a wife. Garnett's remark is that 'North Yorkshire *wbean* is a softening of the Anglo-Saxon *cwen*.' In reference to what may be called

the contradictory senses of the words *queen* and *quean*—the distinction drawn by Piers Ploughman between a *queyne* and a *queene*—the following extract from a note to Dasent's *Translation of Rask's O. N. Grammar* may not be out of place:—'The Engl. *queen* is the highest title, while the Dansk *quind* is a term of coarse abuse (conf. Engl. *quean*); the Icel. *kona* and Dansk *kone* are so honourable that they are often said of queens instead of *wife*, but the Sw. *kona* is contemptuous.' The *Pr. Pm.* distinction is '*Qvene. Regina*;' '*Qven*, womann of lytylle price.' Ihre, quoting Wachter, supposes that some such word as *bor* has, in the case of the latter, dropped from before *cwen*. There is nothing opprobrious in the use of our **Weean**. The remark of the *Wb. Gl.* is that it is 'a term as commonly heard among the uneducated as the word "wife."'

Weeanish, adj. Womanish, effeminate.

Weean-strucken, adj. Love-smitten; of a man, as **fellow-fond**, or **man-keen** of a female.

Weeze, v. n. To ooze or drain away.

Comp. O. N. *veisa*, a swamp, a morass, *vos*, moisture; O. Sw. *wäsa*, a moist, swampy place, Dut. *waase*; A. S. *vosig*, moist, oozy, *vos*, juice, liquid that can be squeezed out. Our word preserves the original *w*, which E. *ooze*, *oose*, have dropped.

'Gin t' possk't beean drop-dry it 'ull *weeze* oot;' of the water in it.

Wefted, **To be**, v. p. To be mixed up, or concerned with; to be in circumstances of intimate relation or association with.

Derivation obvious.

'He gat sair *wefted* wi' bad company.' *Wb. Gl.*

Weigh, **weigh on**, v. n. To exercise or apply material pressure, to produce the effect of weight.

'*Weigh on* t' ither end, Willy. 'T'll travel easier by owght;' of a long heavy object not quite evenly balanced on a two-wheeled truck.

'*Weigh on* t' hann'l's a bit; she'll wark then;' to an inexperienced person guiding a lawn-mowing machine.

Weigh-bau'k, sb. A weigh-beam or balance.

Weigh-scales, sb. The balance of the retail shop. Also used figuratively, as in the instances below.

'"T' matter's still i' t' *weigh-scales*;" as yet undecided (by justice).' *Wb. Gl.*

'He gets nowther better, nor worse; he's still i' t' *weigh-scales*—it's now whither-way he turns.' *Ib.*

Weight, sb. Quantity, numbers, proportion. A word of perpetual use, in senses best indicated by examples.

'Nae great *weight* o' wet,' or 'of rain;' no very heavy downfall.

'"Were there many people at the burial?" "Neea: nae great *weight*."'

'No great *weight*;' of game, rabbits; or of ability, sense, wisdom; or of attendants at a service, or entertainment; or of surplus stock-in-trade, corn, produce, &c.

Welk, welk, sb. The blow or concussion of a heavy falling body.

There is probably no radical difference between *wale*, *weal* or *wbeal*, the raised or swollen stripe left on the flesh after a blow with a whip or flexible stick, and *welk* or *wbelk* of the same signification. *Pr. Pm.* places the several words together, thus;—‘*Wbele* or *whelke*, *soore* (*whelle*, *qwelke*, *wheel*). *Pustula*.’ The idea of the blow itself, no doubt, in this word, as in so many others, takes the place of that of its effects; and hence doubtless the usage of our present word.

‘It fell wiv a desper’t *wbelk*, for seear.’

[The E. Counties peasantry use *bulk* in much the same sense: they would say, ‘It fell wi’ a *stammen bulk*, surely.’]

Welly, adv. Wellnigh, almost, all but.

Welt, v. n. 1. To tumble or roll over. 2. To totter, to be likely to fall over.

O. N. *vellta*, volvere, O. Sw. *wälta*, Dan. *vælte*, A. S. *wæltan*, N. S. *wältern*, *weltern*, *wöltern*, Germ. *walzen*, *wälzen*. For a sense very nearly approaching to ours, note Dan. D. *væltene*, easy to be overset; as *en væltene vogn*: an unstable wain. Comp. also *vælte* or *vælte op*, to turn up the trump card. See **Owerwelt**.

Cf. *ġ gewælde micel stan to ðæs byrgennes duru*: *North. Gosp. Matt. xxvii. 60.*

And he toāwylte mycelne stān to blide ðære byrgene: *A. S. Gosp. Ib.*

‘And he *walowid* to a grete stoon at the dore of the biriel.’ *Wycliffe’s Transl. Ib.*

Han dansede så bårdt imot dem at mannen og Birgit valt overende med stort fall: he danced so roughly against them that the man and Birgit *welted* completely over with a great tumble. *Arne*, p. 17.

Welt, v. a. To chastise or flog with a flexible instrument; as a strap, thong, horsewhip.

In Essex and Suffolk I have frequently heard this word employed not only as a vb., with the sense given above, but as a sb., in the sense of *wale* or *wbeal* or **Welk**. Without undertaking to decide whether or no *welt* may be a form of the latter word, it is well to bear in mind that, in its sense of a portion of a garment or shoe turned in and so sewed, the form of the object signified is not unlike that of a *wbeal* or **Welk**, and that the meaning our vb. bears might easily and naturally arise from that circumstance.

Welter, v. n. To roll, tumble or fall over.

See the cognate words given under **Welt**, vb. Ihre’s remark upon *wälta* is,—‘we also say *wältra*, as the Saxons employ *wöltern*,’ to which may be added *waltern*, *wältern*. For the substitution of one liquid in place of another comp. the Dut. form *wentelen*, where *l* replaces the *r* of the Sw., N. S., and our word.

Welting, sb. A sound flogging.

Went, adv. (often pr. more as waint). Used augmentatively in the sense, Very, exceedingly.

This is simply the common word *quaint* in a somewhat altered form, *w* having taken the place of *qu*, as in *wick*, *Weean*, &c. Such expressions as *went* (or *waint*) *mickle* come, therefore, in the same category as our common sayings, *a strange vast*, *a good few*, *a desper’t gert lot*, *a very deal*, &c.

‘A *went mickle o’ money*.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Went, adj. (sometimes pr. waint). Large, considerable, very great.

An usage depending upon the adverbial or augmentative use of the word. See **Went**, adv.

'“A went sum;” a large amount.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Wer, wern, poss. pron. Our, our own.

Comp. O. N. *vor*, O. Sw. *wår*, Sw. *vår*, Dan. *vor*.

'Yon's *wer* Mally;’ our daughter Mary, or servant-lass, &c., as the case may be.

'Thae yows's *wern*.'

Wer-sells. Pr. of Ourselves.

Wet-shod, adj. Wet-footed; having one's feet wet.

Whack, sb. A large quantity, an abundant supply. *Wh. Gl.*

Thwack, a large piece; *thwang*, the same. Halliwell. *Whacker*, anything very large; *wbang*, anything large. Besides, *thwack*, *wback* both signify to thrash, to beat with heavy blows, as well as the blows themselves, while *wbang* also means to beat or flog, and the blow as well. The coincidence may suggest some connection between the words *wback* or *thwack* and *wbang* or *thwang*, A. S. *þwang* or *þwong*, O. N. *þveing*, O. Sw. *twånge* (all of them probably depending on a verb signifying to restrain, coerce, compel, bind; O. Sw. *twinga*, &c.). Rich. connects *thwack* or *wback* with A. S. *þaccian*, to strike. Our Essex school-boy's word was *thack*, equivalent to *thrash*, *lick*, &c. In the case of either word the sense of quantity follows from that of a blow, as in such countless other instances.

Whally, v. a. 1. To induce a person to act, or to obtain one's end, by caressing modes, wheedling or flattery. 2. To stroke the back of an animal gently.

I admit this word on the authority of the *Wb. Gl.*, believing it to be identical with Halliwell's *wally*, to cocker, to indulge. On the supposition that it is correctly defined by Mr. Robinson, the surmise that it may be connected with O. N. *vela*, *væla*, to take in, impose on, O. Sw. *wela*, Pr. *Pm.* 'Wyle, sleythe. *Cautela, astucia*,' E. *wily*, *wile*, assumes some look of likelihood. Jam. gives 'Wyle, wile; used in relation to what is accomplished by caution or artful means.' The *Ancr. Riwe* forms, *wieles*, *wizeles*, parallel with *figelung*, *fikelung*, *fikelare* or *vikelare*—cf. also A. S. *ficol*, signifying both fickle, and *crafty*, with *wicelian*, to move, stagger, and *wigelung*, soothsayer, *wiglian*, to conjecture, guess, divine—suggest a connection between *wile* and flattery or, at least, cajolery, which does not lessen the probability of our surmise.

Whang, sb. (sometimes pr. wheeang). A thong, or strap; applied also to whipcord, in *Wh. Gl.*

A. S. *þwang*, *þwong*, a thong; O. N. *þveing*, O. S. *twånge*.

Whang, sb. 1. A heavy fall, or lounding blow. 2. A large slice or portion.

1. 'It came down with a mighty great *wbang*.' *Wb. Gl.*

'“A *wbang* over the back;” a flogging.’ *Ib.*

2. 'A *wbang* of bread.’ *Ib.*

'He devours his meat in great *wbangs*.’ *Ib.*

Whang, v. a. 1. To strike heavy blows, throw or throw down with violence. 2. To eat voraciously, throw food down one's throat in great morsels scarcely masticated, as a famishing dog might.

See under **Whack**: the idea of striking seems to follow from that of the instrument with which the strokes or stripes are given.

Whanging, adj. Of great or considerable size or proportions, big, very much or great.

“A *whanging* lot;” a huge quantity.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Whap, v. a. To shut with force, to bang, as a door; to impinge upon with force so as to drive an object from its place; to thrust in with sudden motion.

Comp. Welsh *chwap*, a blow, *chwapio*, to strike, to slap. It seems probable there may be two senses from two different sources involved in this word. In the notes to *Pr. Pm.* *Wappon*, to wrap up, enfold with wrappings, directions from an old medicine book are given, to take a whelp, open it, ‘and al hot *wap* the hed *beryn*.’ Now a person who thrusts his hand quickly into, say a vessel of hot liquid, would be said to **whap** his hand in; as another might be said to **whap** his head in at a window, implying, certainly, that he did it with a degree of suddenness or impetus. But the same idea is not absent from the expression of the *Pr. Pm.* note. Compare ‘*Whop*, to put or place suddenly.’ Halliwell. The vb. occurs in Chaucer, *Legende of Thisbe*, p. 190, in a neuter sense—

‘And at the last than her love hath she founde
Ybeting with his helis on the grounde,
Al bloody, and therwithal abacke she sterte
And like the wawis *quappe* began her heart.’

The Glossarial explanation in this place, as also in a like passage quoted by Nares, and in *Troilus and Cress.* iii. 57, is ‘to quake, to tremble.’ But in the first place the heart does not, any more than the waves, quake or tremble, but beats, knocks, pulsates; and in the second I cannot but suspect a connection between *awbaped*, *Tr. and Cr.* i. 316, *awbapid*, *Compl. of the Bl. Knight*, 169, and *quappe* or *wappe* in the passages quoted above. The meaning is, evidently, struck with surprise, astonishment, thunderstruck, or simply ‘struck,’ as we frequently hear it expressed in common conversation—‘I was quite struck for a moment;’ although Rich., after Somner, collates it with A. S. *wafian*, to be amazed or astonished. Now if the word *wap* in the prescription above be correctly referred to *wappon*, to wrap, it may be a question whether our word when so used as to imply sudden immersion, or entrance into a closed place, does not correspond with it; perhaps also, even in the application to *wap*, or **whap**, the door to, an instance given in *Wb. Gl.*

‘A desper’t high wind an’ all. ’T *whapped* top o’ t’ pike off by t’ easins in a blink.’

What for? Wherefore, why, on what account or for what reason? used interrogatively.

‘*What for* didst ’ee dee that?’

What for not? Why not? wherefore not?

“Are ye gannan then?” “Aye. *What for not?*”

What one could. As much as he was able, to the uttermost of his power.

'Ah ran *what Ab could*;' as fast as ever I could.

'Ah weighed *what Ab could*;' pressed as hard as I possibly could on the object specified.

Cf. *Han gow æ gammel kælling oll sin pandkagger å løf hjem, olt hva han kund*: he ga' t' au'd carline all his pancakes an' loup'd awa' yamm all *what he could*. *G. Danske Minder*. 1 Ser. p. 204 (in the Haderslev Dial.). The idiom is of constant occurrence in Danish.

What's aloft? what's up? What's the matter? what is going on? Equivalent to the more Southerly 'What's the row?'

Whatsom ivver, adv. and adj. Whatever, whatsoever.

Dan. *bvad som*, *bvadsombelst*, N. *bvad som*, whatsoever.

Whatten, interrogative. What?

'*Whatten o' clock's 't gotten tiv*?'

'*Whatten saidst 'ee*?'

Wheea', whya', adv. and interj. Well: sometimes used assentingly; at other times, rather in a tone of demur or doubt.

Cr. Gl. gives this under the form *wa*, with the sense, 'Yes, well,' but I think mistakenly. It is of frequent occurrence in *Townel. Myst.* in the form *we*:—

'*We*, wherof shuld I tend (give tithes), leif brothere?' p. 10.

'*We*, ryn on, in the devill's nayme before.' p. 11.

In the MS. of the *Egton Sword Dance Recit.* it stands *whyab*:—

'*Whyab*, bairns, he was a good lad for leaving it to me.'

Wheangs, Pepper-, sb. An old-fashioned pepper-mill of most simple construction: called 'a pair of pepper-wheangs,' *Wh. Gl.*

The name is no doubt due to the idea implied in the word **Wang-tooth**, dens molaris, a grinder.

Wheea s' aw' 't? Who shall owe (or own) it? the broadest form of 'Who owns it?'

I look upon the *s'* here as simply future, as in *She s' ha'e, I s' gan to moorn*, &c. Comp.

'Whyah, my dowghter shall have half I have except my grizzle mare;

Sbe s' have a bridewain o' t' best: *sbe s' have* a pot and pan.'

Egton Sw. D. Recit.

The 't is the contracted form of *it*, or *it* with the *i* elided. In the expression, 'Wheea s' o' thee,' noticed thus in the *Wh. Gl.*—'the question commonly put to unknown children—meaning, "What is your name?" or literally, "Who owns you?" or "Who do you belong to?"'—*thee* takes the place of *it* (or the object) in our form. For the idiom, comp. the common mode of expression, as in reply to the question, 'How many sheep have you?' 'Why, I think *I shall have* eight score,' or '*I shall have* well on to a hundred;' or again, 'Is that spade yours?' 'Nay, this 'll be mine,' and so on without end. But there is, distinctly, another form of enquiry as to ownership, which it is not easy without attention and

thought to disserve from this,—I mean **Wheea's owght**; or which, rather, it is easy to confuse with it. But the distinction is a marked one when it is observed that in usage among the people **Wheea's aw' 't?** is absolute, **Wheea's owght?** takes a case after it. Thus **Wheea s' ow' 't?** is said of an object (suppose) picked up and held in one's hand. **Wheea's owght**, on the other hand, is incomplete without some object specifically named: e. g. '**Wheea's owght thae beas?**' '**wheea's owght yon cauf?**' &c. The *s* here is the final *s* of the auxiliary *bas*, occupying exactly the same place and connection as in the subjoined answer to the question, 'Whose is this house?' 'James B.'s. He (ha)s owned it these three years:' or 'Who's done this?' 'That (ha)s been John Dale's wark,' &c.

Cf. 'Who owe this child thou gose with alle?' *Townel. Myst.* p. 76.

O. N. *bverr á?*

Wheea's owght? Who has owned? See **Wheea s' aw' 't?**

'*Wheea's owght yon beas?*' who is the owner—has become and continues to be—the owner of those beasts yonder?

Whelp, v. n. To pup, give birth to whelps; of a bitch.

Whelp, sb. A puppy, the young of the dog.

The word here takes the place of *puppy* or *pup* in the South. Instead of *pointer-pup* it is *pointer-whelp*, and so on. Cf. '*þa hwelpas etað of þam crumum:*' the dogs eat of the crumbs. *Matt. xv. 27.*

Whemmel, v. a. and n. 1. To upset or turn over. 2. To totter over or be upset. 3. To move from side to side, as if totteringly, so as to cause the water in the vessel which is the object of the action to rise and dash against the sides, and so rinse it out.

Jam. refers Sc. *qubemle*, *whommel*, to S. G. *bvimla*, to be giddy. I should prefer O. N. *bvelfa*, invertere, to turn upside down, as the Dan. interpretation in Hald. implies, assuming that the *f* is replaced by *m*, as in the case of *toft*, *tomt*, &c.; in fact, just as Skinner supposes A. S. *abwylfan*, obruere, to give origin to English *wbelm* (see Richardson, in v.). But I conceive that **whemmel** or **whemml** is, in point of fact, only a form of *wbelm*, arising in a very common transposition of both letter and sound. In this view, compare *Pr. Pm.* '*wamelynge*, (*wamlyng* or *wamlinge*) of þe stomake, *idem quod walmynge*, *supra*,' with the said *walmynge*, the note to which is, "*Nauseo*, evomere, et proprie in navi ad vomitum provocari, et voluntatem vomendi habere sine affectu; to wamble." *Ortus*. "*Allecter*, to wamble as a queasie stomacke dothe." *Cotgr.* Without therefore entering upon the question whether *bvelfa* might not be more judiciously alleged as a probable origin for *wbelm* than *abwylfan*—a surmise certainly not lessened in probability by Chaucer's form *overwbelve*—or the probability that *wamble*, *wamelynge*, are virtually identical with **whemmel**, **whemmeling** (for nausea and actual vomiting are both literally, though in different degrees, upsetting, eversion of the stomach and its contents), I think there can be little question that **whemmel**, if not derived from *bvelfa* directly, is only another form, by metathesis, of *wbelm*. Cf. Halliwell's '*wbelme*, to cover over; also, to turn over.'

"Tak a bryght bacyne, and anoynte it with mylke reme, and *wbelme* it over a prene." *MS. Lincoln.*

'*Wbelmyn*, a vessel.' *Pr. Pm.*; the note to *wbelmyn* being, 'I whelme an holow thyng over an other thyng.'

Whewt, whewtle, v. n. To utter a shrill note, to squeak, to whistle; to try to sing, as a young bird at his first commencement as a singer.

Comp. *wbewer*, a name for the widgeon. 'Its note is a shrill whistle, and in some parts of England it is in consequence called the Whew Duck. Its name in France, *Canard Sif-fleur*, has reference to the same circumstance.' *Yarrell*, iii. 193. Comp. also Sc. *qubew*, to whiz, to whistle, which Jam. refers to Welsh *chava*, *chwaw*, a blast, *chwawiau*, to blow.

Whidder, v. n. (pr. wither). To move with impetus sufficient to make solidly-fixed things shake, or to convey the idea of making them shake.

Hald. has *bvidra*, cito commoveri, cognate with which is probably A. S. *bweoðerung*, a murmuring, *bwoðeran*, to murmur, *bweoð*, *bwið*, a blast. If, as seems to be likely, **whidder** is referrible to this source, we have here another instance in which the effect produced is represented by the same word as represents the cause, to the virtual exclusion of the last from all practical notice.

Whiddering, whidderment, sb. (pr. withering, witherment). Concussion, the shaking power, or sensation, of a heavy object falling from a height or projected with violence.

Whiff, v. n. To puff; of the smoke from a chimney into the room under the force of a down-blast.

An accommodation of E. *whiff* in its ordinary sense. Comp. *waft*, *waver*.
'The smoke *whiffs* down the chimney.' *Wb. Gl.*

While, adv. Until, before, in the sense of 'till' or 'until,' nearly.

'Wait *while* I come;' 'not *while* night,' that is, not before night, or not until night. 'He bade me wait *while* Kemas, an' its nobbut Marti'mas now.' The traces of this usage—which is of constant occurrence, and very striking—or of the origin of it, rather, may be occasionally met with in early texts. Thus in *Northumb. Gosp. Matt. i. 24*;—'7 *be ne cunnade bea ða buile bia gecende bire frumcende sunu*:' and he knew her not the while she brought forth her first-born son; and again, v. 18, *wið, oððe ða bwile liores beofon and eorðo*: until, or the while heaven and earth pass away. In the following extract from *Rel. Pieces*, p. 68, on the contrary, *whils* is equivalent to Eng. *whilst*, and *till* to our **while**, or *ða bwile* of the *N. Gospels*:—

'Thy body *whils* in þe sepulchre lay still;
Till þou at hell come þou walde noghte stynte.'

As also at p. 54, *the whills* = Eng. *the while*, *whilst* or *while*. '*The whills* myne herte was in depe thoghtes.' No doubt our **while** is the remains of an elliptical mode of expression, equivalent to 'during the time or space (*bwile*) before.'

Whilk, rel. pr. Which.

Dan. and Sw. *bvilken*, A. S. *bwylc*, *bwilc*, N. S. *welk*, Fris. *bwelk*, Germ. *welcher*, O. Germ. *buuelich*, *welicher*, M. G. *bweileiks*, O. N. *bvilikr*.

'There-eftyre sall þou wyte *whylke* are þe seuene werkes of mercy.' *Rel. Pieces*, p. 28.
'*Whilk* on 'em is 't?' *Wb. Gl.*

Whimly, adv. Softly, gently, stilly. Spelt also wheamly, wheemly.

Hall. gives both *whimly* with the meanings, homely, from Somersetshire, softly, silently, from the North; and *wheamly*, sily, deceitfully, from Lincolnsh. There can be no doubt, both, with all their divergences in meaning, are coincident and not remotely connected with A. S. *cweman*, to satisfy, please, delight. We have countless instances of similar progressive transitions of sense (and in both directions), as in the words *skill*, *sleight* or *sly*, *cunning*, &c., and in all allied tongues and dialects. Here the progression is, from the pleasing or satisfying mode or manner of an action or thing, to, first, a gentle or silent mode or manner, then to insinuating, then to insidious or deceitful and treacherous. Ihre gives the adj. *quæmelig*, commodus, deriving it from M. G. *quiman*, the Mod. Sw. form being *bequämlig*, and Dan. *bequemmelig*; besides which Rietz gives the Sw. D. synonymous form *kvembarr*, quoting also O. Swedish forms *quæmeliker*, *quæmlagb*, as well as Sc. *queem*, A. S. *cymlic*, suitable.

Whin-dig, sb. A mattock, a **Pick-hack**.

Whins, sb. Furze- or gorse-bushes (*Ulex Europæa*).

'Usually derived from Welsh *chwynn*.' Rich.

Whin-stone, sb. Rock or stone of volcanic action, such as basalt or greenstone.

Whippet, sb. An active person; usually applied to a female of small stature.

Derivation obvious. Comp. *whipper-snapper*.

Whisht, interject. Be still, be silent, make no noise.

One of the many forms of the interjectional sound *Hist! busb! 'sb! busbt! buisbt! whisb!* from which verbs, adjectives and adverbs have been abundantly formed.

'*Whisbt!* bairns, *whisbt!* Ye mak' ower mickle din by hauf.'

Whisht, adj. Still, silent, noiseless. See **Whisht**, interj.

Whisht, adv. Stilly, noiselessly.

'It's nobbut an engine, I think. An' she's coming very *whisbt* and all.'

Whisk, v. a. and n. 1. To move quickly or swiftly. 2. To cause to move quickly and lightly; of an instrument. 3. To remove dust, or any small and light object by a quick and light movement of some instrument.

Comp. Germ. *wischen*, for either of the senses given. Grimm, speaking of a 'house-spirit,' says, *wischte binten ofen*: it whisked behind the oven. Cf. O. Sw. *wiska*, a light brush, a feather flapper; Dut. *wisch*, id.

Whiskey, sb. An antiquated kind of gig, with a hood to it.

Richardson's derivation is—'Whisky—a carriage moving quickly, easily moved.'

White, v. a. To slice or shave off portions of wood with a knife.

A. S. *þwitan*, *þweotan*, to cut off; 'of þære ilcan styðe sponas þweoton:' from the very columns they cut off chips; a quotation given by Bosw. Cf. also A. S. *þwitel*, a whittle,

large knife. Jamieson suggests a connection between *bwitel* and *bwetta*, to whet, and its cognate words. The vb. given above gives rise to enquiries to be prosecuted in a different direction.

White-flint, sb. A species of sedimentary rock found near the surface on many parts of the Cleveland Moors (Inferior Oolite series) and said by the miners to lie about forty yards above the poor coal-seams of the district. It is intensely hard and is used for road-metal. The workmen say it cuts up the hammers used in breaking it more than the **Blue-flint**, or basalt, does. Called 'Crowstone' by Professor Phillips.

Whiteheft, sb. Flattery, cajolery, indirect and coaxing personal means for obtaining an object.

See **Heft**; the prefix *white* implying more of plausibility than **Heft** simply could.

Whiteheft, v. a. To induce or act upon a person by cajolery or interested coaxing.

'“ They *whitebested* him out in't ;” gained their point by wheedling or flattery or plausibility.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Whittings, sb. Wood shavings; longish superficial chips cut off with a knife.

Whittle, sb. A knife; especially a large one, such as is used by butchers.

A. S. *bwitel*, a large knife. See **White**, vb.

Whittle, v. a. To cut wood with a knife, but rather in the way of slicing than simply cutting it notchwise. See **White**, vb.

Whittle, sb. A hang-nail. See **Wotwell**.

Whizzle, v. a. To obtain by cajolery. *Wh. Gl.* gives also 'to smuggle.' See **Warzle**.

Whoats, whoat-meal. Pr. of oats, oat-meal. The vowel-sound is the same as in oats, only shortened, as if it were the object of the speaker to utter it as shortly or abruptly as possible. Pronounce 'oat' in half the usual time allotted to it, and with a decided impact of the tongue on the roof of the mouth at the close, and the pronunciation of **Whoat** is safe.

Cf. the form *wytmestom* *8iostrum*, into outer darkness. *North. Gosp. Matt. viii. 12.*

Who s' aw? See **Wheea s' aw' 't?**

Wick, sb. The growing part of a plant nearest to the roots.

'Fed close? Why, its eaten into t' hard *wick*;' of a pasture which has been fed very close. Comp. O. N. *quikr*, cutis vel caro sub unguibus, vel ungulis animantium, E. *quick*.

Wick, adj. 1. Quick, in the sense of living, alive. 2. Lively, active, bustling.

Simply *quick* altered into *wick* by the substitution of *w* for *qu*.

1. 'They's all *wick*;' of objects seemingly, or that might reasonably have become, dead, but are yet in possession of vital force.

2. 'A desper't *wick* 'an for sear;' of a very lively child.

'T' *wickest* young chap at ivver Ah seen;' of a young man full to overflowing of animal life and spirits.

'As *wick* as an eel.' *Wb. Gl.*

Wicken, v. a. 1. To put life into one, to revive or resuscitate. 2. To quicken, to stimulate, to urge to greater speed or exertion.

Wicken, v. n. To gather **Wickens**, or couch-grass. One of the processes in early summer agriculture, in cleaning and preparing the land for fallow crops.

'T' lass 's awa' *wickenin'* i t' far Wandales field;' the female farm-servant is out, gathering couch, &c.

Wicken-grass, **wickens**, sb. Twitch, couch or couch-grass (*Triticum repens*).

A. S. '*cwice* [Pl. D. *quek*, *quik*, Dut. *kweek gras*], quick-growing grass, couch-grass, quitch-grass.' Bosw. I merely extract this to observe that it is a mistake to associate the idea of quickness or speed with this plant. The essential idea in the name is of tenacity of life. Every joint of the long, creeping roots has the power of self-propagation and increase, and besides that, it is no easy matter to kill the weed by any process short of actual burning. In a compost-heap made with quick-lime, I have known many fragments of the jointed roots escape the action of the lime, and retain life fully sufficient to start into vigorous growth as soon as circumstances of superficial burial and moisture permitted. And even in cases where roots of the couch-grass have been exposed to summer droughts on the surface of the soil for weeks or months, it is not unusual for some small portions yet to retain life enough to grow if accidentally or purposely planted.

Wicker, v. n. To neigh, to whinny.

Comp. Germ. *wiebern*, to neigh, whinny, O. Germ. *bveigon*. There is probably no radical difference between these words *wicker*, *bveigon*, *wiebern*, and E. *neigh*, O. N. *bneggia*, Sw. *gnägga*, Dan. *gnegge* or *gnægge*, A. S. *bnægan*, N. S. *nichen*, E. *whinny*, Lat. *binnire*. Indeed these words may be grouped so as to shew the mutual relationship of the various forms. Thus *bneggia*, *gnägga*, *bnægan* first; next *nichen*, *neigh*; then replacing the aspirate, exaggerating it, and slurring the guttural, *binn-ire*, *whinn-y*, *wiebern*, or, with the guttural retained, *bveigon*, *wicker*.

Wicks, sb. Quick-set plants; seedlings of the whitethorn (*Mespilus oxyacanthus*) intended to plant in making a new fence. See **Wicks**, **To run**.

Bosw. gives A. S. '*Cwic-beam*, a wild ash, wicken-tree or wich-tree, sedge-bushes, juniper-tree;' Pr. Pm. gives '*Qwyce tre* or *fyrrys*, *supra*, or *gorstys tre*. *Ruscus*;' '*Gorstys tre*,

or qwyce tre, *supra* in Fyrrys; 'Fyrrys, or qwyce tre, or gorstys tre. *Ruscus*.' In a note the editor adds, '*Ruscus* is properly the plant with sharply-pointed leaves, called butcher's-broom, but that which is here intended appears to be the *Ulex Europæus*, Linn., called commonly furze or gorse.' What Bosworth's 'sedge-bushes' may mean I do not know. The mountain-ash, known also by the names *wicken-tree*, *wiggin* or *whighen*, **Witch-wood**—not, as far as I know, *wich-tree*—I think is scarcely intended by the word *cwic-beam*. I take the prefixes *wiggin*, *wicken*, *witch*, all to be applied in reference to its famed virtues as against the witch and her power. While in respect of the plants which are, rightly or wrongly, connected together in the above extracts, furze or gorse, butcher's-broom, juniper (besides also others termed *rbamnus*, *rubus*, in other portions of the *Pr. Pm.* notes), it is to be observed that they are all, like our **Wicks** (the common *quick*, or *quick-set*), prickly plants, either as to their leaves or stem. But they are not remarkably tenacious of life, and by no means quick-growing. Possibly the name has rather a reference to the quality pointedness or sharpness—just as our **sharp** implies speed, quickness.

Wicksilver, sb. Quicksilver, mercury.

Wicks, To run. To plant seedlings of the whitethorn in the process of forming a new fence.

Widdy, sb. An osier, or willow-rod. 'Withy' of other dialects.

Comp. Germ. *weide*, a willow, N. *vidja*, Dan. *vidie*, &c.

'Uor he is ase þe wiði þet sprutteð ut þe betere þet me hine ofte cropeð.' *Ancr. Riwe*, p. 86.

Widerobe, sb. Pr. of Wardrobe.

Wide-setten, adj. Of coarse fabric; of any woven material in which the spaces between the threads of the warp and the woof are very evident, or wide.

"A *wide-setten* harn apron;" an apron of wide or open texture in the fabric.' *Wb. Gl.*

Wife, sb. Any female of mature age and growth.

O. N. *vif*, a woman, a female; O. Sw. *wif*, id.; A. S. *wif*, mulier, fæmina; O. G. *uuib*, *wyb*, Germ. *weib*, a woman, married or unmarried. Our dialect, therefore, maintains the original sense.

"A young *wife*," a young woman; "an aud *wife*," an old woman.' *Wb. Gl.*

Wike, sb. A small inlet or tiny bay on the coast. Of frequent occurrence along the line of coast from Scarborough to Redcar; as, Cloughton-wike, Hayburn-wike, Bleeca-wike, Runswick, &c.

O. N. *vik*, sinus brevior et laxior, *afford*; O. Sw. *wik*, Sw. *vik*, cove, creek; Dan. *vig*. The derivation of the word *viking*, sea-robber, pirate, is by many referred to this word. 'They (the Vikings) are supposed,' says Ihre, 'to have derived their name from *wik*, a bay, cove, inasmuch as with a view to concealment and the opportunity of attacking their victims by surprise, they frequently resorted to the more retired parts of the coast.' Molbech's commentary on the words *vig* and *fiord* is—'*Fiord* is generally employed to designate a more considerable bay (*indbøining af havet*), *vig* a lesser one. An Islandic proverb says, "A *wike* may well be interposed between friends, but it should be a *ffjord* between foes."'

Wikes, sb. The corners of the mouth. Also written 'weaks' in *Wh. Gl.*

O. N. *vik*, recessus, secessus (this sb. is marked n. by Ihre, whereas *vik*, a bay, *afford*, is f.), *kiaft-vik*, the corners of the mouth; O. Sw. *wik*, angulus, *ögonwik*, the angles or corner of the eye; Dan. *mundvig*, the corner of the mouth.

Wildfire, sb. The erysipelas.

'Lo! swilk a complyn is betwixt hem all,
A *wilde fire* mote on their bodies fall!' *Reve's Tale*, l. 1063.

It seems to me there can be little doubt that, in this modified imprecation, the meaning of the words *wilde fire* is coincident with that of our local word. In other places where Chaucer uses the word, the same meaning may, I think, be assumed. 'The term (wildfire) sometimes designates some disease, possibly erysipelas, of which and of its remedies see Sloane MS. 1571, f. 51, 6.' Mr. Way's note to *Wyylde fyyr*, *Pr. Pm.* Hall. quotes the passage indicated under the word '*Wild-fire*. The erysipelas.'

Wilf, sb. The willow. *Salix* of sorts.

A. S. *wilige*, *wilege*, *wylege*, N. S. *welig*; *wilgemand*, a basket or hamper made of willow-twigs (cf. *Maund*); Dut. *willigbe*, *wilgbe*. Our word presents yet another instance of the *f* or *v* sound replacing that of the original *g* or *gb*.

Win, v. a. To reach, attain to; generally used so as to imply previous effort, toil, labour, perhaps of some, or of long continuance.

Comp. the primary idea in O. N. *vinna*, to labour, strive, toil, in M. G. *winnan*, pati, laborare, O. Germ. *winnen*, *winnan*, *uinnan*, laborare, certare.

'I warne 3ou, alle werk-men' *winneþ* while 3e mowe.'

Skeat's *P. Ploughm.* p. 91.

The sense of to obtain, to gain, to take in possession, seems to follow as a secondary one.

'It snaw and it stoured, an' it warn't while efter dark at Ah got wossel'd thruff and *wan yamm*;' the snow fell thick and it drifted fast, and it was not until after dark I succeeded in wrestling through and reached home.

'"Where's yer son an's wahf, noo?" "We heared of 'em last at New York: they's *won* sae far on their journey out."'

'Then thé wenten to the castle with-oute lesse,
wherein many a Sarazen was,
that noe man might to them *winne*
by noe manner of gynne.' Percy's *Folio MS.* i. 491.

Win through, To. To struggle through, an illness for instance, or difficulties of any kind; the thought or idea of final recovery, success or superiority, being the one prominently implied. See under **Win**.

'He's sair matched, but Ah thinks he'll *win thruff*;' he is in circumstances of great difficulty, but I think he will come out successful from the struggle.

'He's sair an' badly. But t' doctor thinks he'll *win thruff*.'

Winch, **winge**, v. n. To draw in the hind quarters as if with the intention of kicking; to kick slightly, to raise the feet from the ground

as if beginning or motioning to kick, rather than actually kicking; of a mare unwilling to admit the advances of the horse, or of any horse slightly resenting the doings of another, whether in play or otherwise.

Pr. Pm. 'Wyncyn. Calcitro, recalcitro; smytyn with the fote as hors.' 'Guincher, to wriggle, to writhe.' Cotgr.

'Her mouth was swete as brakit or the meth,
Or horde of applis layd in hay or heth,
Winsing she was as is a jolly colt,
Long as a mast and upright as a bolt.' *Miller's Tale*, l. 153.

'It is hard for thee to *winche* against the pricke.' Udal, *Actes*, c. 26.

'For let see who that dare
Shoe the mockish mare,
They make her *winche* and kicke.' Skelton, quoted by Rich.

The more prevailing form here is *winge*.

'I blaired and *wbindged* like any man
and down my cheeks the salt tears ran.' *Joco-Ser. Disc.* p. 58.

The explanation given for *wbindged* here being 'howl'd like a dog when he is hurt.' I infer a confusion (if not a connection) between *winge* and *wringe*. See *Wringe*, to whine.

Wind, sb. Breath.

'Myn ees are worn bothe marke & blynd,
Myn and is short, I want *wynde*,
Thus has age dystroed my kind
And reft myghtes alle.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 154

Wind, Out of. Out of breath.

Winded, To be. To be in, or reduced to, a state of breathlessness; of horse or man, under severe and continued exertion.

Winder, v. a. To winnow; to separate the chaff, &c., from the grain by aid of wind, whether the natural wind, or a current of air created by machinery.

'Isboset sette ane wummon uorte (for to) beon ȝeteward þet *windwede* hweate.' *Ancre. Riwele*, p. 270; and again, same page, 'for to *winden* hweate.' *Pr. Pm.* 'Wyndyn, yn þe eyre as wynde (wyndyn with eyere). *Ventilo.*' *Wynewynge* also occurs, but is thought by Mr. Way to have been written *wyndynge* at first hand. With our form *winder* comp. our *sunder*, to expose to the sun. Also comp. *windewe*, *windowyng*, in Wiclif's Bible.

'*Windewe* thee not (*ne ventiles*) in to ech wynd.' *Ecclus.* v. 15.

'Afterward Y sawe the wether with hornys *windowyng* (*ventilantem*). *Dan.* viii. 4.

Winding-machine, sb. The winnowing-machine.

Windle-straws, sb. (pr. winn'l-straahs). Dead seed-stems of grass in pasture fields.

A. S. *windel-streowe*, straw for platting.

"You got some hay, then, James?" "Aye, Ah's gotten a lahtle; but its nowght na' better an *winn'l-straahs*, maist feck on 't."

Windy, adj. Loquacious, talkative, noisy.

'A windy, waffly chap;' a loquacious, chattering fellow.

Winsome, adj. Attractive, captivating.

In *Lay*. ii. 522, the first text has—

'Arður was *wunsum*;
þer he hafde his iwillen:'

where the second has *wisman*. No doubt *wunsum* is right. Comp. **Fearsome**, **Love-some**, **Viewsome**, &c., as well as E. *handsome*.

'A handsome, *winsome* young lady.' *Wb. Gl.*

'*Sôþlice min geoc ys wynsum, and myn byrdyn ys leobt.*' *A. S. Gosp. Matt. xi. 30.*

Winter-hedge, sb. A clothes-horse.

Wire, sb. 1. The stem of any thin-growing, tough-stalked plant.

2. The cord-like growth of the strawberry-runner.

'*Blaeberry-wires*;' the stems of the bilberry or **Blaeberry** plant (*Vaccinium myrtillus*).

Wire-ling, sb. The crowberry plant (*Empetrum nigrum*).

Wire-rush, sb. The hard rush (*Juncus glaucus*). See **Reshes**.

Wiselike, adj. Sensible, prudent, giving evidences of good sense or wisdom.

A. S. *wis-lic*, wiselike, wise, prudent.

'Of hise word, ðu *wislike* mune,
Hise word, ðat is, hise wise sune.' *Gen. and Ex. p. 2.*

Wist, **Had I**. Had I known.

Had I wissen is another form of this phrase.

'Bot yong men of wowyng, for God that you boght,
Be welle war of wedyng, and thynk in youre thoght,
"Had I wist" is a thyng it servys of noght.' *Townel. Myst. p. 100.*

Mr. O. Cockayne's remarks on *wist* are as follows:—'The vb. *Witan*, once = *Videre*, præter. *Wat* = *Vidi*, part. past *Witen* = vid-tus, being put upon a new footing and its past tense being treated as a present, acquired wrongfully and anomalously a new præterite *wiste*, as, 3ef þe husbonde wiste (subj.), with an anomalous participle past i-wist,' (or later *wist*). *St. Marberete*, p. 94.

Wit, v. n. To be informed, to know or be acquainted.

The *Wb.* and *Leeds Gl.* deal with the word *wit*, in such phrases as 'I hae gotten t' wit on 't,' 'to get t' wit of a thing,' as a sb. On like grounds *know*, in the phrase 'get to know,' would be a sb. To let wit is to let know, to suffer or cause another to come to the witting or knowledge of a matter; and to get to wit or get wit is like in construction. *Pr. Pm.* 'Wytyn, or wetyn, or knowyn. *Scio, cognosco, agnosco.*' O. N. *vita*, scire, noscere, Sw. *veta*, Dan. *vide*, A. S. *witan*, N. S. *weten*, Fris. *wita*, M. G. *witan*, O. Germ. *uizsan, uizsan*, &c., Germ. *wissen*, to know, perceive, understand.

'Wute 3e þet to soþe;' know ye that for sooth. *Ancr. Riwele*, p. 190.
 'On alre erest hwon 3e schulen to owre parlures þurle *iwiteð* et ower meiden hwo hit beo þet is icumen.' *Ib.* 64.

'Isaac. I luf you mekille, fader dere.
 Abraham. And dos thou so? I wold *wit* how
 Lufes thou me, son, as thou has saide.'

Townel. Myst. p. 37.

"Do me to *wete* that ye can telle the cause why." And when thei herden this, thei seide, "Sir, we *witeth* not: but ther be somme that might wele knowe by astronomye." "Than," quod he, "enquereth amonge you who will take the labour to serche out the cause why, and lete me *wete*." *Merlin*, p. 28.

'I hae just gotten t' *wit* on 't.' *Wb. Gl.*

Wit, sb. Knowledge, information, intelligence.

'Ay, he's a sharp chap. He's gotten a vast o' *wit* about maist things.'

Cf. 'Itt gan to bren out of *witt*.' *Percy's Fol. MS.* i. p. 480.
 'A ffoole may teach a wise man *witt*.' *Ib.* p. 511.

Witch, v. a. To bewitch, to bring under the (supposed) ill-effects of witch-craft.

'Shee *witched* me, being a faire young Lady,
 to the greene forrest to dwell,
 & there I must walke in womans liknesse,
 most like a feend of hell.' *Percy's Fol. MS.* i. p. 116.

Witch-wood, sb. The mountain ash, or rowan-tree; or rather the wood, or any portion of the wood, of the said tree.

There cannot be the slightest doubt that this name for the mountain ash, or at least for wood of that tree—generally used in the form of a small stick about as long and as thick as the little finger, I believe—is due to its use as a charm, amulet, or preservative against the witch and her power. Whether or no the A. S. *wice*, N. S. *quitsche*, *witsche*, Germ. *quitze* be or no, is another question. Bosw., in v. *Wice*, adverts to the opinion noticed by Ihre that the tree received its Scandinavian name—O. N. *reynir*, Sw. *rönn*, Dan. *røn*, *rønnetræ*; whence our **Rowan** or **Rowan-tree**—'from *runa*, incantation, because of the use made of it in magical arts,' and there can be little doubt that 'Plat. *wikk-rode* (the divining-rod), being made from the *roun-tree*,' is as indicative of its own meaning as our **Witch-wood**. And for my own part, alike from the form of the words—cf. *wice*, Englished by Bosw. by *witche*, with *wicce*, a witch; *wiggen*, *whighen*, or *wicken* with N. S. *wikken*, *wicken*, *wigelen*, to soothsay, play the part of a witch, *wikker*, *wichler*, a wizard, &c.,—from the notorious use of the wood of the rowan-tree as a charm, and from the probable origin of the Scand. name for the same tree, I think it probable that all these names *wiggen*, *wicken*, *whighen*, **Witch-wood** are due to the same origin.

Wite, **wyte**, v. a. To reproach or cast up to, to blame or impute culpability.

O. N. *vita*, reprehendere, punire, *viti*, culpa, noxa; O. Sw. *wita*, to lay to one's charge, to blame, also to punish, Sw. *förvita*, to reproach with; A. S. *witan*, N. S. *witen*, *verwiten*; M. G. *idweitjan*, exprobare, *idweit*, opprobrium, with which collate A. S. *edwitan*, *ætwwitan* and *edwyte* in *P. Ploughm.* p. 99—

' His wif gan *edwyte* hym tho.'

' Ffor I synfull wreche has ofte sawlde the
ffor a littill worldly vanyte,
And for a littill fleschely delyte,
Wharefore I am mare þan Judas to *wyte*.' *Rel. Pieces*, p. 67.

' *Abel*. Godes wille I trow it were
That myn brend so clere :
If thyne smoked am I to *wite*?' *Townel. Myst.* p. 15.

' You need not *wite* me with that.' *Wb. Gl.*

Wither, v. a. To notch or cut the shank of any object which has to be fixed in a quasi-socket in such a way that jagged points shall stand out so as to oppose or prevent the drawing back of the object; of **Gate-crooks**, e.g., or any iron to be inserted in a post or stone-work.

Derived directly from the sb. See **Withers**.

Withering, sb. The barbing or series of jagged points on the shank of a **Gate-crook**, intended to be inserted in a **Gate-stoup**, or the like.

Withers, sb. The barbs of an arrow-head; jags or sharp points which stand so as to impede or prevent backward motion of that on which they stand.

I do not find this word and those which depend on it (see **Wither**, vb. and **Withering**) in any collection of dialect words yet published. The derivation is obvious: A. S. *wiðer* (met with in composition), N. S. *wedder*, Old G. *wuidar*, Germ. *wieder*, M. G. *withra*, O. N. *viðr*, Sw. *veder*, Dan. *veder*, all meaning against, in opposition to, in a backward direction, and chiefly (or exclusively, some of them) used in composition. From A. S. *wiðer*, the vb. *wiðerian*, to resist, oppose, follows, and in *Ancr. Riwe* one of the various readings on p. 238 gives the form *wiðereð*, in the sense strives against, resists. In *Lay* we have the adj. *wiðer*, hostile, adverse, and the sb. *wiðer*, hostility; used also adverbially on *wiðere*—'the wind com on *wiðere*,' the wind came adverse. The application of this sense of opposition to motion is transparent in our word: the **Withers** are what hinder the withdrawing, or motion in a given direction, of the arrow-head they belong to.

Witty, adj. Wise, sensible, shrewd.

Pr. Pm. ' *Wyty*. Ingeniosus, prudens, sapiens.'

' Ac thing that wikkedly is wonne,
And with false sleighes,
Wolde never the wit of *witty* God
But wikkede men it hadde.' *P. Ploughm.* p. 302.

' For thorough werre and wikkede werkes
And wederes unresonable,
Weder-wise shipmen,
And *witty* clerkes also,
Han no bileve to the lifte,
Ne to the loore of filosofres.' *Ib.* p. 316.

' A *witty*, wiselike lahtle chap, for a bairn, as ivver Ah seen.'

Cf. ' Thou was *witty* and wyse, thi werkes vn-wylde.' *Rel. Pieces*, p. 88.

Within wersel's, To do owght. To do it with only the usual hands or labourers employed.

“Fine weather for the hay, Willy. Why haven't you more hands on?” “Wheea, bairn, we's au'd-fashioned folk: us lahk's *t' dee* wer ain to'ns *wiv-in wersel's*.”

Wiv, prep. With. A form in most frequent use before a vowel.

“Who's with him?” “Naebody. He's *wiv* 'imself;” all alone.

Wivoot, prep. and adv. Without.

Wizzen, v. n. To wither, to shrivel.

A. S. *wisnian*, *weosnian*, to dry up, wizzen, O. N. *visna*, O. Sw. *wisna*, Dan. *visne*, O. H. Germ. *uuesnan*.

Wizzened, adj. Shrivelled, withered and corrugated; as an over-kept apple.

“A *wizzened* apple;” pined and furrowed with long keeping. *Wb. Gl.*

Wizzen-faced, adj. Having a thin and wrinkled countenance.

Wode, wood, adj. (pr. *wud*, *weead*). Furious, outrageous, mad.

A. S. *wód*, mad, furious, insane. Cf. N. S. *wood*, madness, Dut. *woede*, rage, fury, Germ. *wuth*, O. H. G. *wuot*, id.; M. G. *wod*, one possessed; O. N. *odr*, mad, furious, Sw. D. *od*, mad, O. Sw. *oper*, furious, mad; Sanscr. *vâd*, to be enraged.

‘Whan the kynge Rion saugh the damage that thei hadde hym don he was nygh *wode* for ire.’ *Merlin*, p. 324.

‘I halde me ȝitt werse, and mare *wode*

þan þe Jewes ware þat did þe one þe rude.’ *Rel. Pieces*, p. 67.

‘His brother made lesingis

On him ther as he stode,

And tolde them that comin in

That Gamelyn was *wode*.’ *Coke's Tale of Gamelyn*, l. 760.

“He went clean *wud*;” completely mad. *Wb. Gl.*

‘As nigh *weead* as mought be, gin he warn't *weead*.’

Woe worth ye (pr. *wae-worth-’ee*). May evil or woe befall you.

A. S. *weorðan*, *wurðan*, to become, come to, be made, be, come to pass; N. S. *weerden*, Dut. *worden*, Germ. *werden*, M. G. *wairthan*; O. N. *verða*, to be, to be brought to pass, Sw. *varda*, Dan. *vorde*. Comp. the usage in our phrase with *gewyrðeð to duste*: becometh, i. e. shall become dust; and note the form *wel wurðe*, *Gen. and Ex.* p. 5. ‘And when the gud lady þat was abbas, and the lady þat was prioress . . . saw that the holy abbaye was in poynte for to *worthe* to noghte thorowe þe wikkydnes of thir foure,’ &c. *Rel. Pieces*, p. 58.

Wold, sb. An open, tolerably level expanse at some elevation above the general level of the district.

Mr. Wedgw. connects this, and I think rightly, with O. N. *völlr*, Dan. *vold*, field, mound, rampart, and not with A. S. *weald*, *wald*, N. S. *wold*, *woold*, &c., a forest, wood.

‘Ðre der he toc, ilc ðre ger hold,

And sacrede god on an *wold*.’ *Gen. and Ex.* p. 27.

Won, wone, v. n. (pr. wun, or as the number 'one'). To dwell, live, abide.

A. S. *wunian*, to dwell, inhabit, reside, N. S. *wanen*, Dut. *wonen*, Germ. *wohnen*, O. Germ. *uonon*, *uonon*, *uuanen*. Ihre gives *wāning*, habitatio, but with the remark that it is not an original Sw. word, while Molb. simply says of Dan. *vaaning*, that it is the Germ. *wobning*.

'Thou maide and mothir, doughter of thy sonne,
In whom that God of bounte chese to *wonne*.'

Second Nonne's Prologue, l. 36.

'In my fader house, forsothe,
Is many a *wonnyng* stede.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 182.

'*Lucifer*. In heven, therfor, wit I wold
Above me who should *won*.' *Ib.* p. 3.

' "We *wun* at t' aud spot yet;" we live at the old place still.' *Wb. Gl.*

Work, v. n. 1. To apply assiduous labour, contend with difficulties or toil perseveringly; to contend, with an intensive sense. 2. To throb and be painful; of wounds, the teeth, &c.

1. 'He *wrought* on wi 'm a lang piece, but 't war te nae use;' of efforts to deter an obstinate man from some foolish action.

' 'T war an ill-leeakin' spot as ivver Ah seen; but he *wrought* on an' gat 't menseful at t' last end;' of a neglected garden, &c.

Cf. 'Else he (Esau and Jacob) *wrogten* and figt.' *Gen. and Ex.* p. 42.

2. 'It *wrought* an' stanged while 't wur bad to bide.'

'It *wrought* an' warked while Ah was fair wild wi' 't;' where warked = ached.

Cf. 'then all my wounds *wrought* att once.' *Percy's Fol. MS.* i. p. 365.

Workened, adj. Entangled, twisted up or together. *Wh. Gl.*

I find nothing at all like this in form or sound except only *wbirken* in Hall., which he gives as meaning 'to suffocate; *Noié*, drowned, whirkened.' Cotgr. Possibly, by metathesis, the word may be connected with N. S. *wruk*, *wruuk*, a piece of wood full of knots and protuberances: at least, there is some degree of resemblance between the ideas in the two cases; the woody fibres are, in the case of the *wruk*, sufficiently *workened* in our sense. But I suspect the word to be only *Pr. Pm. Querkenyd*, with a divergent or arbitrary sense imposed.

Worms, sb. Applied to the maggots or gentles, the larvæ of the **Flesh-fly**, found in carrion, &c.

Worn, adj. (pr. wun, as won, or wan, adj.). Spent, used up, exhausted, worn out.

'Ah 'm *wo'n* for want o' sleep.' *Wb. Gl.*

' "He's a *wo'n* man;" worn out from old age or other causes.' *Ib.*

'Puir au'd chap! he's about *wo'n*. He'll dee nae mair guid at labour.'

Worry, v. a. To kill, as a dog does a rat, a rabbit or a hare, by a sudden or quick snap or shake, or by any vigorous line of action. Not as a cat 'worries a mouse' in standard English.

'A fox rase at my feeat, an' 'cur dog wur wi' me, an' he click'd ho'd on 't an' *worried* it in a glift: Aye, afore Ah c'd mell wi' 'm.' [A fact.]

Wossle, v. n. Pr. of **Wursle**, the form which 'wrestle' takes by metathesis of *r* and the subsequent vowel.

'We shall all get *wosselled* thruff, through time.'

Comp. the sense in the D. Dial. phrase;—*ligge og vraasle i en seng*: to lie and toss about in a bed, which is, however, a coincidence in form and sense only.

Wostle, **wostler**, **wost-house**. Pr. of **Hostle**, **Hostler**, and **Host-house**.

Wotwell, sb. A hang-nail. See **Whittle**.

Hall. gives the form *wortwall*, and *Lincolnsb. Gl. wirt-springs*, from which it seems that *wirt* or *wort* is one distinct element in the word; with which our form *wo't* agrees. I would collate with it Bav. *fratt*, Dut. *vraet*, a place galled by rubbing, Swiss *fretten*, *fratten*, to become sore by rubbing. Cf. *fray*, to rub, *frayed out*, rubbed or chafed so as to shew ragged edges. In this last word we have the exact idea of the hang-nail, which I believe I have heard called a *fret*, though I cannot now recal where. But I cannot connect the final syllable otherwise than by surmise.

Wreath, sb. An annular pad, worn upon the head by women who carry burdens on their heads.

The Durham equivalent for this seems to be *weise*, and the *weise* seems to be made of other materials besides the 'woollen' mentioned in the *Wb. Gl.* definition. 'Many years ago, a girl who lived at Nether Witton, as she was returning from milking with a pail on her head, saw the fairies playing in the fields, although her companions could not see them. The reason, it seemed, was that her *weise*, or pad for bearing the pail on her head, was composed of four-leaved clover, which gives the power of seeing fairies.' Keightley's *Fairy Mythol.* p. 310.

Our word is A. S. *wræð*, *wrað*, which signifies alike a wreath or bandage—Bosw. collates N. S. *wrunk*, Dut. *wrong*, a kind of female head-dress—and a support, from *wræðian*, *wreoðian*, to support, sustain, as in *Ancr. Riule*, p. 252—'And 3if þet heo wergeð (wearieth) euerichon *wreoðeð* him by oðer:' supporteth himself by the other.

Wreckling, **wrackling**, sb. The last young animal in a litter, of pigs, for instance; any puny, undergrown animal, as the last in a large litter usually is: applied to a child or any diminutive, stunted-looking individual. See **Urling**.

Kok gives S. Jutl. *vråssel*, *vråsling* (for *vrågsel*, *vrågsling*), in the same sense, and quotes Outzen for *vråg* and *vrågling*; which last is identical with our word. Comp. Dan. *vrag-bræder*, boards which are not of sufficient dimensions, whether as to length, breadth or thickness, and are therefore rejected—put aside as *vrag*. This is connected with obs. Danish *vræke*, to cast out, to reject, and, through it, with O. N. *reka*, to drive, &c. Again, comp. *wrack*, *wreck*, *wreckage*, that which is cast up or rejected by the sea. Hence the derived idea, that which is of little worth, i. e. fit to be rejected, and so, poor, puny, not good for much. See Wedgw., who takes a somewhat different view.

Writings, sb. Deeds, or other formal documents.

Wringe, v. a. To twist, to strain.

A. S. *wringan*, N. S. *wringen*, Dan. *vrænge*, Sw. *vränga*, &c., to wring, twist, compress. Comp. E. *wrench*, sb. and vb., D. D. *vrænge*, N. Fris. *wrenge*.

The vb. is used in a neuter sense in *Pr. of Consc.* l. 1536.

'Som has þair clethyng hyngand als stoles,
Some gas tatird als tatird foles;
Some gase *wryncband* to and fra
And some gas hypand als a ka;
Þus uses yhong men all new gett.'

Wringe, v. n. 1. To whine, as a dog does; to utter sounds expressive of pain. 2. To complain.

Probably from Isl. *brinr*, Dan. *vrinske*, Sw. *vrenska*, &c.; words expressive of the shrill cry or whinny uttered by a stallion when excited.

Wrong with, To get. To be at variance, or have a misunderstanding, with any second person.

Wrought, pret. and p. p. of to Work (pr. wrowght). In its participial sense, worked, having labour exacted; or, purged, by medicine, namely.

'Ower sair *wrowght*;' much too hard-worked.

Wry, v. a. To twist, turn obliquely aside.

'And in derision *wry'd* her mow:' *Joco-Ser. Disc.* p. 27;

an instance which the standard adjectival use of the word *wry* serves well to illustrate.

Wumm'l. Pr. of Wimble, an auger.

'*Wymbyl*, or persowre. *Terebellum.*' *Pr. Pm.*

Wye, sb. A heifer, of any age up to three years: qualified as **Yearling Wye**, **Two-year-old Wye**.

O. N. *quiga*, a heifer, O. Sw. *kwiga*, *quiga*, Dan. *quie*. The Lincolnsh. form is *quee* or *quey* (pronounced *quē*).

'That she and Jane Makepeace of New Ridley had trailed a horse of the said George downe a great scarr, and that they have now power of a *quye* of the said George, which now pines away.' *York Castle Dep.* p. 196.

'T' rooan coo's gotten cau'd, an' it's a white *wye*.'

Wye-calf, sb. A heifer-calf.

Sw. *quig-kalf*, Dan. *quie-kalf*.

Y

Yabbable, yabble, yabblish. Pr. of Able, Ablish, &c.

Yacker. Pr. of Acre.

Yaffle, v. n. To talk fast and rather unmeaningly; to talk as a toothless person does, mumblingly. *Wh. Gl.*

Dan. *ævle*, to prate, talk fast, chatter. In the *Leeds Gl.* the word means 'to bark gently;' and in *Cr. Gl.* 'to bark.' '*Yaffling*. Snarling or barking; as "their dog is alw ys yaffling."' *Lincolnsb. Gl.* '*Yaff*, to bark. *North.*' Halliwell. It is impossible to dissociate these words from *yap*, to bark, *yelp*, *yape*, to gossip, and the probability (or more) of a connection with *wbapp*, *wbaff*, will at once suggest itself.

Yah, yan, yance. Pr. of **A, Ane, Ance.**

Yak, yak'rons. Pr. of **Ak, Ac-corns.**

Yal, yal'us. Pr. of **Al, Al-house or Al-us.**

Yam, v. a. To eat greedily, rather than only heartily, and with the attendant noise that usually accompanies voracious feeding.

I connect this word with S. Jutl. *biamsk*, voracious, greedy; *at biamske i sig*: to eat in a greedy, swinish manner. Molb. notices two or three other significations of the adj., which are also given by Kok in the Gl. attached to his Essay on the S. Jutl. Dialects; namely, drowsy, numb of intellect, or seeming to be so, possessed by half-insane whims or crotchets, &c. Kok refers the word to O. N. *bima* or *hyma*, to be drowsy, dull of intellect, wandering in mind—cf. Sw. D. *bima*, to be dizzy, to have a swimming in the head, N. *bimla*, *bimble*, to slumber, be overpowered with sleep—and it again to a word signifying to cover or conceal; a supposition in which Rietz concurs as to the Sw. and other words just quoted. Thus it belongs to the same root as *ham*, *hamn* (see **Hamp**), *bimin*, *bimmel*, &c., and is accounted for by Kok thus:—*biamsk*, 1. sleepy, drowsy, heavy in action as from loss of sleep, *ombyllet af sovnen*: overwhelmed (covered over, literally) by sleep: 2. dull of understanding, silly, half-possessed, of one *bvis forstand er ombyllet*: whose understanding is clouded over or obscured. In like manner, *biamsk*, swinish, greedy, voracious, of one who, to use a prov. E. idiom, 'puts himself outside his food' in a voracious or gluttonous way. Comp. the expressions, pertinent to food, 'to put it out of sight,' 'to put it within him (the eater),' 'to make it disappear,' &c., all applied principally to the eating performances of a very hungry person.

Yamming, sb. The act of eating with avidity and noisily.

Yan, sb. A gang or set of work-folk in the harvest-field, viz. three **Shearers** and a **Binder**. Hall. explains it as 'one ridge of corn, with the reapers employed on it.'

Comp. Chaucer's *yeve*, *yaf*, *yafe*, *yef*, *yeft*, for *give*, *gave*, *gift*, *yeten* or *yetin* for *getten* or *gotten*, *yede*, *yode* (went) for *gaed* or *goed*, and so on without end, and the presumption arises that **Yan** is simply another form of *gan(g)*.

Yannerly, adj. 1. Lonely, solitary, unsocial, shy, retiring. Thence 2. Backward, unwilling. Thence 3. Selfish, as not 'willing to communicate.'

Cf. *onerly*, *yonderly*, Halliwell. The form last given suggests the probable origin of this word. Just before *yonderly* Hall. gives *yond*, from Spenser, as meaning 'furious,

savage ;' with which collate our common expressions **past all, past owght, past biding** ; as Rich. collates French *outrageux* from *oultre* or *oultre*, Lat. *ultra*.

2. "He was very shy and *yannerly* ;" unsocial.' *Wb. Gl.*

3. "A *yannerly* sort of body ;" a selfish person.' *Ib.*

Yap, v. n. To bark as a small, troublesome cur does.

See under **Yaffle**, and comp. Dan. D. *jappe* or *biappe*, to be over-hasty in action or speech, to stammer or haffle in speech, as one might from too great haste in utterance ; connected with which are the adj. *jap* or *biap*, and the sb. *japitrug*, *japskaft*, a stutterer, *japværk*, any too-hastily-done thing.

Yap, sb. A cur ; a troublesome, cross or crying child.

Yare, adj. Ready, disposed ; to or for a given action, or for one's food.

A. S. *gearo*, *gearu*, *gearw*, *gare*, ready, prepared.

'Iff mikel is sorge, and more care,

Adam and eue it wite ful *gare*.' *Gen. and Ex.* p. 12.

'Weel, Ah's *yare* fur ma' dinner, Ah is.'

Yark, v. a. To strike with a switch or riding-whip ; to inflict sharp strokes ; to flog soundly.

Probably coincident with E. *jerk*, of which Rich. says that Junius writes it *yerk*. Jam. writes both *yark* and *yerk*, and collates two perfectly different words, Isl. *breckia*, to beat, and *jarke*, pes feriens. It is observable that the *Lincolnsb. Gl.* gives both *yack* and *yark* with nearly coincident senses, the former being defined to snatch, the other to *jerk*. It is not impossible that O. N. *biacka*, *jacka* lies nearly at the root of both forms.

Yarker, sb. A large or remarkably fine specimen or sample article out of a number.

Yarking, sb. A flogging with whip or switch, a whipping.

Yat. Pr. of Hot. By transposition from **Heeät**.

"Reead *yat* ;" red hot.' *Wb. Gl.*

"A *yat* yown ;" a hot oven.' *Ib.*

Yat, sb. A gate.

A. S. *geat*, *gat*, *gæt*, a gate, door ; O. N. *gat*, foramen, that which admits of passage through ; N. S., Dut., Fris., Germ. *gat*, id. ; Pr. Pm. '3ate. *Porta*, *janua*.' This form obtains almost universally in Old and M. Engl.

'For when þe dede is at þe *ybate*

Than is he warned ~~over~~ late.' *Pr. of Consc.* l. 2001.

'Auh hore wunnyng naueð no 3et.' *Ancr. Riule*, p. 74.

'Of heven and hell thei kepe the *yeates*.' *Plowman's Prologue*.

In the next example the word is applied to an orifice in a hollow stick—'an halowe sticke :—

'And with his sticke

That was ordained with that false *yett*.' *Yeman's Tale*, l. 1298.

Yat-crook, sb. (pr. yat-creeak, -cruik, -crewek or -crewk). The iron hook fixed in the gate-post and on which the hinge rotates.

Yat-house, sb. A gate or entrance house; one through which a gated archway opens into a courtyard. *Wh. Gl.*

Yat-stoup, sb. A gate-post. See **Stoup**.

Yaud, yode, sb. A nag, a mare. Applied also, as 'jade' is, to either female, or she-animal, in the way of vituperation.

Essentially the same word with *jade*; and sometimes applied in the way of abuse to a man.

Yearn, yearning, or yenning. Pr. of **Earn, Earning**.

Yed, v. n. To burrow or make runs underground; as the mole, rabbit: also applied to a miner.

Hall. gives '*Yed*, an aperture or way where one collier only can work at a time.' The connection is with *gad*, beyond doubt. Comp. '*gad-bit*, a nail-passer. *Var. Dial.*' Hall., a **Nail-passer** being simply a gimlet, or that which makes a small hole or orifice through which the nail shall pass. The idea in this word, therefore, is exactly coincident with that in *Yed*, both vb. and sb. Comp. also '*gad-nail*, a long and stout nail.' Halliwell.

Yedder, v. n. To form a fence or hedge; the operation consisting in interweaving the more pliant branches of trees, or underwood, between upright stakes.

A. S. *edor, eader, eðer*, a fence or hedge. Tusser, as quoted in *Cr. Gl.*, has the form *edder* (sb.) without the *y*.

'In lopping and felling save *edder* and stake,
Thine hedges, as needeth, to mend or to make.'

Yedder, sb. A pliant rod, or single cutting from among underwood, capable of being interwoven or twisted in and out among upright posts or hedge-stakes set in the earth. See **Yedder**, vb.

'He shall deliver unto you, William de Bruce, ten stakes, eleven strut-stowers, and eleven *yedders*, to be cut by you with a knife of one penny price.' From a document connected with Whitby Abbey, quoted in Young's *Hist. of Whitby*.

Yed-wand, sb. (Pr. of yerd-wand). A yard measure, or wand.

Pr. Pm. '*Yerde*, metwande. *Ulna*;' A. S. *gyrd, gird*, a staff, rod. The one an use of the other with an arbitrary sense attached. Cf. *gyrde-landes*, yard-land, measured land.

Yeead. Pr. of Head: more usually **Heead**, without the strong aspiration which eventually brings in the *y*.

Yemman. Pr. of Yeoman. See **Freeholder**.

Yer-nut, yen-nut, sb. Pr. of Earth-nut (*Bunium flexuosum*).

Yeth-wur'm, sb. Pr. of Earth-worm. Applied metaph. to a person of mean, grovelling habits or propensities.

' "A poor *yetb-worm*;" a miser, a muckworm.' *Wb. Gl.*

Yetling, sb. A small cast-iron pot, on three small legs or feet.

' *ij yetlynges.*' *Invent. Finck. Pr.* clv. This word is given by Brock. with a reference to Jamieson's *yetland*; which, with another form, *yettlin*, he gives as meaning, 'of or belonging to cast iron.' He adds also '*Yettlin*, cast metal,' collating Old Sw. *giuta*, Teut. *gbieten*, to cast; as metal. Note also *Pr. Pm.* '*Yetyn metall*; *3etyn* or *3ete metel*, *3etyn. Fundo*;' A. S. *geotan*, fundere, *geotere*, fusor. See note in *Pr. Pm.*

Yoke, v. a. To attach a horse or horses to a carriage of any sort.

Yoke-stick, sb. The wooden yoke or shoulder-bar by aid of which two pails of water are carried with comparative ease.

'As crooked as a *yoke-stick*.' *Wb. Gl.*

Yon, yont, adj. Used demonstratively. Yonder, that in the distance, or that observable; object or person, namely. Often used absolutely.

'What's *yon*?' What object, or proceeding, or cry, &c. is that, there?

'*Yon* chap's sloped, folk sez.'

'*Yon* lass's gotten hersel' wed, then.'

'Far side o' *yon* field.'

Yotten, yottle, v. a. To swallow with an effort, and especially with an audible effort.

Cr. Gl. gives *yocken* with much the same meaning; Hall. also, in the sense of to gargle—no doubt in reference to the audible part of the performance. Cf. O. N. *jódl*, volutatio cibi in ore; *jódla*, to work or roll the food about in one's mouth, as a yet toothless child does. The connection of thought is simple and obvious.

' "Be sharp and get it *yottened* down;" to a patient who is reluctant to take his physic.' *Wb. Gl.*

Yotting, sb. 1. The act of drinking with effort. Thence 2. A hearty draught, a copious drink of anything.

2. "'A good *yotting* o' yal;" a good drink of ale.' *Wb. Gl.*

Yow, sb. An ewe, or female sheep.

O. N. *á*, an ewe, ewe-lamb, A. S. *eowu*, an ewe, Dut. *ouwe*, Fris. *ei*.

Yowden, v. n. To submit, yield duty or service, render obedience; to hearken or pay attention.

A. S. *gyldan*, *gildan*, to render service, to worship, p. p. *golden*. Comp. O. N. *gialda*, Dan. *gielde*, to render, make a return. Molb. adds of the latter word that it is scarcely in ordinary use.

' "She *yowdens* badly;" as the gossips say of the wife in an ill-assorted match—she submits to her husband reluctantly, or with an ill-grace.' *Wb. Gl.*

Yowl, v. n. (sometimes pr. yole or yool). To howl, as a dog does; to cry plaintively and loudly.

Comp *goul*, said of the wind, as also *yell*, *gale* (in *nightingale*, as well as *per se*), *bowl*, Lat. *ululare*, Germ. *beulen*; O. N. *jula*, *bjula*, of the cry of children as yet unable to talk.

‘Pe day of drede and of trembling,
Pe day of gretynge and goullynge,
Pe day of crying and of duleful dyn,
Pe day of sorrow þat never sal blyn.’ *Pr. of Consc.* l. 6108.

Yowl, sb. A howl, or cry of pain uttered by a dog; any loud cry of pain or grief.

Yown, **yune**, sb. An oven.

O. Sw. *ugn*, *ogbn*, *ofn*, *omn*; Sw. D. *on*, *omn*, *um*, *övn*, &c.; Sw. *ugn*, O. N. *ofn*, Modern Isl. *önn*; N. *ogn*, *om*, *omm*; Dan. *ovn*; A. S. *ofen*, Germ. *ofen*, &c., M. G. *aubns*.

‘“A yat yown;” a hot oven.’ *Wb. Gl.*

‘I is to gie notidge at Joanie Pickergill yeats yown t’ nee’t, t’ moorn at moorn, an’ t’ moorn at nee’t, an’ neea langer as lang’s storm ho’ds, cause he c’n get na mair eldin;’ I am to give notice that John Pickergill heats his oven to-night, and to-morrow, morning and night, and no longer as long as the snow lasts, because he can get no more fuel.

Yowp, v. n. (often pr. yope). 1. To yelp; to cry intermittingly as a hurt dog does. 2. To talk fast and shrilly or loud.

Simply another form of *yelp*. Comp. *fau’t* for *fault*, *Sau’t* for *salt*, *Mau’t* for *malt*, *Bou’k* or *Boke* for *bulk*, &c.

2. ‘He *zealp* (*zalp*, in second text) þat he wolde fleon.’ *Lay.* i. 122.

‘I kepe not of armis for to yelp.’ *Knight’s Tale*, l. 2240.

‘“Prithee dinnot gape and yowp sae;” do not bawl or talk so loud.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Yuer, **yūr**, sb. (sometimes pr. yowr) The udder or ‘bag’ of the cow.

O. N. *júgr*, *júfr*, *júr*, Dan. *yver*, Sw. *jufver*, Sw. D. *jur*, *jaur*, N. *jur*. Cf. A. S. *uder*, O. G. *útar*, Germ. *euter*, N. Fris. *joder*, *jüdder*. The remarkable correspondence between our word and the Scand. forms cannot fail to be more striking, especially when the sound of the N., Sw., and Dan. *fv* and *v* are taken into account.

Yuer, v. n. To shew signs of increasing in size and becoming somewhat turgid; of the cow’s bag or **Yūr**, when her time for calving draws on. One of the symptoms of approaching parturition.

Yule-cake, sb. A kind of plum-cake specially prepared for consumption at Christmas.

I will not touch upon the disputed question of the etymology of *Yule*. Ihre quotes seven theories, and Mr. Baring-Gould gives yet another at p. 203 of his *Scenes and Sagas of Iceland*. The Swedish author describes *Jul* as ‘a winter feast, which, now, is held in remembrance of the nativity of our Lord; in heathen times, however, was devoted to the honour of the Sun; although,’ he continues, ‘the times of the Christian festival and of the old heathen sacrificial solemnities do not coincide, the latter not having been held until January was somewhat advanced.’ *Julbröd* he further describes as ‘bread well spiced and

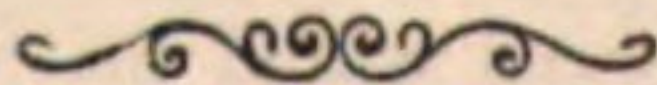
seasoned, fashioned in various forms of animals and fishes, and wont to be placed on the table at Yuletide; and connects it with presents of bread which tenants were bound to offer to their landlords, by ancient usage, at that season. Mr. Hylten Cavallius, however—and, it would seem, with an amount of probability almost verging on certainty—connects this *Julbröd*, or its equivalents, with more venerable ideas, and with offerings thereon dependent. He sees in all the Yule observances a transmitted and not dimly traceable memorial of ancient heathen customs or usage, all more or less sacrificial, propitiatory or protective. The idea of fire, as not only in itself a holy thing, almost Being, but as closely connected with or related to the Sun, is the dominant idea in the universal and utterly venerable Northern practice of lighting nocturnal fires or sacrificial piles (*offerbål*) in the open air, on occasion of each of the great annual festivals in honour of the Sun. This practice, enduring even to quite recent times, has long continued, notwithstanding the influence of Christianity to the contrary, to have associated with it the idea of purifying the land from unhallowed spirits and other beings, which, almost down to the present time, are held to be more especially on the move on the nights which precede the great changes in the Sun's annual course, midsummer, midwinter, and the solstice or equinox. Originally these sacred fires were made upon some natural eminence, and probably in close connection with some great *Houe* or burial tumulus; then the scene was transferred to the Hof or public temple, or possibly the royal hall: but, eventually, buildings of lesser pretensions, or private residences, became equally eligible, at least in the case of the Yule observances. But wherever held, besides the fire—the *julbål* or sacrificial pyre, and the *jul-tanna* or yule-torch—there was also, and invariably, feasting, accompanied by drinking, the song and the dance, kept up through a great part of the night. The very churchyards and churches themselves were, until not so very long since, lustrated with fire and lights, and at other seasons as well as at Yule. Regarding the Christian observance of Yule in Wärend—and the remark is of very general application throughout Scandinavia, and Northern England as well—as preserving, in many particulars, traces of its origin from a heathen high-tide, Mr. Hylten Cavallius writes thus:—'Coincidentally with the removal indoors of the heathenish sacrificial feast (*blot-gille*; *gille* being a kind of joint-stock feast, each guest contributing part of the provision), the time-honoured and hallowed fire-usages underwent various changes. The ancient Yule-fires were still scrupulously kindled on the domestic hearth, as the Yule-bale was in old times under the open sky; but, at their side from the earliest periods, was always seen the *tanne*, or torch of fat pinewood, as a holy symbol of the Sun, of light or fire. Such a *tanne*, like as it is even yet seen in Wärend, is composed of dry bits of resinous fir, bound together with withies, to the dimensions of a thick pole, and from six to twelve feet in length. The *Yule-tanne*—for that is its especial name—to judge from its form and dimensions, must once customarily have been placed on the bare soil, or upon the floor of the temple (*gudabofvet*), for the purpose of throwing light upon the sacrificial rites at the Old Northern Yule-gild. In point of fact, the universal custom of the Wärend folk still is to do whatever has to be done after dark by the light of the fire or of lighted sticks. As habits of greater refinement crept in, the smoky *Yule-tanne* was re-placed by the Yule-candle (*Jula-ljuset*), which accordingly retains among the people the old religious regard paid to the *Yule-tanne* as a holy thing. Throughout the entire district of Wärend no mere hovel or hut so poor can be found that no Yule-candle burns upon its table. Lighted always at the time of the evening meal, which corresponds with the Old Northern Yule-offering, it continues to burn the night through just as used the heathen bale-fire of sacrifice. Everything upon which its rays fall, by reason of the holy influences of the light, augmented as they are by the high season of Yule, becomes lucky and protected against witching or enchantment. Money, valuables, the holiday clothes, therefore, are intentionally placed within the reach of its light that they may be blessed, saved from harm, augmented. Any end of the candle, which may remain from the Yule-night's burning, is carefully preserved throughout the year, and is a valuable remedy for sores, chapped hands, cracked lips, and even for the sore teats of the cows. The people also derive omens or prognostications from the Yule-candle. If it goes out, it portends

that some member of the household shall die within the coming year. If any one lights another candle at its flame, or snuffs it so carelessly that it is extinguished, that person may expect some great misfortune. The same idea as to the sanctity of the Yule-candle lies at the bottom of the popular faith that if any one at an entertainment takes the light from the table—for instance, to employ it in looking for anything which has fallen down—the guests will be sure to fall into dissension. It is a custom still kept up to place on the Yule-tide table, side by side with the Yule-candle, a so-called *Jula-bög* (Yule-heap or pile), consisting of cakes, loaves, cheese-cakes, and bread of various descriptions, amid which (and at the very top) is always to be found an oblong *wort-cake* (*vört-bröd*; a loaf of bread the dough of which was kneaded with sweet-wort instead of mere water), which obtains the name of Yule-pig or Yule-calf (*Jula-galten*, eller *Jula-kusen*). There can be little or no doubt that in this venerable usage there is recollection of the sacrificial pile of heathen times, with its accompanying holy fire, and Frey's boar laid on it as the animal of offering. In fact, the entire festival, in all its observances, gives one the idea of its being a domestic feast of sacrifice, for which, indeed, the partakers prepare themselves, as of old, by scrupulous ablutions. The Yule-table, decked as for a high festival, with its befitting cloth suspended in the roof above, as it were a sky, and with its abundance of divers meats, amid which the *Jula-bös*, or dressed swine's-head, and the Yule-porridge (comp. our Yorkshire *Frumenty* or *Furmity*), together with its open can of Yule-ale, is itself simply nothing else than a domestic altar offering, with the wonted oblations to the protecting deities of the land and the home in which it is reared. In the Yule-pig, and the *Yule-bös*, we encounter the boar sacred in old times to Frey, which, in the remotest periods, was slaughtered on that eve as an offering, and on whose head men were wont to make their holiest vows. The *Julabrasa* (or special brasier or fireplace introduced into the living-room and used at Yule-tide) which, in days of old, burnt on the Hof or temple pavement, and even yet burns on every habitation's floor, was the domestic offering or bale-fire over which the memorial-cups were freely quaffed; and the very Yule-psalms themselves are simply the Christian substitutes for the older sacrificial songs and idol-feast ballads which originally prevailed.

Yule-candle, sb. The candle specially burnt on Christmas Eve. The candle customarily presented by grocers to their customers commonly bears this name now. In former times it was different. See under **Yule-cake**.

Yule-clog, sb. The large log specially provided for burning, and burnt, on Christmas Eve.

As the Cr. Glossarist remarks, 'this must not be entirely consumed, but a part of it is religiously reserved by the superstitious for the following year.' 'The superstitious' here has a wide meaning; for it takes in all who continue the time-old custom, and many among them, without a thought turned in the direction of consequences, whether of luck or unluck. See under **Yule-cake**.



APPENDIX.

A

A, prep. On, in.

O. N. *á*, in, upon, Sw. D. *á*, upon, to, in; Dan. D. *aa*, upon.

'Thee can't dee 't *a* that gate.'

'To'n (turn) doon *a* that hand;' using a sign, to indicate which 'hand.'

An, conj. If.

Of perpetual use, often in the form *and*, in E. and Mid. Engl. writings; sometimes in the combined form *and if*. See the illustrations under *An*, *And* in Wedgw. O. Sw. *æn*, if.

'It looks as *an* it would rain.' *Wb. Gl.*

'for *an* euer I may thate fowle theefe gett
in a fyer I will her burne.' Percy's *Fol. MS.* i. p. 112.

'It were greatte wonder
And ever shuld we thryfe.' *Townel. Myst.* p. 98.

An, adv. Than.

O. N. *enn*, N. *enn*, *en*, Dan. *end*, Sw. *änn*, than.

'Mair *an* hau'f;' 'Less *an* hau'f nowght.'

Cf. *ban æ storre enn bin*: he is bigger than the other.

Astir, adj. (pr. astor). Current, moving, prevailing; of news, gossip, scandal.

'Onny news *astir*?'

'There's a gay bit o' nonsense *astor* about Mally D.'

Away-gannan' crop. See antea, p. 17.

Additional illustration.—'“Puir au'd Willie's 'n *away-gannan-crop*;" is at the point to die.' From the author of *Wb. Gl.*

B

Backlings, adv. In a backward direction, backwards. See **Hardlings**.

Belive, adv. In the evening.

Of frequent use in *E. Eng. Allit. Poems* and *Sir Gaw. and Gr. Knight*, and, in every instance, in the sense of quickly, anon. It occurs also in *Gen. and Ex.* in the same sense, as well as in most other O.E. writings. Its connection must be with O.E. *bileuen*, to remain, be left, A.S. *belifan*; and if so, as Jam. suggests, the primary meaning must be by and by, or anon in that sense—whence, ‘in the evening,’ by an arbitrary imposition of signification—and from anon, meaning by and by or presently, the more frequent sense of immediately, with all speed.

‘Ah ’ll gan an’ rook thae peats *belive* ;’ in the evening.

‘There ’ll be a service at ’chapel *belive*.’

Billet, sb. The immature coal-fish (*Merlangus carbonarius*. Yarr.) in an intermediate condition between **Pennock** and **Coal-fish**. They weigh about a pound and half to two pounds each. See **Late**.

Black ling. The common ling (*Calluna Vulgaris*). See under **Ling**.

Branded, adj. Of a mixed red and brown colour, with some black hairs among the red and brown ones, shewing a cross in the breeding; of cattle. The darker colour often lies in transverse stripes, somewhat after the manner of those of the zebra.

Break, v. n. To begin to fall off; especially of the wool of a sheep in the spring; but also, of the rough or winter-coat of a horse or other animal.

‘Yon sheep’s wool’s *breaking*. It’s a shrifted an.’

Break off, v. a. To discharge, vent; of wind on one’s stomach.

‘It’s sair plagued wi’ wind, puir lahtle thing! Caan’t you gi’e ’t some-’at t’ *break ’t off*?’ of an infant.

Brought out, p. p. Buried. The word rather includes the performance of all the observances connected with what is understood in the Clevel. word **Burial**.

Cf. O. Sw. *bæra*, to carry forth for burial; *han ær buden att bæra*: he is bidden to be one of the bearers. Comp. also Lat. *efferre*.

‘“Mensefully through the world, and at last mensefully *brought out* ;” buried.’ *Wb. Gl.*

Buns, Bunnons.

The definition of this word is incomplete. The name **Bunnons** is applied to the green plant, called sheep’s parsley in Essex and Suffolk (*Chærophylum sylvestre*), and gathered there as here to feed tame rabbits with, as well as to the dry seed-stems of itself and other like plants.

Burdocken, sb. The burdock or clot-bur (*Arctium Lappa*).

By ought. By any conceivable quantity: generally used after a comparative; as, **Better by ought**, **Mair by ought**, **Warse by ought**, &c.

C

Carlings, sb.

Within the last few days I have ascertained that a name formerly, if not still, employed, at least occasionally, to designate the peas thus called, was **Little godmothers**; a fact which lends yet more probability to the conjecture advanced towards the conclusion of the notes upon **Carling**, and founded on the analogy of the Sc. *carline*, Sw. D. *kärring*.

Chop, sb. Chaff, such as is prepared by the 'chaff-cutter.'

Cf. Dan. *bakkelse*, id.

Church-road, sb. The road which affords the usual or stated means of access to the church. See **Marks E'en**.

In the ordinary phrase it is 'unlucky' to convey a dead body to the churchyard by any other route than the **Church-road**, whatever saving in point of time, distance, good road, or the like might be made by a deviation from it. I have heard of a discussion as taking place on the moor on such a subject, and decided in favour of the accustomed path, notwithstanding serious objections. The idea is that the person to be buried would not rest quietly in his grave if taken to the church by an unaccustomed way. Grimm, *D.M.* p. 796, after speaking of certain ancient and most curious notions connected with the departure of the soul from the body, together with the usages founded upon them, which he characterises as 'right heathenish in aspect, and well according with the warlike spirit of antiquity,' such as burying ointment with the slain warrior to cure his death-wounds with in another world, burning the bodies of slaves, horses and dogs with that of their deceased master, inhuming the war-horse and accoutrements of a dead chieftain that he might ride in worthy state to Valhalla, adds this;—'It was a popular belief that conveying the body by any unwonted way—that is to say by any other than by the Hell-road (*bellwege*)—was a sore hurt (*schade*) to the souls of the dead.' In explanation of the idea implied in the word *bellweg*, I adduce a few sentences from p. 761:—'From the fourth to the tenth century *Helle*, *Halja*, *Hella* was simply the nether world (*unterwelt*), the realm of the dead. The notion of torment and penal pains was expressed by another word, or at least by a compound of hell with some other word. And still,' he continues, 'in some districts the word Hell, among the people, maintains its ancient sense. For instance, in Westphalia there occur yet many ancient high-ways which bear the name of *Hellweg*, which is much the same as high-road, but originally meant the road of the dead (*todtenweg*), the broad road along which the dead should be borne. The oldest occurrence of the word I am aware of is in a Chronicle of the year 890, the phrase being "*belvius*, sive strata publica."'

Climm. Pr. of Climb.

D

Darkening, sb. That period in the evening at which darkness begins to prevail. See **Lightening**.

Dream-hole, sb.

As a further illustration of the transition of sense in *dream*, add—

'þe *belledræm* (sound of the bells) bitacneþþ 3uw
þat dræm þat 3uw birrþ herenn
Whannse þe preost 3uw telleþþ spell
Biforenn Godess allterr.' *Orm.* p. 29.

Dry-stone-wall, sb. A wall built with masses of stone roughly squared, but without lime. See **Waller**.

Most of the enclosures in the vicinity of the moors, and all such as have been taken from the moor in recent times, are bounded by these walls. The **run-wick** fence or ordinary hedge is more frequent in the lower parts of the Dales or as bounding ancient enclosures.

F

Feel, v. a. To be sensible or conscious of; specially applied to the act of smelling. In constant use.

'Ah *felt* a varrey bad smell, Ah's seear.'

Flaught, sb. A **Turf**, a flat paring from the surface of the moor, used as fuel. See **Turf**.

Cf. Dan. *flag-tærv*, *flag*, *flage*, flat sods of turf peeled off the surface of grass-grown land. See under **Flag**.

'Item illis qui foderunt *flagbts* ad potum *iiijd*.' *Roll of Disbursements, Wb. Abbey*, quoted in Young's *Hist. of Whitby*, p. 926.

For-foughten, adj. Exhausted, worn out, past further exertion.

Jam. collates 'Belg. *vervecht-en*, to spend with fighting; *vervochten*, spent with fighting. The word (unless *sore* be a misprint for *fore*) occurs in the simple form *foughten* in Percy's *Fol. MS.* i.

'then, *sore foughten*, I waxid wearye.'

Frost, v. a. To turn up the heels of a horse's shoe and insert rough-headed nails in lieu of the sunk ones, to prevent slipping on icy roads.

H

Hag. See *antea*, p. 238.

Cf. also N. *bigl*, very fine rain or snow, wet mist.

Harr. See *antea*, p. 250.

This word is more likely connected with O. N. *úr*, ros, pluvia, drizzling rain, N. *yr*, the same, or more especially drizzling rain or 'Scotch mist.'

J

Jamp. Pret. of to **Jump**.

L

Late, sb. The immature pollack (*Merlangus pollachius*. Yarr.)

The name is applied to fish of a certain size caught when **railing**, and probably half-grown coal-fish as well as half-grown pollack are included under it. I once caught seventeen in six successive casts with a salmon-rod (from a boat) below the Castle Rock at Scarborough which averaged nearly three pounds apiece.

Lyke-wake.

The Lyke-wake Dirge, of which copies are given by Sir W. Scott (*Minstrelsy*, ii. 367), Brand (*Pop. Antiq.* ii. 155), Thoms (*Anecdotes and Traditions*, pp. 89, 90), Kelly (*Indo-Eur. Folklore*, p. 115), Allingham (*Ballad Book*, p. 121), Peacock (Notes to E. E. T. S.'s ed. of Myrc's *Instructions for Parish Priests*, pp. 90, 91) seems, by a notice in one of the Cotton MSS. (*Julius*, F. vi. 459), to be directly connected with Cleveland: for there can be little doubt, from the description of the song sung 'when any dieth, by certaine women to the dead bodie,' that it was identical with that preserved by Aubrey as sung at 'country vulgar Funeralls' in Yorkshire, as late as 1624 or 1626; and in the belief that it was the 'Lyke-wake Dirge' which was still wontedly sung in the neighbourhood of Guisborough about the end of the sixteenth century, as described by Sir Thomas Chaloner's correspondent in the MS. referred to, I make room for some notice of it here. The copies given all vary slightly in certain minor particulars, all of them shew traces of corruption, and a slightly attentive observation proves the correctness of Scott's surmise that a stanza is missing. Almost certainly two stanzas are wanting.

In the following copy I follow Scott mainly, simply inserting from the other copies such readings as supply manifest dialect-corrections, and marking other variations in the margin, with the initials of the authors appended, to shew whence they come. No initial marks coincidence between Peacock, Kelly, and Brand.

This a* nighte, this a ¹ nighte	¹ ae S. ean.
Every night and alle ² ;	² awle.
Fire and fleet ³ and candle-light,	³ sleet S.
And Christe receive ⁴ thy ⁵ saule ⁶ .	⁴ recieve P. ⁵ thy. ⁶ sawle.
When thou from hence away are paste ⁷	⁷ doest pass away P. B. away dost
Every night and alle;	[pass K.]
To Whinny-moor ⁸ thou comes at laste,	⁸ muir S. moore P.
And Christe receive thy saule.	
If ever thou gave ⁹ either hosen or shoon ¹⁰ ,	⁹ gavest S. ¹⁰ shun B. P.
Every night and alle;	
Sit ¹¹ thee down ¹² and put ¹³ them on,	¹¹ Sitt P. B. ¹² downe P. ¹³ putt P.
And Christe receive thy saule.	
But if hosen nor ¹⁴ shoon thou never ¹⁵ gave ¹⁶	¹⁴ and S. ¹⁵ ne'er S. ¹⁶ gavest S.
neean ¹⁷ ,	¹⁷ naen K. nane S.
Every night and alle;	
The Whinnes shall prick thee to the bare	
beean ¹⁸ ,	¹⁸ bane S.
And Christe receive thy saule.	

* See A, num. adj. It may be observed that the true Cleveland phonetic form of this stanza would be—

This yah neeght, this yah neeght,
Ivvery neeght an' a(ll);
Fire an' fleet an' cann'l' leeght,
An' Christ receive tha' saul.

Ean must surely be a corruption. Scott's *ae* is correct, but it is the Scottish rather than the N. Yorkshire form. So *shoon*, *beean*, *neean*, *braider*, *sit thee downe*, *gave* (in the second person) are true N. Yorkshire; *doest*, *comest*, *mayst*, *com'st*, on the other hand, are corruptions. 'Thou are paste' in like manner would be 'thou is past' in Cleveland.

From Whinny-moore when¹⁹ thou may passe²⁰ * ¹⁹ that. ²⁰ pass.
 Every night and alle;
 To Brig²¹ o' Dread thou comes at laste²² ²¹ Brigg S. ²² last.
 And Christe receive thy saule.

[Two stanzas wanting. See below, pp. 603, 604.]

From Brig' o Dread when²³ thou are paste²⁴,† ²³ that. ²⁴ may passe.
 Every night and alle;
 To Purgatory fire thou comes²⁵ at laste ²⁵ comest S. com'st K. B.
 And Christe receive thy saule.

If ever thou gave either²⁶ meat²⁷ or drink, ²⁶ gavest S. ²⁷ milke.
 Every night and alle;
 The fire shall never make thee shrinke²⁸, ²⁸ shrink.
 And Christe receive thy saule.

But if meate²⁹ nor drink thou never gave³⁰ ²⁹ milk. ³⁰ gavest S.
 neean³¹, ³¹ nane S. naen K.
 Every night and alle;
 The fire shall³² burn thee to the bare been³³ ³² will S. ³³ bane S.
 And Christe receive thy saule.

It is not easy to see where the fragmentary 'na brader than a thread' can find place as really belonging to the poem. If analogy with the fairly coincident thought and expression of all the copies is to be taken as a guide, it is no part of the Dirge at all, but has probably been added by some copyist or commentator as an illustration derived from some other source. Introduced as Mr. Kelly inserts it, it not only breaks the rhyme preserved in the other stanzas and creates a divergence in form from theirs, but it detracts from the fulness and power of the whole by suppressing the thought of another peril or trial hardly past which is implied in the clause 'when thou may passe,' or 'when thou are paste.'

In passing on to notice in detail the various topics of interest introduced by the poem, it may be well to remark in the first place that Scott's reading of 'sleet' where the other copies give 'fleet' is scarcely defensible: nor is it rendered probable by his suggestion, unsupported by either analogy or argument, that it is 'a corruption of *selt* for salt; a quantity of which, in compliance with a popular superstition, is frequently placed on the breast of a corpse.' Further, I am not satisfied that what is surely the true reading, that is, 'fleet,' means water, as the various copyists interpret it. I connect it with the expression in the first line—'This a (one) night,' as well as with the fire and the candle-light with which it is inevitably associated as it stands. The 'fleet' of that one night—the night of the Lyke-wake; the night preceding the final parting of the soul from the body (see *Lich-wake*)—can scarcely be 'the water which lies between the world of the living and that of the dead' (*Indo-Eur. Folkl.* p. 117); and, if not that water, no other water is likely; independently of the philological reasons for objecting to 'fleet' as meaning water in the sense supposed. I cannot but think the fire, the fleet, and the candle-light are all connected with the Lyke-wake customs, and that *fleet* itself is either the same word as *Clevel. Flet*, live embers, or a near connection of it. The usage, hardly extinct even yet in the district, was on no account to suffer the fire

* A better reading in some respects might be 'when thou are paste'—cf. second stanza. The true Northumbrian construction would rather be 'when thou *is* past.'

† Kelly reads this line—'From Brig o' Dread, na brader than a thread;' Peacock prints it as in the text, except that for 'when' he reads 'that': but immediately above it he gives 'na brader than a thread,' as if a fragment, or part of an imperfect line.

in the house to go out during the entire time the corpse lay in it, and throughout the same time a candle was (or is yet) invariably kept burning in the same room with the corpse. The efficacy of burning embers,* as against the same dangers or casualties supposed to be averted by the fire and the candle-light,† is not, at the least, less than that of either of them.

* Simply as an illustration of the supposed efficacy of live coals or burning embers against—to use a quite general expression—‘the powers of darkness,’ I adduce the following from one source only:—‘The Norse colonists of Iceland carried fire round the lands they intended to occupy in order to expel the evil spirits; as long as a child remains unbaptised the fire must never be allowed to go out, lest the trolls should get an opportunity to abstract the infant; when a newly delivered woman goes to be churched, she must, on leaving her house, pass above a live-coal thrown for the purpose through the door-way before her: if this is neglected she is liable to be taken off bodily by the trolls, or bewitched; if a troll-wife (*Anglicé* witch) comes upon the premises, on her departure a burning coal must be thrown after her; when a cow calves, embers are to be taken three times upon the oven-peel and put in the first water given her to drink, that no witchwork may avail to abstract her milk; when folks are about to churn, a live-coal should be laid below the churn; if the butter won’t come a burning chip or stick should be three times over thrust within the churn; that the dead may not “come again,” the palliasse they died on must be burnt and live embers be thrown after the funeral procession.’ And yet, after adding other like observances, the author, on the next page goes on to speak of the use of fire as now displaced in many instances by the substitution for equivalent purposes of ‘steel, the cross, gunpowder, sacrament-wine, a good book, as a Bible or Psalm-book.’ *Wärend och Wirdarne*, pp. 191–193.

† ‘Wherefore serveth holye candels? (*Nicholas*). To light up in thunder, and to blesse men when they lye a dying’ (*Brand*, i. 29). Their virtues are more fully set forth as follows:—

‘Mira est Candelis illis et magna potestas:
Nam tempestates creduntur tollere diras
Accensæ, simul et sedare Tonitrua Cæli,
Dæmonas atque malos arcere, horrendaque noctis
Spectra, atque infaustæ mala Grandinis atque Pruinæ.’

Naogeorgus, in *Brand*, p. 28.

In the prayer to be used at the ‘Hallowing of Candles upon Candlemas Day’ were these petitions:—‘Grant that it may receive such a strength and blessing that in what places soever it be lighted or set, the Devil may avoid out of these habitacions, and tremble for feare, and fly away discouraged, and presume no more to unquiete them that serve thee’ (*Brand*, p. 25). In certain ‘Articles to be enquired of within the Archdeaconry of York A.D. 1630–1640’ is the following item:—‘Whether at the death of any, there be any superstitious burning of candles over the corpse in the day after it be light’ (*Ib.* ii. 145); the candle being, it would appear, sometimes ‘set upon the body’ itself; though oftener the expression is ‘over the dead body,’ two candles being in many cases employed. Moresin, besides mentioning the ‘light or candle always set by dead bodies as long as they are unburied,’ and the order of the Pope that in order to the purification of the corpse, by the aspersion of holy water, by incensing, by exorcising with solemn prayers, and by illumination with hallowed candles (*illustretur sacris luminibus*), as long as it remains unburied, gives also ‘his conjecture on the use of the candle upon this occasion:—“It was an Egyptian hieroglyphic for life, meant to express here the ardent desire of having had the life of the deceased prolonged.”’ (*Ib.*) There can be no doubt indeed, that the lighted candle is ante-Christian, and we are not surprised at hearing that when a Jew has died, and the corpse

Still, were it not for what I take to be the intended connection between the wake-night and the 'fire, fleet and candle-light,' there might be some countenance in yet current folklore for the idea that all three might, in one way or another, bear reference to scenes or needs to be passed through by the departed soul on its road to the other world. A correspondent writes—'I think you mistaken in supposing the "fleet" to be flet, hot cinders. I am positive the *fleet* is flood. . . . I heard some rustics talking about an odd old man who had been buried somewhere up your way, a few years ago, with a candle, a penny, and a bottle of port; and, as they explained it, the candle was to light the way to Jerusalem, the penny to pay the ferry, and the port to sustain him on the journey.' And again, Professor George Stephens has kindly drawn my notice to the following extract:—'Within the coffin, along with herself, she got a pair of new brogues, a penny candle, a good hard-headed old hammer, with an Irish sixpenny piece, to pay her passage at the gate, and what more she could look for' (*The Comical Sayings of Paddy from Cork*, p. 13. Stirling. No date.)

In both these instances we observe the candle accompanies the dead person, or is placed with him in the coffin. For the brogues, see below, p. 599.

The amount of curious and most interesting folklore involved in the rest of the poem is both great and singularly striking, and the passage from the Cotton MS., to which reference was made above, may serve in some sort as an introduction to the general subject:—'When any dieth, certaine women sing a song to the dead bodie, recyting the journey that the partye deceased must goe; and they are of beliefe (such is their fondnesse) that once in their lives, it is good to give a pair of new shoes to a poor man, for as much as, after this life, they are to pass barefoote through a great launde, full of thornes and furzen, except by the meryte of the almes aforesaid they have redeemed the forfeite; for, at the edge of the launde, an ould man shall meet them with the same shoes that were given by the partie when he was lyving; and, after he hath shodde them, dismisseth them to go through thick and thin, without scratch or scalle.'

This 'great launde, full of thornes and furzen,' the 'Whinnimore' of Aubrey and the Dirge, is of frequent occurrence, in one form or another, in the folklore of many peoples, seated widely asunder and belonging to entirely different branches of the human family. It has to be traversed by the departed soul on its journey to the realms of death, of Hel or Hela, the Goddess of Death, of Norse and German mythology. But, in the first place, we must remember that 'of old Hell was never spoken of as a place of punishment and torment. Those who went to it were not the bad alone, but all who died, even the noblest and the best. . . . The only apparent exceptions were the heroes who had fallen in battle, and whom Odin gathered to himself in Valhalla.' (*Indo-Eur. Folkl.* p. 113). But further:—'Long and dreary was the road to Hel's dark dominion; the descent to it from heaven was

is formally laid out, 'the body is covered over with a black cloth and a light is set at its head' (Levi's *Account of the Rites and Ceremonies of the Modern Jews*, in Brand). But that Christian notions have been grafted on to an older observance is equally certain. Thus, independently of the 'power of the candle' to 'blesse men when they lye a dying' and to repel malignant dæmons, an old mediæval practice in general vogue yet in Wärend seems to Mr. Cavallius to connect itself distinctly with the time-old notions which long antedated any true knowledge of the soul, and which were connected with the *Vård* or uncorporeal constituent of the living human being— notions which, beyond doubt, have the strongest family relationship to the English folklore ideas connected with the Corpse-candle, Dead-men's candle or Fetch-light. The practice in question is, when any one lies *in articulo mortis*, for his nearest relative to place a lighted candle in his hand, uttering at the same time the pious wish—'may God grant that the everlasting light may be lighted for thee,' or, 'O Lord God, light for him the everlasting light' (*tänd för honom det eviga ljuset*: kindle for him the everlasting candle).

a journey of nine days and nine nights for the gods themselves. The greater part of the way lay through morasses and vast moors overgrown with furze and thorns, and that the dead might not pass over them barefoot, a pair of shoes was laid with them in the grave' (*Indo-Eur. Folkl.* pp. 113, 114). Again, 'in a vision said to have been exhibited in Italy to a child named Alberic, at the beginning of the twelfth century,' among other fearful sights 'the Apostle Peter shewed him an extensive plain, three days' and three nights' journey in breadth, covered with thorns and brambles, in which souls were hunted and tormented by a demon mounted on a great and swift dragon, and their clothing and limbs torn to pieces by the thorns as they endeavoured to escape from him; by degrees they were purged of their sins, and became lighter, so that they could run faster, until at last they escaped into a very pleasant plain, filled with purified souls, where their torn members and garments were immediately restored' (Wright's *St. Patrick's Purgatory*, p. 121). 'When a Greenlander dies, his soul starts to travel into the land of Torngarsuk, where reigns perpetual summer, all sunshine and no night, where there is good water, and birds, fish, seals, and reindeer without end, that are to be caught without trouble, or are found cooking alive in a huge kettle. But the journey to this blessed land is difficult, the souls have to slide five days or more down a precipice all stained with the blood of those who have gone down before. And it is especially grievous for the poor souls when the journey must be made in winter or in tempest, for then a soul may come to harm, and suffer the other death as they call it, when it perishes utterly, and nothing is left. And this is to them the most wretched fate' (*Early History of Mankind*, p. 293). Again, 'Among the Manacicas, a people in the interior of South America, the maponos or priests performed a kind of baptism of the dead, and were then supposed to mount into the air, and carry the soul to the Land of the Departed. After a weary journey of many days over hills and vales, through forests, and across rivers and swamps and lakes, they came to a place where many roads met, near a deep and wide river, where the god Tatusiso stood night and day upon a wooden bridge to inspect all such travellers' (*Ib.* p. 351).

The same idea is apparent also in what Grimm (*D. M.* p. 794) says of the 'British Bards,' viz., 'that they make the departed souls, in order to reach the unseen world, pass through the Lake of Dread and of the Skeleton, through the Vale of Death, and embark on the sea on the coast of which the entrance-gate to Hell is to be found.'

Other notions, however, mentioned by the same great authority (p. 796, Note) not only present this journey-myth as obtaining among yet other peoples besides those already mentioned, but bring in most strikingly the group of ideas connected with the shoes of the poem, the brogues of the Irish burial. Thus, 'the Lithuanians were wont either to bury or burn the claws of the lynx and the bear together with the dead under the conception that their souls were compelled to climb a steep mountain upon which is seated the Divine Judge. To the rich the undertaking is a greatly more toilsome one than to the poor who have no incumbrance of goods and chattels—that is, if no grave sins weigh them down. The poor sinner is wafted up, as it were a feather, by a gentle wind, but the rich are rent and mangled by a dragon which dwells within the mountain; after which they are whirled to their destination by a hurricane. By the Lithuanians this steep mountain is called *Anafelas*, by the (ancient) Poles *Szklanna gora* (the glass mountain). The belief of the latter was that the souls of the damned were enforced, for their punishment, to climb this glassy precipice, but on reaching the top, slipped and fell back with violence;' and similar claws, or possibly artificial crampons, are mentioned by Bastian as having been buried with the dead to enable the souls the better to get up the mountain.

But perhaps the 'Hell-shoon' of the Northmen afford the most characteristic illustration of the notion now under review. Dasent's translation of the passage in *Gísli Surssonar Saga*, the most curious and graphic mention made of the *Helskó* in the Icelandic Sagas, is as follows:—'When they had laid Vestein in the cairn, as was the custom, Thorgrim went up to Gísli and said, "It is right and customary," says he, "to bind hell-shoon on men, which they shall walk in to Valhalla, and I will do that for Vestein." And when he had

done that, then he said "I cannot bind on hell-shoon at all if these loosen." The illustration afforded in all this to the 'Whinny moor' and the 'Hosen and shoon' of the Dirge is sufficiently interesting, and if more were required to render it complete it would be almost supplied by the amusing instance of the need of shoes experienced by the dead given by Lucian, who makes the wife of Eukrates come back for the slipper which her friends had forgotten to burn with the rest of her wardrobe.

Nor is that illustration less interesting and complete which, derivable from similar sources, may be adduced in connection with the 'Brig o' Dread.'

'The Bridge of the Dead is one of the well-marked myths of the Old World. Over the midst of the Moslem hell stretches the bridge of Es-Sirat, finer than a hair, and sharper than the edge of a sword. There all souls of the dead must pass along, but while the good reach the other side in safety, the wicked fall off into the abyss. The Jews, too, have their bridge of hell, narrow as a thread, but it is only the souls of the unbelievers who have to pass there' (*Early Hist. of Mankind*, p. 349). Grimm, who notices both these notions (p. 794, Note), adds that 'according to Herbelot the Mohammedans hold that at the last Judgment they will have to tread along a bar of red-hot iron laid over the bottomless pit, along which, however, the good will be permitted to place their good works on which to tread unscathed.' For the following illustration, extracted from a poem by a Spanish Morisco on the Day of Judgment, as foretold in the Koran, printed in 1867, I am indebted to the kindness of the Venerable Archdeacon Churton:—

'En medio destas congojas Sonará una voz diciendo, "Tiende Melique la puente, Y afina Migueil el peso :"	In the midst of these distresses A voice shall sound, saying, 'Let the Angel (of death) stretch out the bridge, And let Michael end the weighing.'
Sera puesto el Azirate Largo, altísimo, y estrecho, Cortante como una espada, Delgade como el cabello,	Then shall the Al-sirat (the Brig o' Dread) be set, Long, very high, and narrow, Sharp-edged as a sword, Fine as a single hair,
Tendido sobre Chahana, Deleznable, alto y sereno, Por donde habran de pasar Los del tribunal siniestro.	Stretched over Gehenna, Slippery, high and in open air, By which they will have to pass Who come from the left of the judgment-seat.
Sobre el habrá siete puertas, Siete puertas, siete apretos, Que no los pasará nadie Que tenga ningun defeto	Thereon shall be seven gates, Seven gates, seven narrow passages, That no one shall pass them, Who has any defect or failing.
De alli seran despeñados Todos quantos no quisieron Cumplir con la obligacion De los divinos preceptos.	Thence shall be cast down All whosoever would not Fulfil the duty they owed To the divine precepts.
Alle los que defaltaron En la azala, y sus deudos, Los lanzaran en Chahana ; Los del ayuno asi mesmo ;	There will be those who failed In the five prayers*, and their debts, They shall hurl them into Gehenna ; Those who failed in fasting also ;

* The 'five prayers' are those enjoined by the Koran to be said by the followers of Mohammed five times a day.

Los del azaque, y el hach,
 Y los que no socorrieron
 A sus parientes y hermanos,
 Y aquellos que no aprendieron
 La ley del santo Alcoran.
 Y á sus hijos instruyeron.'

Those who failed in almsgiving and the pilgrimage
 And those who gave no help [to Mecca],
 To their kinsfolk and brothers,
 And those who did not learn
 The law of the holy Koran
 Or teach it to their children.

But to pass on to illustrations afforded by Aryan Folklore:—'It was an ancient belief of the whole German race that the Milky Way is the way of souls, and in Friesland it is even called the Cow Path (*kaupat*). It was also believed that whoever had given a cow to the poor on earth would not stumble or be dizzy when he had to cross the fearful Gjallar bridge (*Indo-Eur. Folkl.* p. 108), or bridge over the river Gjöll; touching the position of which bridge note the colloquy of its keeper with Hermödr:—"My bridge rings more under thee singly than under five troops of dead men who rode over it yesterday. Why ridest thou here on Hell-way?" "I ride Hellward," said he, "to look for Baldr. Hast thou seen ought of Baldr on Hell-way?" This bridge over the river Gjöll,* 'roofed with shining gold' (*Patr. Purgatory*, p. 102), Kelly identifies with the bridge Tchनावत of the Persian Aryans, where, 'according to Parsee belief, the gods and the unclean spirits fight for possession of each soul as it arrives. If it be one of the righteous, it is defended by the other pure souls and by the dogs that guard the bridge' (*Indo-Eur Folkl.* p. 107).

But besides all this:—'The Karens of Burmah tie strings across the rivers to serve as bridges for the ghosts of the dead to pass over to their graves;' while, in Java, the bridge notion is also found, but 'in company with purely Indian matter, such as the *Sapta Patala*, the seven† regions of hell, so that it is likely it came across from Asia. Batara Gulu built a wall of stone round Suralaya, the Dwelling of the Gods, and round it he formed the abyss Kawah, and set a bridge over it to reach the single opening in the Wall of Heaven. Off this bridge the evil-doers fall into the depths below.'

Further yet:—'In North America, the Bridge of the Dead forms part of the Indian mythology. The Minnetarees believe that, on their way to the mansions of their ancestors after death, they have to cross a narrow footing over a rapid river, where the good warriors and hunters pass, but the worthless ones fall in. Catlin's account of the Choctaw belief is as follows:—"Our people all believe that the spirit lives in a future state; that it has a great distance to travel after death towards the west—that it has to cross a dreadful deep and rapid stream, which is hemmed in on both sides by high and rugged hills—over this stream, from hill to hill, there lies a long and slippery pine-log, with the bark peeled off, over which the dead have to pass to the delightful hunting-grounds. On the other side of the stream there are six persons of the good hunting-grounds with rocks in their hands, which they throw at them all when they are on the middle of the log. The good walk on safely to the good hunting-grounds. The wicked see the stones coming, and try to dodge, by which they fall down from the log, and go thousands of feet to the water, which is dashing over the rocks." The idea also reappears again among the Manacicas, as noticed at a former page (see p. 599). If the God Tatusiso, represented as "standing, night and day, on a wooden bridge over a deep and wide river, to inspect all souls as they arrived, did not consider the sprinkling after death a sufficient purgation of the sins of the departed, he would stop the priest, that the soul he carried might be further cleansed, and

* 'The Bridge of the Dead,' says Mr. Tylor (p. 351), 'may possibly have its origin in the rainbow. Among the Northmen the rainbow is to be seen in the bridge Bifröst, over which the Æsir make their daily journey.' And it is worthy of remark that the accepted etymology of *Bifröst*, quite independently of any reference to our present subject, is *bif*, trembling, *röst*, way, route; with which we may justly compare the phrase 'Brig o' Dread.'

† Compare the 'seven gates, seven narrow passages' of the Spanish poem, above.

if resistance were made, would seize the unhappy soul and throw him into the river.' (*Early Hist. of Mankind*, pp. 350, 351).

For illustration of what may be called 'the scenery' of the Brig o' Dread, I adduce extracts from two different copies of the Legend of Sir Owain, the first as given by Scott from 'the MS. Collection of Romances, W. 4. 1. Advocates' Library, Edinburgh;' the second by Wright from 'the later poem of "Owayne Miles," contained in MS. Cotton. Calig. A. ii., fol. 89, v^o.':—

'The fendes han the knight ynome,
To a stinkand water thai ben ycome:

And Owain seigh ther ouer ligge
A swithe strong naru brigge:
The fendes seyde tho;

"Lo! Sir Knight, sestow this?
This is the brigge of Paradis,
Here ouer thou must go.

And we the schul with stones prowē,
And the wind the schul ouer blow,
And werche the full wo;
Thou no schalt for all this unduerd,
Bot gif thou falle a midwerd
To our fewes mo."

The brigge was as heigh as a tour
And as scharpe as a rasour,
And naru it was also;
And the water that ther ran under,
Brend o' lightning and of thonder
That thocht him michel wo.

The fendes seyde to the knight tho,
"Ouer this brigge might thou nowght go,
For noneskines nede;
Fle peril, sorwe and wo,
And to that stede ther thou com fro,
Wel fair we schul the lede."

Owain anon began bithenche
Fram hou mani of the fendes wrenche
God him saved hadde;
He sett his fot upon the brigge,
No feld he no scharpe egge,
No nothing him no drad.'

Minstrely, ii. pp. 364, 365.

'They (the develes) drewe hym be the hatere,
Tylle they come to a gret wattere,
Broode and blakke as any pyke:

Over the water a brygge there was,
Forsothe kenere then ony glasse:

The develle sayde knygte, here may thu se
Into helle the rygte entré:
Over thys brygge thu muste wende,
Winde and rayne we shulle the sende;
We shulle the sende wynde fulle goode
That shalle the caste ynto the floode.

Hyt was narowe & hit was hyge,
Onethe that other ende he syge,
The myddylle was hyge, the ende was lowe,
Hit ferde as hit hadde ben a bent bowe.

Owain, however, prayed earnestly to God for help, and when he attempted to pass, the bridge appeared to him wide and safe, &c.' *Patrick's Purg.* p. 74.

Alberic, too, 'saw a great burning pitchy river, issuing from hell, and an iron bridge over it, which appeared very broad and easy for the virtuous to pass, but when sinners attempted it, it became narrow as a thread, and they fell over into the river, and afterwards attempted it again, but were not allowed to pass until they had been sufficiently boiled to purge them of their sins' (*Patr. Purg.* p. 121). Mr. Wright also quotes from 'a religious drama' of Calderon's on St. Patrick's Purgatory, in which the imagery harmonises exactly with what we have noticed above. Over a river, very broad, with flowers of fire on its banks and

a current of sulphur, was 'a bridge as narrow as a line, and so slender and weak, that it did not appear possible to pass without breaking it.' (p. 155.)

In these pitchy streams and currents of brimstone, with flowers of fire and other like accessories, there is an obvious deviation from the simplicity of the original notion, that 'of the water that lies between the world of the living and that of the dead,' and which 'is found, in one shape or other, in all the Indo-European mythologies' (*Indo-Eur. Folkl.* p. 117). Indeed, as Mr. Tylor remarks, in the New World, just as in the Old, 'the Bridge of the Dead is but an incident, sometimes, but not always or even mostly, introduced into a wider belief that after death the soul of man comes to a great gulf or stream, which it has to pass to reach the country that lies beyond the grave. The mythology of Polynesia, though it wants the bridge, developes the idea of the gulf which the souls have to pass in canoes or by swimming, into a long series of myths. It is not needful to enter here into details of so well-known a feature of the mythology of the Old World, where Charon and his boat, the procession of the dead by water to their long home, in modern Brittany as in ancient Egypt, the setting afloat of the Scandinavian heroes in burning ships, or burying them in boats on shore, are all instances of its prevalence. In North America we hear sometimes of the bridge, but sometimes the water must be passed in canoes. The souls come to a great lake across which they have to paddle. On the way there arises a storm, and the wicked souls are wrecked, but the good reach the happy island. So Charlevoix speaks of the souls that are shipwrecked in crossing the river which they have to pass on their long journey towards the West, and with this belief the canoe-burial of the North-West and of Patagonia hangs together.' (pp. 351, 352.)

I pause here for a moment to remark that as the bridge, wherever it occurs, invariably presupposes the rapid rushing stream or river, and not the gulf or arm of the sea, we have one other reason for limiting the application of the word 'fleet' in the first stanza to something connected with the 'a night,' and not with the soul-perils about to be mentioned in the succeeding stanzas.

It seems also to the point to observe that while, in general terms, it is the righteous who surmount the peculiar perils of the Bridge of the Dead unscathed, or, in other words, those who have good works done in their lifetime to be their support and safeguard, in two or three special instances works of charity are distinctly mentioned as the peculiar prophylactic in operation. 'Those who failed in almsgiving, and those who gave no help to their kinsfolk and brothers,' would be 'hurled into Gehenna;' while 'whoever had given a cow to the poor on earth would not stumble or be dizzy when he had to cross the fearful Giallar bridge.'

Bearing this in mind, let us recal the circumstance that on coming to Whinny-moor and to Purgatory fire a certain trial has to be undergone, or peril risked, by the journeying soul, in either case. Also let us observe that in either case again, a specified deed of charity, done in life, is the means of safety or deliverance. And next, it is to be remarked that, in both instances, while the mention of the deed of charity and its efficacy occupy one stanza, the consequences of its neglect are set forth in a second. By analogy, therefore, it may be concluded that, on coming to the Brig o' Dread, a third preservative or safeguard—and probably another deed of charity—is specified, and the consequences of its neglect set forth, as in the other two cases, and also, as in them, in two separate stanzas.

Perhaps this may suggest—and I venture the suggestion partly in the hope that it may possibly awaken some slumbering recollection or evoke some suggestive criticism—that it is not unlikely almsgiving may have been the special good deed which formed the burden of the two missing stanzas, and that possibly they may have run somewhat thus:—

If ever thou gave either awmous or dole,
Every night and alle;
At Brigg o' Dread nae ill thou sal thole,
And Christe receive thy saule.

But if awmous or dole thou never gave neean,
 Every night and alle;
 Thou s' fall * an' be brusten to the bare beean,
 And Christe receive thy saule.

Any lengthened comment on the topic of Purgatory fire would obviously be out of place here, and perhaps scarcely called for. Mr. Wright seems to think that 'the fables of Western Paganism furnished sufficient materials for the foundation of the (Purgatory) legends' which abounded from a very early period; but seems also inclined to limit the term 'Western Paganism' to the Paganism of the Teutonic nations, notwithstanding the fact, noticed by him in a note on the same page, that 'nearly all the purgatory legends which exist are English or Irish.'

The truth probably is that the notions on which all Purgatory notions are founded are as old and as widely disseminated as other folklore notions in general, or as the two or three particular ones which have been under review in the preceding pages, viz. the journey over Hell-way, the Hell-shoon, and the Bridge of the Dead. In truth they may be looked upon as involved in these, and in some the idea is certainly much more than merely latent. Thus where the God Tatusiso stops the bearer of the soul which he considers to be insufficiently purged 'that it may be further cleansed;' where the Lithuanian rich sinner is mangled by the dragon before being whirled to the Judge's presence by a mighty wind; where the Polish belief makes the guilty soul climb up the glass mountain again and again only to totter and fall headlong back; nay, where the disembodied soul has to pass over 'a great launde full of thornes and furzen,' or to navigate a stormy sea, or to slide down precipices covered with blood before coming to the special place of trial, the purgatorial idea is, already, to a very great degree, in being, and not simply waiting to be developed.

Again, the whole class of legends, all of them claiming an indisputable descent from early Aryan parents, of the character of that which represents a certain Herr von Falkenberg as 'condemned to beat about the Ocean until the day of Judgment, on board a ship without helm or steersman, playing at dice for his soul with the Devil' (*Indo-Eur. Folkl.* p. 119), including the several forms of the Wild Huntsman mythe—i. e. of the Hunter doomed to hunt on till the Judgment Day for his unhallowed preference of the sport to aught else, heaven itself included; of the Knight pursuing and taking vengeance on his faithless lady; of the Furious Host (*Wütendes Heer*) that is 'a cavalcade of the dead;'† including also (with divers others) those which represent excessive grief of the survivors as inflicting lengthened pain or trouble or anguish on the departed‡—all these legends, and without including the notions

* It will have been remarked that, in every case, the soul of the wicked, or unrighteous, or worthless man, on coming to the Bridge of the Dead, is represented as doomed to fall and abide the consequences of falling thousands of feet, or in whatever other way the terrors of the fall are enhanced.

† 'At the end of the last century a woman was delivered of a still-born child. Soon afterwards she heard that the furious host had passed over the village, and in her anguish at the thought of her child, now doomed to sweep through the stormy air with the unblest spirits until the day of judgment, she was seized with a violent malady and died' (*Indo-Eur. Folkl.* p. 271).

‡ Kelly has collected several legends of this character at pp. 126, 127. In one the mourning mother sees her lost child with its shroud all wet, and exhausted with the burden of a pitcher of water it carried, so as to be unable to keep up with the procession it belonged to—the full pitcher, the dragged vestment, the exhaustion, being all due to the mother's unceasing tears. 'According to the belief of the Zend Aryans all the tears that were shed for the departed flowed into the great river the soul had to cross before it could reach the Tchinevar Gate.' The Swedish lover's ghost says to his mistress—

which lie at the ground of all the ancient and still existing usages of slaying slaves, whether at the funeral of the deceased important personage, or at stated periods subsequently, or only prospectively for the benefit of the slayer himself in the next world, all of them depend, in fact, on notions which either are purgatorial notions already developed, or contain such germs as must inevitably be quickened into fully expanded or decided purgatorial notions, at some not very distant epoch of their currency.

In conclusion it may be observed, that, at almost every step or turn in what has been so far advanced, an enquiry has either thrust itself or been obtruded on our notice as to what the ancient idea of the (so-called) soul, in all quarters of the heathen world, as to its nature and properties, must have been, before such notions as those that have been dealt with could have taken form in the human mind. It is an enquiry which has never yet been adequately dealt with. Mr. Tylor, in a Lecture before the Royal Institution, as well as in his admirable volume recently quoted from, has touched upon it, and several others besides, perhaps Mr. Hylten Cavallius as fully as any; but the entire question yet waits to be fully worked out. I will only add here that it is quite evident the whole train of notions in question involve conceptions the very antitheses of the spirit or soul of Christianity. Every legend, or fancy, or mythe implies the purest materiality.

N

Noe-ship, sb. A name for a peculiar appearance or arrangement of the clouds, in virtue of which they lie in long lines diverging from one point of, or near, the horizon, and converging to that opposite, thus presenting some resemblance to the arrangement of the planks of a vessel or ship.

Noah's-arks, clouds in the forms of arks, indicating rain. Halliwell. 'When the clouds collect and arrange themselves like the planks of a boat, the countryman says that "the Ark is built" (*Arken bygges*). If it presents itself either in the North-East or North-West, the weather is likely to change to wet, and the wind will blow in the direction indicated by that of the Ark.' Thiele, *Overtr. Meninger*, p. 18. The expression in Clevel. is **Noe ship is up**, and if it is in direction N. and S., and the wind blows from the South at the time, it is held to indicate rain; otherwise, fair weather. If the direction is E. and W., and the appearance seems to be at a considerable elevation, it is said that wind will follow. It is curious that in this district an ordinary expression of direction is **The ship looks Hummersea-wards**, while at Sessay, near Thirsk, it is 'Noe ship points *Ummer*;' Hummersea being nearly N. of Danby, and Ummer being supposed to mean Humber-mouth, and so to indicate a South-Easterly direction; while in both cases rain is looked for as likely to follow. There is, it is not unlikely, something of interest involved in this coincidence of local expression, quite distinct from the names of the localities supposed to be involved. They

*För bvar och en tär som du fäller på jord,
Min kista bon blifver så full utaf blod.*

For each and every tear thou droppest on
the earth,
My coffin becomes in like manner full of
blood.

'In a Servian popular song it is said that a sister wept incessantly over her brother's grave, but her tears at last became intolerable to the deceased, because he was detained on earth by her excessive grief, and suffered great torment.'

have probably been allocated to the saying in the instinctive effort after meaning not infrequently noticeable in provincial sayings, legends, and even words. As to the name itself I quote the following from *Wär. ocb Wird.* p. 258:—‘When the clouds take the form of long streaks the appearance takes, in Wärend, the especial name of Noe’s ship (*Noa-skeppet*), a name which originally has not the slightest connection with the Noah of the New Testament, but is rather due to *Noen* or *Noe*, a corruption of the name Odin still very generally current in North Scania and certain parts of Wärend. *Noa-skeppet* consequently must be the same as *Odens-skeppet*. The Wärend folk take indications from it as to the coming variations of the weather. When **Noe-ship** stands right across the heavens it is held to forbode rain.’ Mr. Hylten Cavallius holds that the idea depends upon the fact that Odin was ‘the God of the waters and identifiable with the Neck,’ and it is certain that his ‘ship of gold’ appears in more folklore notions than one (see *D. M.* p. 791). The characteristic displacement of the word *ship*, and the substitution for it of *ark*, consequent on the change of Noe, = Odin, into the Bible Noah, and that, both in Denmark and in various parts of England, is alike noteworthy and instructive; while the preservation of the true form in Cleveland is equally interesting from the illustration it both gives and receives in the case of the very numerous like instances in which purely Northern words and idioms are still faithfully retained among us.

P

Pennock, sb. The young of the coal-fish (*Merlangus Carbonarius*. Yarr.) in their first stage of growth, as caught by the anglers from the pier, &c. See **Billet**.

Pinchery. See p. 381.

Pr. Pm. ‘*Pynchar*, or *nyggarde*.’ ‘“I pynche, I spare as a nygarde, *ie fays du chicbe*.” Palsgr. “*Sordidus, chicbe* (Fr.), a niggard, a palterer, a dodger, a penyfather, a pinch-penny, one that will not lose the droppings of his nose.” Junius’ Nomenclator, version by J. Higin. . . . Forby observes that a very parsimonious economist is still called in Norfolk a pinch.’ *Ib.* note.

Play-pipes, sb. A boy’s plaything, made from a joint of the green stalk of the **Bunnon** or cow-parsley (*Chærophylum sylvestre*), or of a stout oat-stem, by cutting it two-thirds through, at intervals of about one-third or half an inch, along the greater part of its length.

This ‘instrument’ is played upon by blowing in at one end and, by a modified flexure, causing the cuts to open in succession from one end to the other, so as to produce a series of varying notes.

R

Railing, pcpl. Fishing for **Billet**, **Late**, or mackerel, using one or more artificial flies for bait.

The flies are made of white feathers and are attached to a long line which is trailed along the surface of the water by the motion of the boat in which the fisherman is seated.

Rāngs, sb. (pr. reeangs). Stripes, wales or wheals of the skin or flesh produced by blows with a whip or switch.

Rave. Pret. of to **Rive**.

Rind, sb. (pr. rīnd). The true skin or integument of any thing or being; in the case of man, the inner or true skin in opposition to the cuticle or scarf-skin (*epidermis*).

'He's gotten his *rind* rovven;' of a person who had had a bad superficial laceration.

S

Set, sb. Trouble, difficulty, or that which occasions either or calls for energy and activity in encountering and overmastering either. See **Hard-set**.

This ought to have been given as a second meaning of **Set**, sb. Its connection is close and obvious.

'An' a desper't *set* we had wi' 't;' of getting some young pigs, which had escaped from a sack in which they were being carried, and had taken to their heels in different directions over the moor, caught and replaced in the sack.

Settled, To be.

This is doubtless immediately connected with A.S. *sabtlīan*, to reconcile, make peace, a frequentative from *sebtian*, O.N. *sætta*, reconciliare, to compose, settle, reconcile.

Cf. 'ȝ forr to *sabtlenn* hemm towardd
Hiss Faderr upp off heoffine.' *Orm.* p. 9.

Perhaps the orthography of our word ought rather to be **Sattle**.

Snib, v. a. To castrate, geld; usually applied in the case of lambs.

Sw. *snöpa*, to geld. See **Snape**, **Snub**, and compare the idea in O.N. *snubba*, Dan. *snubbe*, to cut short, curtail, and in E. *snubbed*, applied to the boughs and foliage of trees near the coast stunted or, as it were cut off, by the sea-blasts. *Wb. Gl.* has 'Scrib,' 'Scribb'd and Libb'd, farmers' terms, or rather they are used as one word,—castrated:' but I believe the compiler has been mistaken in the word. **Snib** is in familiar use, but *scrib* is unknown in this district (Danby).

Snork, sb. An act of smelling; possibly, with audible evidences that it is going on.

'"Tak' a lang *snoork*;" take a good smell.' *Wb. Gl.*

Splinter, v. n. To splutter, to fly about, as spirits of fat from a cooking chop or rasher, ink from a spluttering pen, &c.

A nasalised form of *splitter*, which 'expresses the idea of scattering abroad, in the first place, drops of liquid, and then fragments of a solid object.' Wedgw. Comp. *splutter*, and also Pl. D. *splittern*, to shiver to pieces, Sw. *splittra*, id., *splitter*, a shiver or splinter.

Spreckle, sb. A speckle, small spot, freckle.

Comp. Sw. *spräcklig*, speckled, spotted, Swiss *gespriggelt*, speckled, freckled; Germ. *sprenkel*, a spot, *sprenkeln*, to mark with spots, to cause to be speckled, E. *sprinkle*, and Dut. *sprenkelen*, to sprinkle.

Spreckled, adj. Speckled, freckled.

Stack. Pret. of to **Stick**.

Stickle, sb. A flurry, a state of hurry and indecision, or nervous haste and excitement, induced by the sense of being overtaken, or not having time enough, not knowing where to begin, or the like.

Another provincial (Craven) usage of the word is seen in the sentence,—‘Go on with your work without any *stickling*,’ i. e. without any hanging back or shyness or nervous reluctance such as might be induced by being suddenly overlooked by a more skilful worker than yourself. From the standard use of the word in ‘to *stickle* for one’s rights,’ or ‘for this or the other concession or object’ through the Craven usage to our meaning the sequence is easy. E. *stickle*, as Mr. Wedgwood shews is from O. E. *stiztle*, to govern, dispose, arrange, A. S. *stibtian*, and ‘*sticklers* were persons appointed on behalf of each of the parties in a combat to see that their party had fair play, and to part the combatants when occasion required.’

Swo’t, sb. A squirt.

We have here the customary change of *qu* into *w*, and the equally customary Clevel. sound of *ir*, as in *bird* which becomes **Bo’d** in Pr.

T

Turnpool, sb. (pr. to’npeeal). A whirlpool; any deep part of a **Beck** or stream characterised by the presence of a whirlpool.

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